THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, AUGUST 26, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET 1864.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Chief Justice—THOMAS WILSON.
Associates { S. J. R. McMILLEN, JOHN M. BERRY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
CHAS. H. LINDSLEY, JOHN G. BATZ, | J. N. MURDOCH, J. W. MORFORD.

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THE NEWS.

Gen. Warren is energetically availing himself of the advantages of his new position. He is rapidly destroying the Weldon road from Petersburg all the way to Weldon, a distance of 60 miles, and is also making a demonstration against the Petersburg and Lynchburg road.

When this and the Danville road, just repaired, shall have been again destroyed and kept destroyed, Richmond will be as completely invested for all practical purposes, as if it were encircled with impassable lines of circumvallation.

We hear nothing from the Upper Potomac except that the rebels have not crossed.

Sherman is waiting for something to drop.

Another of the infernal brood of copperhead lies is squelched. Mr. Lincoln has never thought of getting down on his knees to Jeff. Davis. He leaves that to the Copperhead Peace sneaks.

A "SEARCHING REVIEW" REVIEWED.

The *Pioneer* of Sunday contained, under the head of "Searching Review," a letter from Amos Kendall to Andrew Johnston which, as it is the best argument which an able and earnest Conservative leader can give for opposing the anti-slavery policies of the Administration, serves a timely purpose in illustrating the weak and maudlin fallacies upon which that opposition is grounded. Let us take it by piecemeal:

> And do you really think that Slavery is "incompatible with a free and republican government?" Was there no republican government in Athens, Sparta or Rome? Has Massachusetts or Tennessee never had a "free and republican government?"

Yes, there was a Republican Government in Athens, but what became of it? Its glorious Democracy—the genius of the superb and splendid civilization of Greece, the mother of liberty, of philosophy and of the arts—fell a prey to an aristocracy founded on slavery within, and to hostile aristocracies without.

Sparta was not properly a Republic at all, but a pure aristocracy, the social prototype of the South, in which, as in the South, all power was lodged in the hands of a small, privileged class: a Government which, as in the South, secured to its citizens military skill, without intellectual or material development, and sacrificed the liberty and welfare of the many to the power of the few. Its Helots corresponded to the slaves of the South, and its *Perioeki* to the "poor whites." Like the South, it was, from first to last, the enemy of all progress—from first to last, the deadly enemy of Hellenic or national unity, and of the development of Democratic institutions in the rest of Greece.

It fell, at last, buried in the ruins of the glorious fabric of Grecian liberty, which it succeeded in overthrowing by the spirit of anarchic Disunionism which its hoplites imposed upon Greece.

Rome, yes, Rome *was* a Republic, but it, also, like the Southern States, was a Republic which grew up with the fatal disease of Slavery festering at its heart; and it, too, became at last a land of slaves, and perished of the gangrene of despotism, which it had fostered in its bosom.

There is not one of these examples whose history does not tell with terrific emphasis in support of the very principle it is cited to confute, that "Slavery is incompatible with a free and Republican Government." And, as if Mr. Kendall had sought for "modern instances" to clinch that truth in the conviction of his readers, he has furnished these, too, by directing their attention to the significant contrast between the great, strong, intelligent, prosperous, free Commonwealth of Massachusetts—the model of a free Democracy in its best developement—and the sad spectacle of ruin and desolation in which Slavery has engulphed the State of Tennessee.

But let us continue our quotation:

> "In my humble conception, "experience"—our own experience—has proved exactly the reverse of your conclusions. The United States and each of the thirty-four States have enjoyed all the blesssings of "free and republican government," and may enjoy them again if they will, slavery or no slavery. If Slavery was the cause of the rebellion against the Union, why did it not prevent the formation of the Union? Why, with this fatal disease at the heart, has it lived over three score years and ten, and prospered without a precedent in the history of nations?

This reminds us of the rumseller's reply to the widow of a poor drunkard who died in a fit of a *delirium tremers*, when she told him that his liquor had killed her husband:

"Liquor kill him!" was the reply, "why he had been drinking steadily for thirty years, and had had the *delirium tremens* twice before. If liquor killed him, why did it not kill him before. If it was liquor that caused his death, why did he not die when he first took to drinking?"

We submit that the rumseller's logic is precisely that of Amos Kendall, and if the former is absurd to the verge of idiocy, the latter is no less so.

Eighty years is a very short space in the life of a nation, and the fact that the Union had existed *only* a little over eighty years when slavery, which for forty years had constantly menaced the existence of the government, broke out in open rebellion against it, is only another resistless proof of the very proposition it was cited to overthrow: that "slavery is incompatible with a free and republican governments."

Our octogenarian philosopher, indeed, seems to have a special predilection for that style of recalcitrant logic which, like the famous blunderbuss,

> "Whether aimed at duck or plover,
> Recoiled and kicked the owner over"—

for the further he pursues the subject, the stronger he makes the case against himself. He goes on:

> Will you ask me why it is, if slavery was not the cause of the rebellion, that it was originated and is led by slaveholders? I answer, they became its authors and leaders, not because they were slaveholders, but because they enjoyed a monopoly of the cotton culture in the United States, which brought untold wealth into their coffers, producing its natural effect upon the human heart. The effect of great wealth is the same everywhere, no matter how acquired. Its possessors illy brook the idea of equality with the toiling millions, either in social life or in government. The spirit which it generates is always hostile to a Democratic Republican government. It is so now in the North as well as the South, and will continue to be so, whether slavery be abolished or not.
>
> But you may say it is slavery which has secured this inordinate wealth to the masters. Not so much slavery as the cotton gin. Not so much slavery as the improved manufacturing machinery of Lowell, Manchester and the like. It is *they*, and not slavery, which have so cheapened cotton fabrics for the uses of man as measurably to drive all others of similar character, such as woolens and linens, out of competition, and instal cotton as "King." It is *they* which, in their effects, had so bloated the pride of Cotton Lords as to make it easy for them, in their own estimation, not only to break up the Union, but to control the Governments of England and France. Now, you would think it very ridiculous if one should seriously maintain that the cotton gin or the manufacturing machinery was the cause of the Rebellion. Yet, it is *they*, and not the labor of the slave, which have given cotton its preeminence in the marts of commerce, and showered riches upon the Southern planters.

If any inexperienced person supposes that nonsense like this was never written or spoken before, outside of a lunatic asylum, we can assure him that it is precisely such puerile balderdash as this, that forms the staple of "Conservative" dialectics, on the subject of Slavery.

The rebellion is not, this "searching" Reviewer tells us, the effect of Slavery, but of Wealth.

Now this is positively the first time we ever heard that wealth had a tendency to make men revolutionists and rebels. Why, all history has made it a proverb, that the wealthy men of a community are its most timid, its most pacific, its most conservative counsellors. In all ages, wealth has impelled its possessors to cling to the existing government, whatever it might be, and oppose political revolutions or social disturbances. No, venerable Amos, it was not, be assured, their wealth which induced the Southern slaveholders to rebel. They rebelled *in spite of their wealth*. If it was wealth which inspired the Southern rebellion, why has not the greater wealth of the North had a like effect? There are far more wealthy men at the North than at the South—men whom Railroads, and Manufactures, and Commerce, have made more opulent than the richest of the Slaveholders. Has anybody ever heard of their combining to rebel against the Government? Has anybody ever heard that wealth had generated in them, as a class, "a spirit hostile to a Democratic Republican Government?" No, sir. In the first place, our wealthy men are not averse to political "equality with the toiling millions," whatever those at the South may be. They sprang, most of them, by their own industry from the bosom of poverty; they owe their wealth to the unrestricted development of free labor; and they know that the security and extension of our free institutions is the basis of all our national and individual prosperity.

But, in the second place, political power at the North does not and never can, from the very constitution of its society, reside in the hands of its wealthy men. As a class, indeed, they have far less to do with politics, and have far less political ambition, than any other—even the poorest. No fact is more characteristic of Northern society than that political power is lodged with, and exercised by, the small freeholders, the farmers, lawyers, mechanics and working men—the men of physical and intellectual toil, who are not rich. It is this class—the great, free, intelligent commonalty of the North—and not the wealthy few, which furnishes all our politicians, our statesmen, and our rulers. In other words, at the North, the *people* are the Government.

And herein lies the radical difference between the democratic or free society of the north, and the aristocratic or slave society of the South. The structure of Southern society, in which everything is sacrificed to the interests of the slaveholding class, forbids the development of an independent and intelligent commonalty. The land is cultivated by slaves; all the functions of physical labor are performed by slaves. Those who do not own slaves are too proud to accept the degradation which slavery has affixed to labor. They are thus sunk in helpless idleness, poverty and ignorance, and consequently disqualified for exercising the functions of government, which are wholly appropriated by the slaveholding class, and administered by them solely for the interests of their class. The slaveholders, comprising but a fortieth part of the population, thus virtually monopolize all the powers of Government, and constitute a complete aristocracy, more exclusive and dominant than any aristocracy of birth which has existed since the days of the mediaeval barons. Mark, it is not their wealth which creates and maintains this class-exclusiveness of the slaveholders and concentrates in their hands all political power. It is Slavery which does it by preventing the development of a free, intelligent, industrial class of small proprietors, and by enabling them to monopolise all the wealth, all the education, and all the political power of the South. This is the one grand, overshadowing evil of a social system which substitutes slave for free labor, and the simple statement of it is sufficient to show the whimsical absurdity implied in Mr. Kendall's interrogatory proposition:

> And will not the effect be precisely the same if cotton should be hereafter raised by free labor? Indeed, if the cherished theory be true, that free labor is cheaper than slave labor, the abolition of slavery would increase the profits of the cotton culture, and enhance the income of the planters, generating with a more vigorous growth those passions which have now deluged the country in blood.

Mr. Kendall may rest assured that on the day when free shall be substituted for slave labor throughout the South, however the change may enhance the income of the planters, it will deprive them forever, as a class, of undue political power, and so put an end to the passions which have deluged the country in blood by precluding the opportunity to indulge them.

While we find in the peculiar social and economical arrangements, which slavery carries with it, a complete explanation of the absolute social and political dominancy of the slaveholding class, we must look deeper than this, to the natural influence of the constant exercise of an unlimited despotism upon the human heart, and to the perverted system of political ethics which necessarily grows out of the radical injustice, the original and fundamental *crime*, of slavery—it is here, in the heart of slavery, debauched by its own passions and necessities, that we must look for the causes and the motives which have plunged the Southern Aristocracy into Rebellion, as an inevitable and logical consequence of their system.

—But we must pass the subject over to another issue.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

The Copperhead papers are very exultant over what they suppose to be the military censure and dismissal of General Burnside. They can never forgive General Burnside's unselfish devotion to the cause of his country. His single-hearted patriotism enrages them. And the hard blow he struck at treason in the person of Vallandigham, still stings them to the quick, and the old sore festers and burns with vindictive hatred of the honest man, the pure patriot, and the modest and gallant soldier, Burnside.

The millions who have learned to admire the patriotic magnanimity and generous and modest worth of Gen. Burnside, will be glad to know, that so far at least, events have disappointed the malignity of these enemies of the country and of the General who has so well served its cause. The following is from the Providence *Journal* of Aug. 17:

> General Burnside arrived in this city Tuesday morning, in good health and spirits. It is not correct, as stated by the telegraph, that he has been relieved. The court of inquiry in relation to the assault on Petersburg has not reported, and has not examined any witnesses except Gens. Burnside and Meade. We judge that one of those unfortunate military difficulties which seem inseparable from the service has arisen between Gen. Meade and Gen Burnside, and the latter, being the subordinate, preferred, as he always does, to sacrifice himself rather than to embarrass the army in the field by any controversy. He tendered his resignation, which Gen. Grant refused, and also refused to relieve him. The court of inquiry was temporarily adjourned on account of the necessary absence of some of its members. Gen. Grant then offered him twenty days leave of absence, by virtue of which he is at home. We have no doubt that his testimony before the court of inquiry will acquit him of all blame, and that he will soon be called to his old or to some new command

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS' ANSWER TO GEN. SHERMAN.

Considering that Gen. Sherman has himself had no experience with negro soldiers, and that he has spent a large portion of his life in a community where the idea of putting arms into the hands of a negro would have been scouted with mingled horror and disdain, it is not to be wondered at that he still retains some portion of these old prejudices, and, under the circumstances, the admission in his letter upon that subject, which we published a few days ago, that negroes may be advantageously employed as soldiers in garrisoning outposts, &c., may be regarded as a very strong proof that he is gradually outgrowing, though not quite so rapidly as some of our other generals, some of the old prejudices against the negro with which he entered the war.

Recent events in his own department, have undoubtedly contributed to exalt his estimation of the military qualities of the negroes. For it is to the bravery and steadiness of the negro troops at Dalton that he now owes the safety of his whole line of communications. When Col. Liebold, with 500 men, was beleaguered there by 5,000 rebels, Gen. Steadman arrived with reinforcements. A colored regiment was ordered to charge the rebels:

> "With a ringing cheer," says the dispatch, "and an impetuous rush, which was irresistible, they charged upon the rebels, who broke and fled in the utmost confusion."

That was the way the negroes answered Gen. Sherman's assertion that they were not fit for soldiers.

MINNESOTA INVALIDS.

The following is a list of the sick and wounded Minnesota soldiers landed at the United States General Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., by the hospital steamer P. A. January, direct from Memphis, Tenn., L. C. Rice, U. S. Vols., surgeon in charge, 17th August, 1864:

John Landschleger, A, 5th, chronic diarrhea.
Geo. Wells, H, 7th, contused wound right arm.
Thos. B. Hobson, A, 7th, chronic nephritis.
Christ. Hotter, K, 9th, chronic rheumatism.
A. G. Foster, F, 7th, chronic diarrhea.
E. F. Canart, A, 7th, do
Daniel Freeman, C, 7th, chronic rheumatism
G. P. Nichols, B, 7th, chronic diarrhea, very sick.
Asa Tracy, musician, C, 7th, jaundice.
Elias Ballou, teamster, F, 7th, jaundice.
Albert Stowell, F, 7th, jaundice.
C. A. Easterly, B, 9th, epilepsy.
G. A. Boardman, I, 9th, epilepsy.
Robert Chishom, I, 9th, chronic diarrhea.
Daniel Jones, E, 9th, chronic diarrhea.
F. R. Lafont, I, 9th, chronic diarrhea.
John Dodge, F, 9th, do
Phillip Stevens F, 9th, do
Van Beuren Lawrence, corporal, I, 9th, chronic diarrhea.
George W. Putnam C, 9th, remittent fever.
R. H. Phillips, C, 9th, chronic dysentery.
Evan Watkins, C, 9th, gun shot wound right shoulder.
Albert R. Eastman, A, 10th, gun shot wound right arm.
Solomon Young, C, 10th, gun shot wound left arm.
L. J. Thomas, E, 10th, chronic diarrhea.
J. Randall, G, 10th, cataarh.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. W. STURGIS,
Minnesota State Agent.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

Reports have been received of Indians having been seen at various points on the frontier. A trail was recently discovered near Norway Lake, in Monongalia County, and a cow was found killed in that vicinity, undoubtedly by Indians. On Wednesday night of last week a demonstration was made by a party of them against the stockade at the Cottonwood coal mines, but the soldiers guarding the post rallied and drove them away.

Gen. Sibley yesterday received dispatches from Col. Pfaender, which states that the party under Lieut. McGrade, which had been sent against the party of Indians seen at Hole-in-the-Mountain, had found no Indians, but discovered traces of them several days old.

They also came across a drove of 15 wild cattle, supposed to be a portion of the large drove that stampeded from Camp Atchison last summer, 300 or 400 miles to the northward. They had probably come down the valley of the James. They were very wild, and could not be either captured or killed.

Important to Claimants Under the Sioux Indemnity Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1864.

Editor of the St. Paul Press:

Some time ago, I wrote to several parties in Minnesota, that the Sioux claims would be paid by the 15th instant, and requested them to circulate the news among the sufferers from the Indian outbreak.

The Secretary of the Interior had then made his requisition for the money upon the United States Treasury, and had received from that Department the notification that his requisition would be complied with, without delay. But, as soon as the money upon the first requisition, for $200,000, was paid, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Fessenden, the Secretary, being absent from Washington—declined to pay the necessary requisitions of the Interior Department, until the 100 day volunteers were paid off, many of them being about to be discharged, and will be exposed to great inconvenience if not paid.

The Secretary of the Interior went, then, personally, to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in order to effect with him some arrangement for the speedy payment of these Sioux Claims, and obtained from him the promise that the money would be paid in a few days.

I understand that, at present, all requisitions except those for the payment of the One hundred day's volunteers, are suspended in the Treasury.

These are the circumstances under which this further delay has occurred.

I had to-day a conversation with the Secretary of the Interior, wherein he stated to me, substantially, that but for the absolute necessity to pay these one-hundred days volunteers, the Sioux claims would have been sooner paid; and further assured me that the money would be paid in a very few days, perhaps on next Monday, the 22d inst.

The Secretary of the Interior—and I speak from personal experience—is really very anxious, and does all in his power to bring about a speedy payment of our Sioux claims, and I have no doubt that he will succeed in his exertions.

Please to publish this communication at your earliest convenience, in your paper, so that the sufferers may not be discouraged by this unavoidable and, surely, short delay, and thereby induced to sell their claims at a sacrifice to speculators.

Yours, very truly,
D. G. SHILLOCK.

"A Curious Question."

ST. PAUL, Aug. 25, 1864.

Editors of the Press:

In this morning's edition of your paper, a Rochester correspondent complains that while he is considered liable to be drafted into the service, he will not be received into the same service as a volunteer, owing to physical disability. Your belief is, that your correspondent, in such a case, ought to be exempted from the draft, but you do not feel inclined to think that the Board would be guilty of such a piece of self-stultification as to hold a man for the draft who will not be accepted as a volunteer. However it may be in Rochester, I can certify that our Board in St. Paul have repeatedly done so. I can, if necessary, furnish the names of individuals who were obliged to pay their three hundred dollars to free themselves from the last draft; when afterwards they wished to volunteer they were declared unfit for service. At this announcement they wished to have their names stricken from the enrollment list for the next draft, and this was refused to them. Being poor, they borrowed the three hundred dollars. They are now in debt, liable to be drafted on the 5th of September, and cannot avoid the draft by enlisting.

I ask, is this fair, and if it is not, are there any means of redress? Is there a law establishing that a man must serve as a drafted man, when he cannot be accepted as a volunteer? I have nowhere seen such a law.

This is not only a curious, but a very serious question. If a draft is necessary for the preservation of the Union, let us have a draft, but let it be so conducted that in all the measures taken for the carrying out of the draft, justice and fair play be visible.

Yours, J. I.

The above is from a highly respectable source. We must, however, be permitted to doubt whether it is based on correct information. The absurdity of the thing is altogether too prodigous for belief.

LATEST NEWS.
By Telegraph.

OPERATIONS ON THE WELDON ROAD.

ITS DESTRUCTION DOWN TO WELDON PROGRESSING.

WARREN DEMONSTRATING AGAINST THE PETERSBURG AND LYNCHBURG ROAD.

Other Important Movements on Foot.

MULLER THE ENGLISH MURDERER ARRESTED.

PEACE COMMISSION A CANARD.

GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, Aug. 25th

No engagement has occurred since Sunday. The enemy has fallen back as previously stated, to their lines, two miles from Petersburg, and are making strong works, similar to those we encountered on our arrival here. The rebels work night and day, evidently expecting an attack. Richmond papers acknowledge a heavy loss in officers and men on Sunday, but claim they took 3000 prisoners. Our loss in the 5th corps is seven officers and 132 men killed, 74 officers and 784 men wounded, 99 officers and 2,853 men missing. The 8th corps lost about 300 which makes the loss 4,155 in these two commands. No doubt many will yet turn up. Crawford's division sustained the greatest proportion of losses, he having lost about 1,000, mostly prisoners.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says intelligence from Gen. Warren's corps represent that our cavalry are rapidly destroying the railroad bridges between Petersburg and Weldon Gen. Warren is so strongly entrenched that he cannot be dislodged, and is making demonstrations on the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroads. He also says, while the Weldon road is totally lost to the rebels, another movement is already on foot which will cause them quite as much grief

The *Post's* Washington Special says it is all quiet along the Potomac, and reports of the rebels crossing are humbugs.

The *American* has Richmond papers of the 19th inst. They claim to have captured 2,700 prisoners in the assault they made on our forces on the Weldon road on Friday, but seem to deplore the loss of their railroad very much.

Col. Tildin who was missing after the action of Friday is safe. He was taken prisoner and with others conveyed to Petersburg, but during the excitement of loading them on the cars, he managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and run into some bushes, where he lay concealed till chance gave him an opportunity to get away and he came in to our lines on Monday uninjured.

LATER, Aug. 24.—Gen. Warren advanced his line a mile along the railroad towards Petersburg yesterday; the rebel pickets falling back before his skirmishers. The First Division of the second corps were engaged all day yesterday, in tearing and burning the railroad as far as Reams Station, and beyond a distance of three miles, that portion that the Fifth corps advanced over was completely destroyed. All quiet on the line this morning; with the exception of the usual picket firing.

FROM MOBILE.

Richmond papers of the 14th inst. say: The only items of news from Mobile are the following under date of the 17th inst. A force of the enemy from Pensacola, estimated at 2,000, crossed the Perdito river yesterday, advancing toward Mobile Bay. A heavy Yankee force is in northern Mississippi whose destination is supposed to be Mobile. [This probably refers to A. J. Smith's column.]

SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

The latest dispatches from Atlanta show no active operations going on there, and Gen. Sherman is to remain quiet until events transpire in other quarters.

Muller, the English Railway Murderer, Arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

The ship Victoria arrived and brought Muller, charged with the murder of Briggs in a London railway carriage, who came a passenger, and was arrested on her arrival.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

Muller, the English railway murderer, was arrested on the ship Victoria last night, and this morning brought to the Police Headquarters. In his trunk the watch and hat of the murdered man were found. He stoutly protests his innocence. He was identified by the jeweler and the London cabman.

A Prayer for a Military Governor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Petititions are circulating in Alexandria and beyond its limits, for signatures addressed to Military Governor Slough, asking for the substitution of the Military for the Civil power, as in the recent case at Norfolk. Should the prayer be granted, Gov. Pierpont will, as a consequence be superceded in his functions, and the State Government in that portion of the territory of Virginia over which he presides, will be abolished. The Alexandria *Journal* condemns the Government.

Pirates and Cruisers.

NEW YORK, August 24.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Haze, from North Carolina, we learn that the new pirate steamer Coquette, which is one of the number now in Wilmington, receiving her armament, is considered the most formidable of them all. She will be the first to leave that port, if she is not already out.

The frigate Susquehanna has returned from an unsuccessful search for the pirate Tallahassee. She has been cruising about Bermuda. She left there on the 22d.

A Copperhead Peace Lie Nailed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The executive committee of the National Union Committee are in session in that city. The same correspondent says he has the best reason for denying the published reports that the administration entertained an idea of appointing Peace Commissioners to Richmond, and of tendering an armistice.

The O. A. K. Conspiracy.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.

The *Democrat* of this morning publishes an address to the order of American Knights, dated December 1863, and vouched for by Green Smith, Grand Secretar of the order in Missouri, in the examination before the Provost Marshall. It was proven that it was the production of P. C. Wright, their Supreme Commissioner in this section and who organized the order in this State.

An Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Alexander Johnson, of New York, has been appointed Commissioner under the treaty of July, 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in place of Daniel S. Dickinson, declined.

Government Loan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $606,000, and those to the 10-40 loan to $313,000.

A Missouri Radical Nomination.

ST. JOSEPH Mo, Aug, 25.

Ben. F. Sloan was nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress, from the Seventh District, by the Radical Convention. The resolutions endorse the Baltimore nominees, and the Radical State Ticket.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 25—1 P. M.

Gold opened firmer at $2 54¼, advancing to $2.54¾, declining to $2.54½, and closing at $2.55¾@2.55¾.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 25—4 P. M.

Gold is rather stronger than yesterday. There is a strong interest in the gold room, and the price tends upward.

Sales this morning not large. The fluctuations have been from $2 54¼@2.55¾.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—1 P. M.

Cotton less active, scarcely so firm. $1.88 mid upland.

Flour—State and Western, 10c higher, with only a limited supply. $10.65@10.70 ex Eastern; $11.10@11.25 ex R. I, and $11.30—11.35 trade brds Market closing quiet.

Whisky heavy and drooping. $1.83 State, $1.84 Western, including a lot of the latter reported at $1.85.

Wheat very dull. Tendency favors buyers. $2.20@2.36 Chicago spring; $2.21@2.36 Mil. club; $2.35@2.45 winter red Western.

Corn heavy and 2c lower.

DIED.

At St. Anthony August 24th, after a short but severe illness, WILLIS WETMORE, son of Wetmore and Sarah A. O'Brien, aged 2 years, 2 months and 17 days.

While the child was alive the parents wished his stay, but now he is dead they each can say, "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

August 21, 1864, IDA M., daughter of Captain James L. and Lydia A. Fisk, aged 2 years, 8 months and 17 days.

August 25th, JOHN A., son of Thomas I. and Eliza Connolly, aged 3 months and 1 day.

Funeral to take place from their residence on Fifth, between Rosabelle and Waucouta streets, at 10 A. M., Saturday, 27th.

In this city, 24th instant, Rev. LEWIS SMITH, late pastor of the Baptist Church at Hightstown, New Jersey.

Funeral services at the Baptist Church, Waucouta street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.
A GIRL to do general housework.
Apply at this office. a26-tf

A LADY WANTS A SITUATION as Teacher in a select or Public school, or as a clerk. Good references. Apply at this office. a26-2t

EXTORTION! EXTORTION!

Goods are necessarily high, but we will prove to any one that there is no necessity for Dry Goods, Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Hats, and Shoes, selling as high as they now do, by selling them for much less than the present prices elsewhere.

We keep a general assortment of goods, and sell at PRIVATE SALE, as well as at auction.

A WORD MORE.
We have now on hand
Two Second-Hand Pianos,
Excellent instruments, in good order, which we offer low. Also,
FOUR SOFAS, LOUNGES, HAIR-SEAT ROCKERS, EASY CHAIRS AND PARLOR CHAIRS,
A verry handsome What Not,
A BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY SIDE-BOARD,
A Black Walnut do, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Card Tables, Center Tables, Extension Tables, Dinner Tables, Wash Stands, Sewing Stands, Hall Stands, Hair and Husk Mattrasses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Quilts, Comforts,
CARPETS
Stoves, Crockery and Glass Ware, which we will sell cheaper than any other house in Saint Paul.
FAIRCHILD & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Rogers' Stone Block, Third street, St. Paul. a26 2t

A PERFECT SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE for sale cheap, at the Auction Rooms of
a26-2t FAIRCHILD & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS AND LANTERNS, cheaper by 25 per cent. than at any other house in St. Paul, at the Auction Rooms of
FAIRCHILD & CO.
P. S.—We will job them at very low figures. a26-2t

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, CLOTHING of all kinds nearly at old prices, at the Auction Rooms of
a26-2t FAIRCHILD & CO.

LOST.—ON THIRD STREE, NEAR THE Post Office, a Ladies' small RED SILK SHAWL. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the American Express Office. a25-1t*

OBTAIN A COPY OF "THE HARP OF JUDAH," by L. O. Emerson. Nearly fifty thousand copies of this superior book were sold during the first six months of its publication. Price in Boston, $1.37. Specimen pages sent free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

THE CHILDREN OF OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS admire the New Music Book, "The Sabbath School Trumpet," containing choice Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, and a New Juvenile Cantata. Price in paper, 30 cts, boards 35. Superintendents Teachers and others will do well to look at this new and attractive work. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED.
$3,000 on City property for a term of years.
$1,000 on City property for a term of years,
MORGAN & McCLOUD,
a24-d1w Real Estate Agents.

THE KIRK-JAQUES PEACE MISSION.

History of its Inception—An Important Preface.

In a new work entitled "Down in Tennessee," Mr. J. E. Gillmore (Edmund Kirk), who accompanied Col. Jaques to Richmond, gives a history of the inception of that mission, which forms an interesting preface to the remarkable narrative from the *Atlantic Monthly*, concerning that visit which we published yesterday. While on a visit to the army of the Cumberland in May, 1863, Mr. Gillmore was acquainted by Gen. Rosecrans with Col. Jaques' desire to visit the South in the belief that he could obtain proposals of peace through the influence the large body of the Methodist Church at the South whom he knew to be anxious for peace and Union. We quote from the New York *Tribune:*

He proposed to go openly in his uniform, as "the messenger of God." Mr. Gillmore considered the enterprise as a rash one, and that Col. Jaques would only throw away his life in its prosecution. He so reported to Gen. Rosecrans, who, however, did not agree with him, saying—"I know if he talks peace to the people, the leaders will hang him; but he'll not do that, he'll go to the leaders themselves. The terms he will offer may not be accepted, but it will strengthen our moral position to offer them." He therefore, telegraphed to Washington for a four months' furlough for Col. Jaques, and asked for an interview for him with the President.

These requests were refused, but Mr. Gilman, armed with a letter from Gen. Rosecrans, appealed to the President in person. The President at first declined to entertain the subject, "because" he said, "I happen to be President of the United States. We make no overtures to the Rebels. If they want peace, all they have to do is to lay down their arms." Finally, however, he stated "in a clear, direct way, the terms he would give the rebels, a portion of which have since been included in the Amnesty Proclamation." And he added:

"You can write what I say to General Rosecrans, and he can communicate as much of it as he thinks best to Colonel Jaques; but the Colonel must not understand that he has these terms from me. We want peace but we can make no overtures for the Rebels. They already know that the country would welcome them back, and treat them generously and magnanimously."

Gen. Rosecrans was immediately written to, and within ten days Col. J. was on his way to the South. At Fortress Monroe he was allowed to smuggle himself on board a flag-of-truce boat, whence he entered the rebel lines, still in his uniform. "Go where you please and stay as long as you like," said the Rebel officer, who first met him. The narration continues:

Any one can see the great risk he ran. He had no credentials; nothing to show who he was, or why he came; and there were ten chances to one that he would be taken as a spy. But what was that to him! He was about his MASTER'S work, and his trust in the MASTER, which "whoever runs may read" in his face, carried him safely through.

He went to Petersburgh, and there they came to him. As Nicodemus came to the great PEACE-MAKER, so the Rebel leaders came to him, by night. Disguised, and under false names, they sought him to ask the way to peace.

"Lay down your arms; go back to your allegiance, and the country will deal kindly and generously by you," he said to several of them.

From all he had the same answer:

"We are tired of the war. We are willing to give up slavery. We know it is gone; but so long as our Government holds out we must stand by it. We cannot betray it and each other."

Colonel Jaques remained at Petersburg several weeks, and then returned to Baltimore. He wrote to the President relating the result of his mission, but received no reply. Months later Mr. Gilmore learned that the letter was never received. But Colonel Jaques was now anxious for another visit to the rebels, proposing, this time, to see the arch-rebel himself. Leave of absence was again granted him by Mr. Lincoln's order. In a few weeks he joined Mr. Gilmore at Baltimore, but on going to Washington it was known that "unexpected obstacles were in the way of his further progress." What these were is not stated, but they could be removed by Mr. Gilmore's accompanying him. Accordingly the two gentlemen started, and were passed through the lines by Gen. Grant. "I went to Richmond," continued Mr. Gilmore, "because I thought I could render material aid to Col. Jaques, in paving the way to negotiations that might result in peace." How they fared in that mission, what Mr. Davis said to them, and what they said to Mr. Davis, will be found in the account which we publish in another column.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED PROPERTY, viz:
40 feet on Third street, Lower Town.
22 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
17 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
50 feet on Seventh street.
Houses and lots from $1,000 to $10,000 each.
10 acres in the city limits, cheap.
40 acres improved adjoining city limits.
MORGAN & McCLOUD,
a24-d1w Real Estate Agents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of H. M. SHAW, & CO., in the Hat, Cap, Furs and Gents Furnishing Goods business, wholesale and retail, in the City of St. Paul.
All debts due to or owing by Henry M. Shaw, will be receipted for and paid by him.
HENRY M. SHAW,
WM. B. REYNOLDS,
WM. B. SHAW.
St. Paul, Aug. 23, 1864. a24-d3t

FOR SALE.
FEATHER BEDS, CARPETS, ETC.,
On Fourth street, opposite the Court House.
a20-d1w A. C. MOODY.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TEACHER who thoroughly understands all branches of the business.
Address, with terms,
W. HASKELL,
Principal Commercial College, St. Paul.
a24-5t*

100 HALF CHESTS CHOICE
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
For sale at New York cost,
AT EDDY'S,
FORT STREET. a23-d4w

LAND FOR SALE.
All persons having land for sale, especially in the neighborhood of St. Paul, are invited to send the description and price to "The Minnesota Irish Emigrant Society," Box 250, St. Paul, so that the Society may be able to direct those who wish to purchase land. aug 9 2w

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
Saint Paul, August 1, 1864
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., September 5th, 1864, for the delivery at the Capitol of
125 Cords of Wood.
The wood must be of good quality of body oak cut at least one year, and to be delivered as required by the State Treasurer.
Payment to be made in U. S. Notes.
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
au2-d&tw4w Treasurer of State.

MAGAZINES
Bound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

New Advertisements.

Two Lots on Third Street FOR SALE,
NEAR THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
Three 40-Acre Tracts,
Near the City.
TWO HOUSES IN BRUNSON'S ADDITION.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Aug. 23, 1864. a23-d&w2w*

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, and the Anglo French Alliance, in their relations to the United States and Russia. A book just published, by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., Pastor of Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati Ohio. An interesting and very instructive work, written in the author's peculiar attractive style. "It becomes all Americans to study afresh the origin and aims of the Anglo French Alliance, as shown by their own declaration and corresponding acts."
The Agent for the above work is now in town, and commences canvassing this week. The work is complete in one royal octavo volume of 576 pages, and sells for $3.00.
St. Paul, Aug. 22. K. W. BURTON,
a24-d2w* Travelling Agent.

MEDICAL LECTURES—DR. TRALL will lecture in exposition of Medical Systems in General, and the HygienicMedical System in Particular, in the Hall of the WINSLOW HOUSE, St. Anthony, every Thursday evening at 8 o clock. On Sunday afternoons at 4½ o'clock, Dr. Trall or some one of his assistants will discourse on the Gospel of Health. The public is invited. Seats free. Physicians of all schools are respectfully invited to attend, and to state their objections to the positions advanced. After each lecture the speaker will respond to any questions or criticisms which may be presented by medical gentlemen or others.
The physicians of WESTERN HYGEIAN HOME invite discussion. a23-d1w*

CARD.
Dr. WHARTON,
HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.
Office:
Jackson Street, near Fourth.
au21 1w*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All dealers in Highwines, Rectified Whiskeys and Liquors in general, will please take notice that I will have my distillery in full operation about the
15th of September,
It will therefore be unnecessary for Dealers or Rectifiers to order a single barrel of
WHISKEY FROM BELOW,
As I will be able to turn out Highwines in sufficient quantities to supply all demands for our State.
Thanking my friends and customers for the large portion of their patronage in the brewery business, I may state that I have greatly enlarged my Brewery, and will continue to furnish the best and purest beer in the market.
au21-3m* T BENSBURG.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A three-story stone building, 25x80, between Jackson and Robert streets, on Fourth.
Inquire of
a15-tf CHAS. SYMONDS.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of
SHAW, CUMMINGS & CO.,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, of which all persons concerned will take notice.
SYDNEY SHAW,
ROBERT W. CUMMINGS,
au13-2w BENJAMIN GOULD.
Dated St. Anthony, Minn., August 11, 1864.

RAILROAD NOTICE.
Books will be opened for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Minnesota Valley Rail Road Company, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of St. Paul, on Monday August 1st, and will remain open for thirty days, or until Five Hundred Thousand Dollars is subscribed. No subscriptions binding until an installment of twenty five per cent. is paid.
D. W. INGERSOLL,
Treasurer Minnesota Valley
jy 31-d1w Rail Road Co.

THIRD STREET PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
One, two or three Stores, all rented together with the offices above,
WILL BE SOLD AT LOW RATES.
Stores on a lease, having twelve years to run,
AND RENT FOR OVER 12 PER CENT.
upon the prices asked.
J. W. McCLUNG.
Office near the Bridge. Residence Summit Avenue, head of St. Peter street.
a20-d1w

LARD OIL,
MACHINE OIL,
WHALE OIL.
For sale Wholesale or Retail, by
Yawter & Rose,
111 Third street.
August 6, 1864.

TOBACCOS,
800 PACKAGES CHEWING AND SMOKING IN STORE.
For sale by
Chas. Weide & Bro.,
No. 137 Third Street.

CIGARS.
580,000 ON HAND: PRICES FROM $15 to $100 per Thousand.
For sale by
Chas. Weide & Bro.,
au7-2m No. 137 Third Street.

300 MEN WANTED,
Three Hundred Men, to work on the
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
Apply on the work, or at the office of William Branch, on Seventh Street, near Olive, immediately.
WILLIAM BRANCH.
June 22, 1864. e22-tf

WHITNEY & BANKER.
REAL ESTATE,
—AND—
General Commission Agents
Office: Third Street, Bridge Block.
CHAS. T. WHITNEY, Notary Public. | ISAAC A. BANKER, Surveyor & Engineer
au6-1y

FOR SALE,
A Good House and Lot,
On Douglas Street, near Fort Street.
Inquire of E. S. Edgerton.
jy26-tf T. J. FRAZIER.

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.
THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES OF
TOBACCO,
Including all grades of
PLUG, FINE CUT CHEWING & SMOKING.
Also, a fine assortment of
Cigars of Favorite Brands.
For sale by
J. I. BEAUMONT.

JUST RECEIVED.
Cove Oysters,
Fresh Peaches,
Prunes, Pepper sauce,
Tomato Catsup, Raisins, Pared Peaches, Fresh Lobsters, Dandelion Coffee.
For sale by
feb28-1y J. I. BEAUMONT.

Minnesota Female College,
Minneapolis, Minn.
This Institution will be opened for Young Ladies
September 1st, 1864.
TEACHERS EXPERIENCED & EFFICIENT.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND EXTENSIVE.
LOCATION PLEASANT AND HEALTHFUL.
Accommodations for Board in the Institution with the President's family, excellent.
For Circular, address
REV. J. N. MARTIN, A. M.,
a23 d1w* Box 376, Minneapolis. Minn.

FOR SALE.
The Residence of DR. WHARTON, in Upper Town. Inquire on the premises.
a20-d1w*

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office---Adjoining the Bridge.

Sixth Judicial District Convention

The Union electors of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, who endorse the doctrines set forth in the platforms adopted by the recent Baltimore and St. Paul Conventions, are requested to meet in delegate Convention, in St. Peter, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of said District.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be as follows:

Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Martin	1
Faribault	3	McLeod	1
LeSueur	4	Sibley	3
Watonwan	1		

J. T. WILLIAMS, Ch'n,
M. R. STONE,
A. McHENCH,
6th Judicial Dist. Central Com.

The First District Union Congressional Convention.

The friends of Freedom and the Union residing in the First Congressional District of Minnesota, and who endorse the terms of the call for a State Convention at St. Paul on the 30th of August inst., are requested to meet in Deligate Convention at Owatonna, on Wednesday, the 30th of August prox., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for member of Congress from the said District. The several counties composing the District will be allowed the same representation as is prescribed in the call of the State Committee, viz:

Houston	5	Steele	3
Fillmore	9	Waseca	2
Mower	8	Blue Earth	4
Freeborn	3	Rice	5
Faribault	2	LeSueur	4
Martin	1	Nicolet	3
Winona	8	Scott	3
Olmsted	8	Sibley	3
Brown	2	Dodge	2

D. BLAKELY.
Chairman Cong. Dist. Con.

Rochester, July 20, 1864.

Legislative Union District Convention---6th District.

The Union electors of the Sixth Legislative District of the State of Minnesota, are requested to meet in delegate Convention, at Watertown, in Carver County, on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator and three candidates for Representatives to the Legislature of said state. The delegates must be bona fide residents of the counties to which they are accredited, and were apportioned at the last annual Convention as follows:

Wright	6	Carver	6
Hocker	2	McLeod	2
Hennepin	1	Monongalia	1

F. G. MEALEY,
Chairman.

Dated July 20, 1864. au5-4owtd

ANOTHER RAP FOR THE SORE-HEADS.

Letter from Gerritt Smith.

Hon. B. F. Wade, and Hon. Winter Davis.

PETERBORO, August 8, 1864.—GENTLEMEN, I have read your protest. It is a strongly-reasoning and instructive Paper. Nevertheless I regret its apperance. For it will serve to reduce the public goodwill towards Mr. Lincoln; and that is what, just at this time, the public interest cannot afford. It may turn out that Mr. Lincoln is the man for whom it will be vital to the national existence to cast the largest possible vote. Personally he may not be more worthy of it than Mr. Fremont or Chase, or some other man, who may be nominated. But, if as the election draws near, it shall be seen that he will probably get a larger vote than any other candidate of the uncompromising opponents of the Rebellion, then it will be the absolute duty of every one of them to vote for him. The election of a man who would consent to anything short of the unconditional surrender of those, who, without the slightest cause of complaint, have made war upon us, would not only be the ruin of our nation, but it would be also the base betrayal of that sacred cause of nationality, which they of one nation owe it to those of every other nation, the earth over, to cherish and maintain. But no such consequence, nor any other fatal consequence, would there be, should a loyal man of whatever faults be elected—a man who because he is loyal, would in no event fail to insist on the absolute submission of those who had causelessly rebelled against their country. Hence, though it may be at the expense of our favorite candidate, we should nevertheless all feel ourselves urged by the strongest possible motives to cast our votes just where they will be like to contribute most to defeat the compromising or sham Peace candidate.

Mr. Lincoln, although an able, honest, patriotic man, has fallen into grave errors. But who, in his perplexing circumstances, would have been exempt from them? He has depended too largely on the policy of conciliation. He has made too much account of pleasing Border States and Peace-Democrats. But in all this he has sought not his own advantage, but the safety of his country from the harm with which Border States and Peace-Democrats, (same thing as Pro Slavery Democrats,) threatened her.

Nor has Mr. Lincoln always kept himself within the sphere of his office. I do not mean that he went out of it in imprisoning a few treasonable men. He should have imprisoned more. Nor do I refer to his suppression of a few treasonable newspapers. He should have suppressed many more. In almost any other nation with rebels at its throat the printing of the "forged Proclamation" would have been visited with the severest penalties. The plea that the offense was committed where war was not actual would have been scouted. Nay, the presumption to offer it would have been lacking. By the way, the City of New York is emphatically a theatre of the War. Thousands there with worse than southern hearts—for Northern Rebels are worse than Southern Rebels—are constantly plotting war against their country. Occasionally their war comes to the surface. It did so when, a little more than a year ago, it broke out in plunders and murders meaner and more malignant than the world had ever before seen. It will break out again as soon as some other conjunction of circumstances shall promise success. New York not a theater of the War! Why! We have immeasurably more to fear from the ever-wearing disloyalty of New York and Philadelphia, than from the swords and guns of Richmond and Atlanta. But what if there be not actual war, has been none and will probably be none in the locality where the press utters treason? —may not the war power lay its suppressing hand on that press? If it may not, then the country may be lost. For in the first place, civil proceedings may be too slow to save it; and, in the second place, the locality may be too disloyal to favor even civil proceedings. New York has not favored them. She has not punished her treasonable newspapers; and that she has not, is strong proof that she will not, and is of itself ample reason why the War Power should. Moreover however loyal might be the locality, it would not be right in all cases for the War Power to depend upon her motions. In a matter which is vital to the nation, the nation itself must act. Her behoof must be left to hinge upon the will or conduct of any locality, however loyal.

* * * * * * *

I honor the good intentions of President Lincoln. But I would be had the nerve to meet, as General Jackson would have met, these traitorous men among us who, when the state of the country is such as to make its salvation turn on a liberal interpretation of the powers of the Executive, study the reduction and belittling of those powers. Valuable as are the virtues of forbearance and forgiveness, we have had quite too much of them for our safety. Stern justice, while a no less excellent virtue, is, in the time of stern war, a far more timely and necessary one. Would that the President might mingle a little more of it with his kind and patient spirit!

I said that the President has not always kept himself within his official limits. His Amnesty Proclamation is one of the instances in which he has exceeded them. In his military capacity he had nothing to do with the reconstruction of civil governments; and in no other capacity had he anything to do with it until Congress had acted upon it. It was for him to set up military governments in the wake of our advancing armies. But it was not for him to concern himself about the permanent or civil governments, that would come to take the place of these temporary provisions.

By many the President is condemned for his slowness. Perhaps he is too slow in some things. There are others, however, in which he is too fast. But in this latter fault the great mass of loyal men in and out of Congress are with him. I agree with you that the President's plan of settlement is a wrong one. But your Congressional plan, like this, is premature. How much precious time was wasted over the premature question of the confiscation of real estate? Not a foot of it should have been sold before the close of the war. Nothing should have been done with it but to lease the vacant portions of it—and that only from year to year. No great inconvenience could ensue from such a postponement of the sale of Southern soil, nor from such a postponement of the setting up of civil government upon it. War, and especially such a war as this, is no time for unnecessary work. It will not be well done. Moreover the doing of it will leave necessary work undone.

* * * * * * *

I scarcely need add that in giving ourselves the work of overthrowing the rebellion, we are to make no conditions. I scarcely need add that those Democrats are to be condemned who insist on stipulating for the safety of Slavery ere they can embark in this work; nor that those abolitionists are also to be condemned who put the abolition of Slavery before the suppression of the Rebellion. This suppression is a duty which must be discharged, come what what will of its discharge to the Democratic or the Abolition Party. For it is the nearest duty. Moreover, let the Abolitionist magnify the crime of Slavery as he will, the crime of the Rebellion remains the far greater one. For the Rebellion superadds to all that is bad in Slavery, parricidal blows at the life of the country and contempt of the sacredness of nationality. I have myself been a somewhat earnest advocate of Abolition. But at no time. I may truly say, during the rebellion have I felt at liberty to inquire of abolition whether or how I should work toward putting down the rebellion. I add that, as the sole, legitimate object of the war, we are prosecuting it to put down the rebellion, therefore none have the right to embarrass or pervert the war to their schemes to harm or their schemes to help Slavery. We do not say that the Abolitionist is to cease working against, or the anti-Abolitionist is to cease working for, Slavery. But we do say that the putting down of the rebellion is the common work of the Abolitionists and the anti-Abolitionists, Democrats and Republicans; and that, differ as they may in other respects, they are to be one in the prosecution of the common work. A traitor to his country is he who, when traitors have fallen upon his country, allows himself, under the counsels of any party, however dear, any interest, however cherished, or any cause, however sacred, to withhold his help from her. Such party, such interest such cause notwithstanding, he is to be "arm and soul" against the traitors.

I repeat that I regret your protest—or rather, I should say the unseasonable publication of it. There is a great deal of truth in it—and generally a very forcible presentation of that truth. But the country cannot now afford to have the hold of Mr. Lincoln on the popular confidence weakened. Pardon me for saying that the eve of the Presidential Election is not the time for making an issue with Mr. Lincoln in regard to his real or supposed errors. For, from present indications, it is highly probable that we shall need to concentrate upon him the votes of all the loyal voters, in order to defeat the disloyal candidate.

Issues with the Southern rebels and their Northern friends are the only ones we can afford to make before the Election. Let Lincoln get all the loyal votes, let Fremont get them, let Chase get them, let any other loyal man get them, if this shall be necessary to prevent the election of one who is in the interest of the Rebellion and of a spurious Peace. I doubt not from your ardent patriotism and your strong sense, that you entirely agree with me at this point; and that they altogether misjudge you, who suppose that you will in no event vote for Mr. Lincoln. The election of no loyal man, however faulty he may be, can destroy the nation. But the election of whatever disloyal man will Strong as is your dislike of some of Mr. Lincoln's measures you will not suffer it to stand in the way of your voting to save the country, nor in the way of your entreating others to do so.

With great regard yours,
GERRIT SMITH.

The Seven-Thirties—What are They!

From Harper's Magazine.

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the people of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from $50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning one thousand millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was $16,159,000,000, of which $10,957,448,955 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12 6-10 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People, who are security for this loan, are 1000 millions richer to-day than when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for $50, or $100, or $1,000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitable in order to pay the interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is five per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost fifty per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $1,000 in a private Savings' Bank receives fifty dollars a year interest; if he deposites the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives seventy-three dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New-York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress, by special act exempts Treasury notes from State and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS.

The Georgia Campaign—What the People Keep up Their Pluck?

The following extract from a private letter from General Hazen, appears in the Cleveland papers:

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 2, 1864.—The campaign is running to its fourth month, with scarcely a day but a large part of the command is under fire.

My losses in killed or wounded are already over 1,000, but this is no fair proportion of the losses of our army, as the fates have as usual put me in warm places.

Will the people keep up their pluck and fight the thing out? It all depends upon their steadfastness of purpose If Richmond does not fall sooner, the army of the West will finally make its way to the back door. If none of the Eastern rebel army come here, we will wear this one out before the close of the season, and it is but a matter of time when the entire force of West Alcemy must waste away. Will the people hold on?

Johnston's veteran army, by his official report, June 25, contained 46,628 arms-bearing men, including 6,631 of Wheeler's cavalry. They have lost since that time 5,000 prisoners, and in their three assaults upon our works, since arriving in front of this place, at least 20,000 men. They have received from Mississippi 3,500, and receiving from Governor Brown's proclamation, about 8,000 militia. This gives them to-day an army of about 25,000 veterans and 8,000 militia; 33,000 in all.

These figures are substantially correct. The hope of being reinforced by Kirby Smith, is at last given up. After exhausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to ten thousand more, if they have the power to force them out, I cannot, for my life, see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army.

I know the rebel army, when it was joined by Polk, just before the fight at Resaca, was seventy-one thousand strong. This included Polk, and beside the additions before mentioned, it has received a brigade (Hasting's,) of at least three thousand, from Mobile. This gives the enormous loss to them, since the campaign, of fifty-two thousand men. What possible chance is there for these thirty-three thousand now before us. These figures may seem exaggerated, but they are not; they are realities—and when it is remembered they have lost twelve thousand prisoners, have had no less than twelve engagements, where from one to three corps have been in battle, with the ordinary desertions and losses from disease, the fifty-two thousand is readily made up. What will hinder the daily attrition of the next three months from completing the overthrow of the foe before us.

You will say, perhaps, why not assault so contemptible a foe, and put him out of his misery at once. The art of war here is no longer a chance matter. Both armies convey a full supply of intrenching tools, and no forces on either side ever rest till they have before them a complete line of works strong enough to resist the heaviest field ordnance, with obstructions in the front in the way of abattis, pallisads, and intrenchments, that put the matter of an assault quite out of the question. I think the battle of Chickamauga, on the left, taught both armies the value of these works. No assault by either side in this campaign has been successful. It would surprise you to see how quickly and willing these men construct their works. None appreciate their value more truly.

We are losing some good officers and of course some men but wish all could understand how vitally this compaign is striking the rebellion. Did you read Governor Brown's proclamation, calling out the militia and detailed men. There was no blossoming palmetto about that, but a plain and open groan, showing clearly how deep the travel of our army is moving down upon the tender places of the Confederacy.

You know of course, that Johnston has been relieved by Hood, a man of just half his ability. Gossip has it, that his Government was dissatisfied with his continual retreating, and sought a man who believed their army could check us. Hardee is said to have been of Johnston's opinion; that the endeavor to hold Atlanta would be the destruction of the army. Hood was then proffered the command and accepted the task.

He has commenced well; has already assaulted us three times, we being behind our works, and losing in all 9,500, while they are known to have lost 20,000.

I have never believed that the above was the true reason for the change, but that Johnston was taken East to assist in planting a column in Pennsylvania. He knows that country thoroughly. It is the theatre of his first operations in 1861. Besides, next to Bragg, he is the first General in the army in point of military ability.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 150.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

CALIFORNIA.

From San Buena Ventura, California, via Ravena City and Big Meadows on the Mohave river, to the sink of said river, and thence to Fort Mohave on the Colorado river, and Fort Whipple, to Santa Fe, New Mexico;
From Keysville, via Walker's Pass, Little Owen Lake, and Big Owen Lake, to Union Mills;
From Red Bluff, via Zelley's Ferry, Battle Creek, Parkville, Millville, and Buckeye, to Shasta;
From Los Angelos to La Paz, and thence to the capital of Arizona Territory and thence to Santa Fe;
From San Jose, in Santa Clara county, via the mountain road leading into Pajer's Valley, to Watsonville, in Santa Cruz county;
From San Mateo to Pescadero, in Santa Cruz county;
From Stockton, via Copperopolis, to Angel's;
From Sonora, California, via Bridgeport, to Aurora, Nevada Territory;
From Susanville, in Lassen county, California, to Boise City, in Idaho Territory;
From Campo Seco to Mokelumne Hill;
From Crescent City, California, to Waldo, Oregon;
From San Bernardina, California, to La Paz, Arizona Territory;
From Folsom City, via Uniontown, to Coloma;
From San Pedro to Wilmington and Los Angelos.

ILLINOIS.

From Elgin, via Burlington, to Sycamore;
From Rock Island, via Camden Mills, Pleasant Ridge, Hazlet, Hanlet, Perryion, Aledo, High Point, New Boston, Keithsburg, Oquawka, Sagetown, Hopper's Mills, Shoboken, Tinappity, Dallas City, Pontoosuc and Appanoose, to Fort Madison, Iowa;
From Ladu, Ogle county, to New Milford, Winnebago county;
From Argo, via Morrison road, in the town of York, and Baker's Spring, in the town of Union Grove, to Morrison;
From Hale, Ogle county, to Payne's Point;
From Beaverville, via Donovan, to Iroquois;
From Moro, via Ridgely, to Prairie City;
From Sparta, via Shiloh Hill, to Jones' Creek;
From Grand Ridge Settlement, in the southwest township of Kankakee county, via Norton township, Union Hill, Essex township, Kankakee county, and Reid township, in Will county, to Wilmington in same county;
From Joliet, via Grunton, in Troy township, and Seward, to Platteville, in Kendall county;
From Clifton, Iroquois county, via L'Erable, (intersecting the main road running north and south on east side of Iroquois river,) and Martenton, to Middleport;
From Dupage, via East Wheatland, to Plainfield;
From Aurora, Kane county, via Wheatland, and Tamorack, to Plainfield;
From Naperville, Dupage county, to Copenhagen, in same county;
From Lamount, Cook county, via Dupage, Will county, to Naperville, Dupage county;
From Sycamore, DeKalb county, via Genoa, North Kingston, and Blood's Point, to Belvidere, Boone county;
From Shabbona, De Kalb county, to Malta, in same county;
From Chester to Red Bud;
From Lewistown, Fulton county, to Lincoln, Logan county;
From Carthage, Hancock county, via Charles Abbott's, and John Ruth's, to Dallas City, in Hancock and Henderson counties;
From Carthage to Fountain Green, in Hancock county;
From Ottowa, via Ford's Corner, Prairie Centre, Ophir Centre, and Triumph, to Mendota.

INDIANA.

From Portland, via college, Antioch, Boundary City, and Pittsburg, to Salem;
From Perryville to State Line City;
From Union City, via New Pittsburg, and Antioch, to Jay Court.

IOWA.

From Washington, via North English, Webster and Coal Creek, in Keokuk county, Union and New Sharon, to Granville, in Mahaska county.
From Vinton to Blairstown, in Benton county,
From Iuka, via Toledo, Wolf Creek, and Buckinhans, to Waterloo;
From Lexington, via Washington, to Wassonville,
From Sioux city, Iowa, via Vermillion, and Yancton, in Dakota, Niobrach, in Nebraska, to Gallatin, and Bannock City, in Idaho Territory;
From Waterloo, via Hudson, Grundy Center, and Vienna, to Marshalltown;
From Mt. Ayr, via Eugene, to Afton;
From Belle Plain, via West Irving, Waltham, Brush, Grove and *and* Six Mile Grove, to Waterloo;
From Fredericksburg to New Hampton;
From Merango, in Iowa county, via Millersburg, North English, and South English, Edom, Scotland, seventy-Six, and Cedarville, to Washington.
From Monticello, via Castle Grove, Prairieburg, Boulder, Waubeck, and Jordan's Grove, to Marion;
From Onawa City, via Arcola, Mapleton, and Morris, to Ida;
From Lewis, via Oakfield, to Exira;
From Big Grove, via Newton, to Harlan;
From Council Bluff, via Keg Creek, to Harlan;
From Council Bluff, via Keg Creek, Newtown, Harris Grove, and Oakfield, to Hamlin's Grove.
From Ottawa, via Glenn's and Garden Grove, to High Point;
From Indianola, via Oceola, to Leon;
From Decatur City, Iowa, via Princeton, and Trenton, Missouri to Chillicothe;
From Lewis, via Grant, to Sciota;
From Anamosa, Jones County, via Highland Grove and Walnut Ford, to Clarence, Cedar county;
From Columbus City, Louisa county, via Downey's Station, West Branch, Cedar Bluffs, and Mechanicsville to Anamosa, in Jones county;
From State Centre, via Minerva, Illinois Grove, and New Providence, to Eldora;
From Fort Dodge, via Rolfe and Spirit Lake, to Okoboji, Dickinson county;
From Owawa City, Monona county, via Kennebec, Smithland, Cornelionville, Cherokee, O'Brien, and Peterson, to Spirit Lake, Dickinson county;
From St. Charles, Floyd county, via Belmond, Goldfield, and Eagle Grove, Wright county, to Fort Dodge, Webster county;
From Maysville, Franklin county, via Ostiville, Wall Lake, and Eagle Grove, Wright county, to Dakota, Humboldt county;

KANSAS.

From Rising Sun, via Arcola, to Grasshopper Falls;
From Junction City, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado;
From Junction City, Kansas, via the Republican river, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska;
From Atchinson, via Pardee, Grasshopper Falls, and Mount Florence, to Topeka;
From Leavenworth, via Oakalossa, Grasshopper Falls, Houlton, Circleville, and Lincoln, to Seneca;
From Lawrence, via Baldwin City and Black Jack, to Paola;
From Junction City, via the Solomon river, to Aversville;
From Topeka to the Sax and Fox Agency;
From Lawrence, via Osawatomie, to Fort Scott;
From Leavenworth, via Grasshopper Falls and Houlton, to Fort Riley;
From Lawrence, via Black Jack and Stanton, to Osawatomie;
From Fort Scott, via Faxter Springs, Toliquet, Fort Gibson, to Fort Smith, Arkansas;
From Lawrence, via Oscaloosa, Grasshopper Falls, Monrovia, and Pardee, to Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

From Bradfordsville, Marion county, via William T. Weatherford's, on Rush Branch, Power's Store, and Low's Gate, to Hustonville, Lincoln county.

MARYLAND.

From Salisbury via Friendship and Dublin, to Newtown.
From Linganore via Wooodville, to Ridgeville;
From Brookville, Montgomery county, via the Union Turnpike road, Silver Spring and Brightwood, to Washington, District of Columbia.

MICHIGAN.

From Wayne to Romulus;
From Pere Marquetta, Marva county, to Indian Town;
From Midland to Isabella;
From Big Rapids, Macorter county, to Hersey Branch;
From Unadilla to Plainfield, in Livingston county;
From Constantine via Hartt's Corners, Newburg and Vandalia, to Cassopolis;
From Steven's Landing, Somilac county, via Townships of Worth, Fremont and Speaker, to Maple Valley, Somilac county.

MINNESOTA.

From Carver, via Waconia to Watertown;
From Hastings via Empire City, Farmington and Lakeville, to Shakopee;
From Faxon, via Glencoe and Koniska, to Hutchinson;
From Jordan, via Lexington and Le Suer Center, to Cleveland;
From Saint Charles, via Saratoga and Troy, to Preston;
From Redwing, Goodhue county, via Belle Creek, Hader, Norway, Kenyon and East Prairieville, to Faribault, in Rice county!
From Monticello, Wright county, to Rockford, in same county;
From St. Cloud, Minnesota, via Fort Abercrombie and Bannock City, in the Territory of Idaho, to Fort Walla-Walla;
From Anoka, via Cedar Grove, Bethel, Linwood, Anoka county and Oxford, North Branch, Isanti county, to Sunrise, Chisago county;
From Mankato, Minnesota, to the Winnebago Agency, Dakota Territory;
From Preston, via Arundahl and Argo, to Enterprise.

MISSOURI.

From Saint Joseph, Missouri, via Rochester, Empire Prairie and Smitthtown, to Mount Ayr, Iowa;
From Saint Catharines, via North Salem and Kiddville, to Unionville.

NEW JERSEY.

From German Valley, Morris county, via Middle Valley and Lower Valley, to High Bridge, Hunterdon county;
From Egg Harbor City, via Green Bank, Lower Bank and Wading River, to Tuckerton;
From Seaville Station, on the Cape May and Milville Railroad, via Seaville, to Beasley's Point, Capo May county.

NEW YORK.

From Otisville, via Cuddlebackville, Oaklandville, and Hartwood, to Belford;
From Port Jervis to Mongaup Valley;
From Chemung, New-York, to St. John's, Pennsylvania;
From Long Lake, via Newcomb, to Minewa;
From Georgetown, Madison county, via West Eaton, to Morrisville;
From Forestville to Kennedy, via Arkwright, Summit, Hamlet, Villenova, Cherry Cedar Creek and Ellington.

OHIO.

From Gratis to Camden.
From McConnelsville, via Tunnell Ridge and Bloom Hill, to Rural Dale.
From Newcomerstown to Bakersville;
From Delta, Ohio, via Pancker's Corners, Chase's Corners, Rathbone's Corners, Chaney's Corners, and Bassett's Corners, to Adrian, Michigan;
From Sciota Furnace, via Lyra, Clinton Furnace, and Powellsville, to Kelly's Mills;
From West Union, via Wheat Ridge to Youngsville.
From Zanesville, via Symmes' Creek, to Dresden.
From Lichfield, to Grafton;
From South Charleston to South Solon.
From Carrolton, via Davis, and Leesville, to Bowerstown;
From Bowerstown, via New Hagerstown, Palermo, and Algonquin, to Carrolton.

OREGON.

From Portland, via Taylor's Ferry, and Chehalem Gap, to Lafayette:
From Layfayette to Tillamook valley;
From Dallas City, Oregon, via Canyon City and Independence, to Boise City, Idaho;
From Roseburg to Point Oxford;
From Roseburg, via Ten Mile Creek, Camas Valley, Junction of middle and south forks of Coquille, Denharri's Prairie, and Sixes Mines, to Port Orford.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Elderton, Armstrong county, to Plumville, Indiana county;
From New Geneva, Fayette county Pennsylvania to Morgantown, West Virginia;
From Farmington, via Elm, to Dawson;
From Wind Ridge to New Freeport;
From Newport to Liverpool, in Perry county;
From Shirland to Clinton;
From Falls, Wyoming county, via Milltown and Shultzville, to Humphreyville;
From Reading, via Adam's Tavern, Brownsville, Klopp's Store, Hetrich's Hoss, Wintersville, and Mount Ætna, to Myerstown;
From Mauch Chunk, via Nesquehoning, and Summit Hill, to Tamaqua;
From Trout Run, via Lippincott's Mills, Murray's Run, Willis' Run, Kelley's Mills, and Plunkett's Creek, to Barbour's Mill;
From the mouth of Cedar Run, via Lower Whetmores, Long Run, and Westfield's, and Elk Run;
From Millport, via Clara, to Oswego;
From Jefferson Station, via Cordorus, to Brodbeck's, in York county;
From Freeport via State Lick and Melissurdale, to Leisurville;
From Duncannon, via Delville and Grier's Point to Keystone;
From West Alexandria to Independence;
From Fall Brrok to Canton;
From Broadheadsville to Long Valley;
From Dingman's Ferry, Pennsylvania, to Centreville, New Jersey;
From Centretown, Mercer county, via Clintonville, to Emlenton, Venango county;
From Garland to Eagle;
From Comptonsville, via Franklin's Corners, to Lockport;
From Waterville to English Centre;
From Middletown Centre, in Susquehanna county, to Rushville, in same county;
From Stone Church, Northampton county, via Rockbury, to Mount Bethel, in same county;
From Martin's Creek, Northampton county, via Flickville, Delpsburg and Roxbury, to Mount Bethel and Will's Ferry, in same county;
From Clay Lick, via Welch Run, to Upton, in Franklin county;
From Franklin, Venango county, via Sunville, to Kingley post office, Crawford county;
From Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, via Phillipsburg, Clarion county, to Waterson's Ferry, Clarion county.

VERMONT.

From Montpelier, via Worcester, East Elmore, Elmore and Wolcott, to North Wolcott.

WISCONSIN.

From Amherst to Steven's Point;
From Mazomaine, Dane county, via West Blue Mounds and Moscow, to Green's Prairie, in Green county;
From Tempelcau to Arcadia;
From Mosinee to Marathon City;
From Wausau to Smith's Corner;
From Durand, via Waubeck, Dunnsville, Downsville, Menominee, Cedar Falls, Eighteen-mile Creek, Running Valley, Cook's Valley, and Bloomer Prairie, to Chippewa Falls;
Fphraim to Washington Harbor;
From Barton to Young America;
From Rising Sun, via Freeman and Rush Creek, to De Soto;
From Wausau to Stettin;
From River Falls, in Pierce county, via Beldonville, Ellsworth, and Rush River, to Malden Rock, in said county, and thence across Lake Pepin to Lake City, in Wabashaw county, Minnesota;
From Viroqua to Debello, in Vernon county;
From Fort Howard, at the northern terminus of the Northwestern railroad to Stylce;
From Fayette to Darlington, in La Fayette county;
From Wausau, Marathon county, to Ontonagon, Michigan;
From Avoca, via Clyde, to Dodgeville, Iowa county;
From Blue River Station, Grant county, to Port Andrew, Richland county;
From Green Bay, Brown county, via Red River and Lincoln, Kewaunee county, to Aknepee, Kewaunee county;
From Potosi to Cassville, Grant county;
From Tafton to Beetown, Grant county.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Lost Creek Post Office, Harrison county, via Rockford and Johnston, to Peel Tree Post Office, in Barbour county.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

From the Pimos Village to the capital of Arizona.

COLORADO.

From Denver, Colorado, along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, to East Bannock, in Idaho;
From Denver, Colorado, via Pancheo Pass and Conejos, to Santa Fe, New Mexico;
From Denver to Bijou Basin;
From Golden City, via Ralston Creek and Boulder City, to Burlington.

DAKOTA.

From Fort Abercrombie, Dakota, to Bannock City, Idaho.

IDAHO.

From Boise City, via Bannock City, Centreville, Pioneer City, and Placerville to Lewistown;
From Placerville to Favetteville;
From Boise City to Esmeraldo, in Alturas county.
From Boise City, via Owyhee, to Humboldt, in Nevada Terrytory.

NEBRASKA.

From Julesburgh, Nebraska, via Fort Laramie, and Deer Creek, to Virginia City, in Idaho;
From Omaha City, by way of the Valley of the Elk Horn, to the Niobrarah river.

NEVADA.

From Aurora, Nevada, to Keysville, California;
From Onionville to Dun Glen, East Range;
From Virginia City, via Onionville, Star City, to Humboldt.

UTAH.

From Fort Bridger, Utah, via Richville, Soda Springs, the Upper crossing of Snake river, and Virginia City, to Hell Gate, Idaho;
From Fort Bridger, Utah, via Boise City, Idaho, and Grand Ronde Valley, Oregon, to Walla-Walla, Washington Territory;
From Salt Lake City, Utah, via Fillmore City and St. George, to Los Angelos, California.
From Salt Lake City, via E. T. City, Grantsville, Tooele, Shambass, Cedar Fort, Fairfield, and Goshen, to Payson;
From Salt Lake City, Utah, via Provo City, Salt Creek, Fillmore City, Beaver, Parawan, Cedar City, to St. George;
From Brigham City, via Mendon, Wellsville Hyrum, Milleville, Providence, Logan, Hyde Park, Smithfield and Richmond, to Franklin;
From Hyrum to Paradise;
From Ogden City to Plain City;
From Ogden City to Huntsville;
From Great Salt Lake City, via Jordan to Herriman;
From Rockville to Springdale;
From Salt Creek, via Poule, Rounds, and Holden, to Fillmore;
From Sprigqville, via Spanish Fork, Canon Fairview, Mount Pleasant, Springtown, Ephraim and Manti, to Gunnison;
From Mount Pleasant to Moroni;
From Fountain to Wales;
From Cedar City, via Pinto, Pine Valley, Alger, Banney and Diamond, to Saint George;
From Beaver to Minersville;
From Fillmore City to Descret;
From Gunnison to Chicken Creek;
From Great Salt Lake City, via Mountain, Weber, Morgan, Porter, Corydon, Henneifer, Coalville, Hoytville, Wauship, Peon, Kansas, Heber, Mound, Midway and Charleston, to Provo City.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle. aul-d&w

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON, N. Y.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Jel21-3m Sold by Druggists generally.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY would respectfully announce to the Merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to bring forward from La Crosse, Wis. and deliver to points of destination all "Merchants' Dispatch" and ordinary Railroad freight.

Merchants and others who may wish to avail themselves of this means of transportation, will please mark their goods to our care at La Crosse, at the same time giving us notice so that we may see that such goods are delivered to us at La Crosse, without any unnecessary delay.

For tariff rates call at their office, 219 Third-st. opposite Stage Office.
dec9 E. F. WARNER, Agent.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, FREE FROM TAN, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed. It is composed of palm oil, honey, and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish Price 50 cents. For sale by
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, and
sept19-eowly N. H. HEMHUF, St. Anthony.

ΙΟΔΗΣ.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.'S IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the *Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, and Glandular System.* The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic diseases which indicate Iodine, such as *Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver, and

Dry Goods.

146.

FOR CHEAP

DRY GOODS

GO TO

L. C. BURT'S,

146 Third Street.

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A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SILK and CLOTH

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS

AND

CIRCULARS,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

FROM

NEW YORK,

Which we will be glad to show to all

Wishing to Purchase

Also, a general stock of

DRY GOODS!

WHICH, WE ARE SELLING LOW AT

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

Minnesota.

mh24-1y

Boots & Shoes.

NEW GAITERS & BALMORALS

I have just received by express a very fine assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Fine Gaiters

AND BALMORALS,

Which I can recommend with much confidence. Very small profits and very quick sales, is the order with me.

JOHN HUBEL,

ap10-1y Kilpatrick's old place.

FIRST OF THE SEASON

NEW

BOOTS AND SHOES,

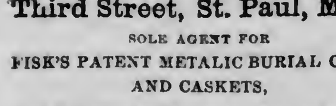
Just Received at

WM. J. SMITH & CO'.

mh17-1y

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER



Third Street, St. Paul, Min.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,

Cloth Caskets and Wooden Coffins, of the latest style, constantly on hand.

☞ Hearses, Carriages and everything necessary for a funeral furnished at the shortest notice. Residence on Canada-st., above Tenth.

feb17-1y

Groceries.

C. E. FROST & CO.,

Offer for sale a full stock of

Groceries & Provisions, Hams and Shoulders

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Hams retail at 16c; Shoulders 13c; Rio Coffee at 45c, and Sugar, Molasses and everything else very cheap, on Wabashaw street, near the Bridge. feb18-1y

WINES AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
SPARKLING CATAWBA

And all other Articles in our line of business

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

my19 Sibley Block.

CHAS. A. B. WEIDE, JOS. R. WEIDE.

CHAS. WEIDE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

Groceries, Segars and Tobaccos.

No. 137 Third Street,

SAINT PAUL, - - - - MINNESOTA

ap17-1y

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

GENERAL DEALER IN

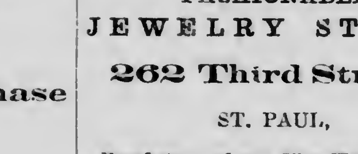
Family Groceries,

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge. dec2'63-1y

Watches and Jewelry.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S



FASHIONABLE

JEWELRY STORE,

262 Third Street,

ST. PAUL,

Manufacturer of pure Silver Ware, and Solid Gold Jewelry, Hair Work, all kinds of Army Badges, &c. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, Rich Silver Ware Plated Goods, &c., &c. The oldest established House in St. Paul.

My stock is now complete and much larger than any other establishment of the kind this side of Chicago. I have in store a very large assortment of American Watches, fresh from the factory, which will be sold at factory prices. Also, 100 cases of

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES,

Of which I am the authorized Agent. Also, the largest wholesale stock of various kinds of

Yankee Clocks,

Which will be sold at a small advance from eastern prices. No pains will be spared to increase my large and extensive trade and meet the demands of all.

I never advertise goods that I have not got.

All Goods WARRANTED to be precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ A full supply of Watch material always on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

All kinds of new wheels and parts of the Watch manufactured to order for the trade, at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, and near the Postoffice.

mh26-tf D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

MARVIN'S

Crockery Importing House,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1864.

On hand, and to arrive, a large and complete stock of

CROCKERY,

China and Glassware,

CARBON OIL

AND

LAMP GOODS,

Of every description.

Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated and

Brittannia Ware,

Water Coolers, Japanned Toilet Sets, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

RICHARD MARVIN,

sept 189 and 191 Third-st., and Bench-st., near the Bridge

DR. L. H. DORPHLEY SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Paul, that he has opened an office in Rogers' Block, over the Express Office. New and improved artificial Teeth Inserted on Vulcanite Plate, which for beauty, comfort, durability and cheapness far excel anything now in use. Teeth also inserted on Gold and Silver and warranted to give satisfaction.

Extracting, filling and all operations on the Teeth done in a superior manner, with little pain and on moderate terms.

L. H. D. is prepared to furnish Dentists with every variety of Teeth from the best manufactories in the United States, and at Eastern prices.

jy17-3m

NEW BOOKS.

McClellan's Reports, bound, price $2.50.
Counsel and Comfort, by the Country Parson $1.50.
The Campaigner, by Jean Paul, $1.50.
Warrington, by author of Rutlage, $1.50.
Industrial Biography, by Smiles, $1.25.
Hannah Thursby, by Bayard Taylor, $1 50.
Game of Authors and Poets, Soldiers' Portfolios, Casey's Infantry Tactics, Cook's Cavalry Tactics. New supplies of the above

At Combs' Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

☞ An elegant French edition of Fleming & Tibbin's English and French Dictionary, 2 vols. For sale at a bargain, at

jan29 COMBS' BOOKSTORE.

CARBON OIL,
NAPTHA,
VARNISHES—full stock.

For sale to the Trade, by

Vawter & Rose,

August 6, 1864. 111 Third Street.

Recruits Wanted.

500 RECRUITS WANTED!

FOR THE

Veteran 5th Minnesota Infantry.

By enlisting in this Regiment, Government bounties will be secured as follows:

$100 FOR ONE YEAR MEN,

$200 FOR TWO YEAR MEN,

$300 FOR THREE YEAR MEN.

☞ The city of St. Paul gives a local bounty of $150 to each volunteer who is credited to said city, irrespective of term of enlistment.

A recent act of Congress has increased the pay of privates to $16 per month, which makes an aggregate of pay and bounties as follows:

$442 FOR ONE YEAR,

$734 FOR TWO YEARS,

$1026 FOR THREE YEARS

Besides Subsistence and Clothing.

Persons desiring to enlist in the above mentioned Regiment, can report to Capt. A. P. French, or the undersigned, who are detailed as recruiting officers for Minnesota, with their Headquarters at cor. Washington and Third streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. C. BECHT, Major,

jy22-1st 5th Minnesota Vet. Regiment.

$442—$734—$1026

ENLIST AND AVOID THE DRAFT.

The United States pays bounties as follows:
$100 for one year Men, $200 for two year Men, $300 for three year Men.

Also Clothing and Subsistence, and $16 per month. In addition, the city of St. Paul gives a bounty of $150 per man, irrespective of the term of service, making the aggregate bounties and pay as follows:

$442 FOR ONE YEAR, $734 FOR TWO YEARS, $1026 FOR THREE YEARS.

☞ Office in the building in which the Provost Marshal's office is located.

W. A. VAN SLYKE,

jy22-6w Recruiting Agent.

Millinery, &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

GREAT BARGAINS!

—AT—

MISS S. WILSON'S.

I now offer my entire stock of Millinery, Linings, Trimmings, Embroidery's, Hosiery, Woolen Goods and notions at a sacrifice, to close out the stock. It must be sold, either Wholesale or Retail. Merchants and Milliners would save money by calling early. I will sell much

Lower than New York Prices,

Or to any one wishing to engage in the business I will sell my

Entire Stock at a Bargain.

This is a splendid opening; good location, and good trade established.

Address: MISS S. WILSON,

au1- St. Paul, Minnesota.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING

AT

DUGAN'S,

THIRD STREET, - - - - ST. PAUL,

On Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Ladies we are now opening the largest stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings ever shown in St. Paul, and prices very moderate indeed. 200 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets, from 50c to $20; 100 doz. Hats, at prices that will please the customers. Those who love the little ones will be delighted. The imported Hat for children are beautiful. 70 doz. Shaker Hoods, from 25 to 70c each. The Ribbons and Flowers are perfectly elegant ornaments, such as Humming Birds, Birds Nests, Birds of Paradise, Butter-flies, Shell Ornaments, Sea Shells, and hundreds of fixings used in the East, are now open. Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $50; Cloth Cloaks, Cloaking, and Ornaments in quantity; Dress Goods, Black Silks, Electic Skirts at cost, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Infant Fixings, Mourning Goods, Head-Dresses, Nets, Shell Combs, and Toilet Articles. Please call on Wednesday next, April 27th. Our show rooms are over the store, and free from sun and dust. It is a choice resort for ladies and children; they are saved the annoyance of the lower store. Our prices are lower than you could expect in such times, and we cannot be undersold by any house in the West.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. J. DUGAN,

ap8 Third-st., St. Paul.

JUST RECEIVED.

SILK AND LACE

MANTILLAS,

CLOTH SACKS

AND

CIRCULARS,

Genuine Thread Gimpnor and Valenciennes

LACES.

As usual, I will sell at a small advance on invoice price.

Mrs. J. B. LYGO.

ap30-1y

MINNESOTA HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK

Is at the office of the Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways, 273 Broadway, where

Freight Contracts & Tickets

to all parts of the west can be had. A complete file of all the State papers is kept at this office in connection with the State Register.

JOSEPH W. PRINCE, Contracting Agent.

☞ Mark packages "D. & M. R. R., via S Bridge." je25-3m

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also sell on commission Farms, Wild Land, Stores, Houses and City Lots.

January 30th, 1864.—d&wly.

UNITED STATES

PENSION AGENCY

AT

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

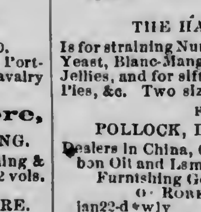
Office in Rogers' Block, 3d-st., near the Bridge. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

All letters to the office must inclose stamps to pay return postage. ROBERT P. LEWIS,

no1-d tw&wly Pension Agent.

SHERWOOD'S

Patent Wire Gauze Strainers.



A Great Refiner and Saver of Coffee, Tea & Sugar, as by its use a cup of this beverage is made so clear from all dregs that no portion of it need be wasted in the slop-bowl. In fact its practical utility must be too obvious to the lover of good tea or coffee to require a lengthy recommendation.

THE HANDLE STRAINER

Is for straining Nursery and Fancy Drinks, Starch, Yeast, Blanc-Manges, Custards, Gravies, Syrups, Jellies, and for sifting Sugar upon Fruit, Cakes, Pies, &c. Two sizes.

FOR SALE BY

POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN.

Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Carbon Oil and Lamps, Plated Ware and House Furnishing Goods, 115 THIRD ST., COR. OF ROBERT, Saint Paul, Minn.

jan22-d wly

CARBON OIL

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale low.

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO

The Saint Pauls Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Rates of Advertising

IN THE DAILY PRESS

One Square.		One Square.	Each add. Square.
	One time	$0 80	$0 40
	Three times	1 50	75
	Six days	2 00	1 0[illegible]
	Two weeks	3 50	1 75
	Three weeks	5 00	2 50
	One month	6 50	3 25
	Two months	10 00	5 00
	Three months	12 50	6 25
	Six months	17 [illegible]	8 75
	Twelve months	25 00	12 50

First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one-third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $40 per annum additional for changes. All changes rated at 15 cents per square.

4. Local notices double the above prices, and no notice inserted for less than $1.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, two-thirds additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, $1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the PRESS:

P. McAbe, Minneapolis.
W. O'Brien, St. Anthony.
H. F. Lillibridge, Monticello.
J. M. Rosenberger, St. Cloud.
Joshua Smith, Hudson, Wisconsin
T. S. Seymour, Hudson, Wisconsin.
M. H. Thomas, Afton.
W. W. Morgan, Lakeland.
A. B. Easton, Stillwater.
H. Riedell, Faribault.
H. Jenkins, Jr., Northfiel
D. H. Frost, Northfield.
W. H. Wadsworth, Owatonna.
W. P. Stanley, Hastings.
L. L. Twichell & Co., Hastings.
J. M. McKee, Prescott, Wiscons
C. McCray, Prescott, Wisconsin
Dr. A. H. Jones, Red Wing.
L. Carpenter, Lake City.
W. J. Arnold, Wabashaw.
T. J. Duffy, Shakopee.
O. L. How "
J. K. Moore, St. Peter.
C. H. Slocum, Mankato.
S. Eaton, Albert Lea.
G. Slocum, Cannon Falls.
Ray & Williams, Garden City.
J. H. Welch, Winnebago City.
C. J. Shortt, Austin.
F. Greene, Belle Plaine.
J. E. Albaugh, Cannon City.
J. Goward, Freeborn.
C. D. Adams, Morristown.
C. H. McIntyre, Red Wing.
J. H. Allen, Princeton.
C. C. Jenks, Rockford.
E. S. Bailey, Stanton.
A. S. Lybe, Mantorville.
A. McIlench, Henderson.

PENSION BLANKS!

ALSO BLANKS FOR

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

The Press Printing Co.,

Have now printed and offer for sale

The Only Collection of Pension Blanks in the Northwest,

Embracing the following:

PENSION.

CLAIM OF WIDOW,
CLAIM OF MOTHER,
CLAIM OF MINOR SISTERS,
CLAIM OF MINOR BROTHERS,
CLAIM OF MINOR CHILDREN,
CLAIM FOR INVALID PENSION.

Bounty and Back Pay.

CLAIM OF WIDOW,
CLAIM OF FATHER,
CLAIM OF MOTHER,
CLAIM OF BROTHERS AND SISTER.

Surgeon's Affidavits.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER QUIRE—5 CTS. EACH

☞ For sale by the single sheet, quire or ream. Address

mh26 PRESS PRINTING CO.

STEAM

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.

We are prepared to Print all kinds of

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
CIRCULARS.

And every other description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

At moderate rates and at short notice.

ADAMS' PATENT GRAINING MACHINE.

Williams & Bro. having secured the right of this Machine for

RAMSEY COUNTY,

Beg leave to inform the Public that we are now prepared to do GRAININ

Better, Cheaper and Quicker,

Than can possibly be done by the old method. This machine produces FAC SIMILES of the wood intended to be represented.

WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

General House & Sign Painters,

au1-dtf opp. P. O., 3d Street, St. Paul.

PRESS JOB PRINTING OFFICE. —We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing, from a Visiting Card to a Large Poster. We have recently received a large stock of Job Type from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, together with a new Press, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." PRESS PRINTING CO.

STEAMER ST. CLOUD,

Will leave St. Paul daily at half-past one o'clock for Carver, arriving at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Carver at 5 A. M., and arrive at St. Paul at 10 A. M.

au2-1m HOUGHTON, Master.

OSCAR F. FORD, Justice of the Peace, Jackson-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., St. Paul, Minnesota. Collections for residents and non-residents promptly attended to. je18-6m

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine have issued free FOUR of their most interesting Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York.

mh27-9m

NORTH-WESTERN STEAM

BAKERY

AND

Confectionery Manufactory.

We take pleasure in informing the citizens of Minnesota and the whole North-West that we are now prepared to furnish, at the shortest possible notice, and upon the most reasonable terms, every variety of

BREAD, CRACKERS,

Cakes, &c., &c.,

Ever made in any first-class Steam Bakery. Having all the necessary machinery and using none but the best materials, we do not hesitate to say that we can fill any and all orders promptly and to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with their patronage. Baking of every description done to order. Goods delivered in the city free of charge. Our city Bread Wagon will call upon families at any hour of the day. Please call at our office and leave your orders. We invite every one to call and examine our establishment.

Particular attention paid to country orders.

☞ We are prepared to fill Government contracts at the shortest notice.

my22-1y WATSON, DENSMORE & CO.

Patent Medicines, &c.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM.
AND CANNOT DO HARM.
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practicing physician in New Haven, Ct., at 195 Chapel street, who guarantees their efficacy, will answer all correspondence concerning them, and all other specialities, and give particular directions of all private diseases and female complaints, personally or by mail.

Dr. John L. Lyon's discovery, known as LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS for females, stand before the public to-day, superior as a diuretic, unsurpassed as a specific, for the cure of all harrassing female complaints, compounded from a formula that is the result of his extensive experience and by him guaranteed to remove all irregularities or suppressed nature, and warranted safe at all times, except when in certain situations, particularly explained in the directions around each bottle, which all should carefully read and understand.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is like gold to sand.

Doctor Lyon asks you who are suffering from Irregularities will you not make one more trial of his renowned Periodical Drops, which he warrants will satisfy you in every instance.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by Druggists everywhere, in city, village and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct

LORD & SMITH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

23 Lake street, Chicago,

f&sa my20-1y General Western Agent.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.
SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.
SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon. Being now used to the exclusion of all other Bitters in more than fifty United States Army Hospitals, and millions of private families, and is the only popular medicine which has been especially EXEMPTED FROM STAMP TAX by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard REMEDY by the medical profession.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

☞ They are made of ingredients well known and approved by the medical profession, as having powerful tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strengthening properties to correct the bilious derangement of the system, and act like a charm when taken according to direction, as a remedy for the following diseases:—Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Affections, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit Sallow Complexion.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

FOR

Headache, Costiveness, and kindred diseases, arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels. Let every one try these agreeable Bitters; once tried and used, they will recommend them with confidence to all others who are in need of a wholesome, agreeable and effectual tonic. The rapidly increasing demand for these Bitters has induced me to give them publicity, so that thousands who have not used them, may try them and be convinced of their efficacy.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

☞ Ladies, who have tried and found most other "Stomach Bitters" too bitter, unpalatable and too highly medicated for their delicate taste, please give these a trial, and you will not be without them. They will give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system. ☞ If your druggist or tradesman has not got these Bitters, have him send for them. ☞ Remember the name, and take no other,

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

☞ The composition of Dr. Swain's Bitters, having been made public through the columns of Medical Journals, and having been adopted as a standard remedy by the Medical Profession, are by the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.

DR. C. H. SWAIN, Proprietor.

OFFICES.—{ 375 Broadway, New York.
{ 34 South Water-st., Chicago.

C. A. COOK, General Agent for the West, Office, 26 Market Street, Chicago.

SOLD IN ST. PAUL BY

E. H. BIGGS, DRUGGIST.

je25-1y w f & sun

THE NATIONAL PATENT OFFICE

SNYDER & WALTERS,

229 Broadway, N. Y.,

PATENT SOLICITING HOUSE AND PATENT COMMISSION HOUSE COMBINED!

Soliciting—This Company will act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this country and Europe on the most reasonable terms. Conduct Infringment Cases—and procure renewals of Patents.

Our Exhibition Rooms and Selling Department.—We respectfully submit to the public that ours is the only Responsible Soliciting House in the World that has an Exhibition Room, and *Efficient* and *Successful* Selling department attached. *On Patents taken out by us we require no advance Fee for Selling.*

We are in Regular Communication with upwards of 180 Patent Sellers throughout the country who depend wholly for their supply of Patents upon us. Our Exhibition Rooms (corner Broadway and Barclay Streets, in the very heart and centre of the City), are daily visited by numbers of Capitalists and men of Enterprize, seeking investments in valuable Patents, for the purpose of re-selling in subdivisions, while other and heavier Capitalists are always ready to purchase a useful Patent and engage in its manufacture, and thus secure a lucrative monopoly. These sources of demand that are daily augmenting are fully sufficient to absorb the entire supply of Patents now being issued, and *that at fair prices.*

Consignments of Patents for sale are respectfully *solicited.* Any information free. Responsible Agents wanted in every county and town who have fixed places of business—to such we will pay $30 per quarter, and 8 per cent. on all sales, to act as our Agents, for the explanation (one hour or more per day) of the models of such patents as may be placed in their hands for sale. To good Salesmen who will give whole time to business, will pay $38 per month. Also traveling Agents wanted at a fair salary.

Agents will be required to give some satisfactory security or deposit the cost price of models, which will be refunded when returned. Address, enclosing stamp,

SNYDER & WALTERS, No. 229 Broadway

REFERENCES.—We, the undersigned, doing business in New York City, *do authorize* Joseph S. Walters and G. H. Snyder, comprising the firm of the National Patent Office, to refer to us, and believe they will conduct their business upon *strictly honorable principles.*

[Signed] *N. Y. February 29th.*

J. McKewen, Esq., Importer, 55 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City; W. L. Taylor, Esq., Banker, 76 Wall st., N. Y. City; Charles H. Voorhees, Esq., Banker, 48 Pine street, N. Y. City; Shepherd, Seward & Co., Importers, 214 Pearl St., N. Y. City; John Wilmot, Esq., Commission, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. City; John W. Kirby, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, 108 Broadway, N. Y. City; H. Arthur, Esq., British and American Exchange Banking Corporation, 63 Wall Street, N. Y. City; H. Dawes Smith, Esq., Chemical Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-sts., N. Y. City.

mh16-d&wly w f & sun

DR. M. FOSSION, lately arrived from France, has taken an office in Minnesota street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he will remain permanently and devote his time and attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Particular attention paid to cases of Consumption Erysipelas, Typhus Fever and to all kinds of sickness. Call at the office between Fifth and Sixth-sts.

☞ Free consultations for the poor will be given every Tuesday morning. je29-eod3m

Dry Goods.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

PACIFIC LAWNS

SELLING AT

35 CENTS

AT

CAMP'S.

ALSO

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF

NEW YORK

CLOAKS!!!

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS,

Waterproofs, &c.

SELLING CHEAP.

JOHN H. CAMP.

142 Third Street.

feb24-1y

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding Gold is said to be quoted at 2.35, we have great confidence in

GREENBACKS,

And now propose to sell our entire stock of

Summer Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

AT APRIL PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY

For the Next 60 Days.

We will not advance our prices as goods go up in New York, in order to

Close Out Our Entire Stock,

But no goods will be sold at the above low prices unless for the CASH ON DELIVERY.

CATHCART & CO.,

132 Third Street,

my15-3m ST. PAUL, MIN.

Hotels.

SAWYER HOUSE.

Corner of Myrtle and Second-Sts.,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

A. & J. LOWEL, - - - Proprietors

This House has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the North-west, together with the romantic surroundings of the city. The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to and from the house, free of charge. As a place of SUMMER RESORT, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Innumerable Lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of Fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game, desirable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists. Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns. Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from ½ to 3 miles in width. A good bar, stocked with the choicest liquors, attached to the house.

☞ Terms as low as at any other first-class Hotel. ap2-tf

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

Corner Broome-St. and Bowery, NEW YORK.

On the European plan. Accommodations for two hundred guests.

je21-1y J. F. DARROW, Proprietor.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan,

Opposite the City Hall Park, COR. OF FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK.

Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms, and Barber Shop, Bed-Rooms warmed gratis, and only one bed in a room. Do not believe runners or hackmen who say we are full. Servants are not allowed to receive perquisites. ap19-1y

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

AND

All Kinds of Traveling Bags,

A large lot just received at

C. PROAL'S

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

my14 Cor. Third and Robert-sts.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS,

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14

Burbank's Column.

1864.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally to the following advertisement, comprising some of the leading articles, which, (with increased facilities,) we offer to the trade:

500 bbls. Rectified Whisky.
100 bbls. Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
10 bbls. Holland Gin.
20 bbls. Neutral Spirits.
10 pipes and eighths do. Cognac Brandy.
25 ½ pipes Cherry, Madeira and Port Wine.
50 baskets Champagne.
60 cases Claret and Sauterne Wine.
500 M choice brands Cigars.
300 cases Cove Oysters.
50 cases ¼ and ½ Sardines.
50 packages Prunes.
10 bbls. Zante Currants.
50 hogsheads Brown Sugar.
250 bbls. Refined Sugar.
200 packages Molasses and Syrups.
25 bags Pepper and Spice.
250 boxes Government do., assorted.
500 M G. D. Caps.
1000 sacks Salt.
15000 lbs. Bar Lead.
100 boxes Babbitt's and De Land's Saleratus.
1000 kegs of Nails and Spikes.
500 boxes assorted Window Glass.
25 cases Flasks.
500 coils Manilla Rope.
100 dozen Bed Cords.
25 pairs assorted Blocks.
50 bales Oakum.
10 barrels Pitch.
1000 packages Wagon Gear.
100 barrels Carbon Oil.
500 dozen Painted Pails and Tubs.
100 barrels Dried Fruits, assorted.
250 packages assorted Teas.
25 sacks Rio Coffee.
100 barrels Ground Coffee.
50 sacks Old Government Java Coffee.
300 packages, assorted brands, Plug Tobacco.
200 barrels Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco.
40 kegs Gold Leaf Tobacco.
250 boxes Soap.
200 boxes assorted Candles.

"SAMPLES"

Of the above articles our friends will always find us ready and willing to shew them.

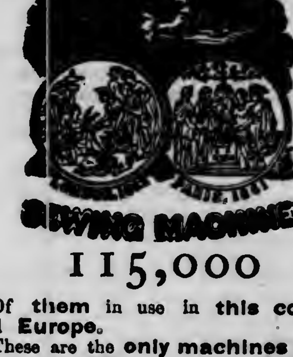
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

Corner of Lower Levee and Sibley street,

my21-tf St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's



115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Agencies.

M. P. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent,

THIRD-ST.,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Policies issued in the following New York Companies:

Lorillard, Metropolitan

Niagara, Phenix,

AND MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW JERSEY.

☞ Combined cash assets over $6,500,000

dec11-t nov10'64

FOR SALE.

Store and dwelling on Jackson street, corner of Ninth. Enquire of

W. C. MORRISON, or
MORGAN & McCLOUD,

e15-tf Real Estate Agents.

IRON FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop.

LEE & HARDENBERGH,

Proprietors of the

Minnesota Iron Works.

ST. ANTHONY,

Minnesota.

Are ready to execute all work in their line with

PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY,

Comprising all kinds of

HEAVY AND LIGHT CASTINGS, MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, STATIONARY OR BOAT,

Together with all descriptions of

BRASS WORK.

☞ Repair Jobs shall have all dispatch possible. jy15-4m eod&w tu th & sat

Hardware.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED TO ALL

Purchasers of Stove,

STOVE WARE,

TINNERS' STOCK, &c.

TIN WARE sold to the trade at Chicago prices

Also, sole agent for

P. P. STEWART'S

CELEBRATED SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which Has No Equal.

It will pay for itself in the saving of fuel, besides the many comforts and conveniences it affords to all good Housewives.

ALL STOVES ARE WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

☞ Call and examine Stock and Prices. ☜

N. B. HARWOOD.

mh26-1y

G. W. NICOLS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

TINNERS' STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.,

Are now receiving a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Having secured the services of a first-rate mechanic from an Eastern city, as foreman in the manufacturing department of their business, they give particular attention to

Plumbing, Roofing, Guttering,

And all work of that sort.

☞ Warranted to give satisfaction.

feb17-1y 340 Third Street.

DEERE'S

CELEBRATED

MOLINE PLOWS,

For sale by NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,

my20-tf Agents for St. Paul.

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COPPER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK,

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO. ap2[illegible]-1y

Musical Instruments, &c.

MUNGER BROS.,

Music Dealers

Concert Hall Block,

Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY & SONS,

CHICKERING,

United Piano Fortes,

CALENBORG & VAUPEL,
FISCHER'S AND
GROVESTEIN'S PIANOS

Also, Prince's Melodeons and School Organs and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. All the above instruments at Manufacturers' prices.

We keep constantly on hand the *only complete stock of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise in the North-West.*

☞ Church Organs, Melodeons and Pianos tuned and repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments sold by us are fully warranted. jan29-1y

Breweries.

NORTH WESTERN

Ale and Porter Brewery.

ST. PAUL............MINNESOTA.

DREWRY & GREIG.

Brewers of

Stock and Cream Ale and Porter.

Delivered to any part of the city in Barrels, Half and Quarter Barrels.

ALSO

Bottled Ale & Porter

EXPRESSLY FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

☞ Orders from the Country solicited.

☞ All orders left at the Warehouse of L. B. & C. GREIG will be attended to.

EDWARD DREWRY,
L. B. GREIG,

jan5-1y CHARLES GREIG.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK

AND

Cream Pale Ale,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

FOR SALE BY

William Constans,

mh26-1y AGENT, ST. PAUL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SETTLERS ON RAILROAD LANDS.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., Land Department, St. Paul, April 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming lands granted to the Territory of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1857, to aid in the construction of a line of railroad from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, by virtue of settlements made at and prior to the time when the line of said road was definitely fixed, with a view to pre-empt and who have continued to occupy the same, that this company has acquired the title to the lands in ranges twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, being the lands in the counties of Hennepin, Carver and Wright, and that all persons claiming the right to purchase said lands at Government price, must make application therefor and proof of their right to purchase, within six months from date hereof at this office.

GEORGE L. BECKER,

Land Commissioner, First Division,

ap26-tf St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.

CORDAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

COLOGNES, POMADES, HAIR OILS AND DRESSINGS, TOILET POWDERS, SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.

In great variety, all of which we offer at prices reasonable for the times.

Vawter & Rose,

111 Third Street.

August 6, 1864.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER,
LYON'S INSECT POWDER,
LYON'S INSECT POWDER.

Sold by Vawter & Rose,

111 Third Street.

St. Paul, July 28, 1864.

DR. DE MONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET,

FIRST BUILDING WEST OF POST OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

mh1-1y

THE CITY.

Foolish Rumors.—Some people evidently spend their time concocting foolish rumors of a sensation character, and circulating them for amusement, or some other object. They have abundant encouragement too, for they had any quantity of gulls, who swallow everything they hear, no matter how absurd or monstrous.

For instance, two or three days ago, there was a rumor on the street of a new call for 300,000 troops. Some of the gulls were almost ready to attack us when we tried to assure them of the falsehood of the canard.

Next, there was a Munchausen yarn about President Lincoln's resignation. Hundreds took stock in this, and believed it until they saw the papers next day.

Some party—from what motive it is hard to tell—next got up a stupid tale, that a grand error had been discovered by the Provost Marshal, in our city credits, and that our quota was a hundred more than was supposed. Even this yarn gained credence.

So it goes. There is nothing too egregious to concoct, for it will go down with the gulls. One day it is one humbug—the next day another. Cannot some one trace these lies back to the inventor, and spot the party?

The City Quota is progressing slowly but surely to the point of success in filling. On Wednesday and yesterday quite a number of native Minnesotians from up the river were secured. They are somewhat more dusky-hued than we dwellers in houses, but will make none the less effective soldiers "for all that."

Quite a number of them were secured as substitutes by residents of the city. We understand that more can be obtained for recruits, as they seem highly pleased at the pay, clothing and rations given them.

If our young man of the city dont take care, the quota will be filled, and the bounty money and blue suit they were expecting will be pocketed and filed by some of our red brethren.

Nomenclature.—History is again repeating itself, as the following communication will show:

Pigs Eye, Aug. 24.

Editors of Press:—Your esteemed correspondent Zoroaster Higgins, Esq., says that down in "Jegianny" a certain speaker at the late McClellan Meeting was called Baron Munchausen.

I think this a misnomer. In this settlement, we long ago dubbed him after another celebrated nobleman—Baron Liebig!

Yours truly

TIMOTHY TAMARAC.

Capt. Paine's Company in the Eleventh Regiment, Co. B. is encamped a short distance from the Fort. We spoke of Capt. P. recently as a resident of our city. We think since, however, that we may have been in error in the statement, as we notice that he has been credited on the enlistment books to the town of Oak[illegible] Washington County.

The [illegible] encroach on the channel of the river. The cows [illegible] where in times past the steamers, freighted with human life, have paddled along, many feet above [illegible] beds.

The Chicago Times of Monday last says:

Personal.—Among the arrivals at the Richmond House, we notice the names of Hon. H. M. Rice and lady, Major E. A. C. Hatch and lady, Hon. Geo. L. Becker and lady, Judge R. R. Nelson, and Jared Benson, all of St. Paul, Minn.; also, Hon. Richard Chute, of St. Anthony, Minn.

The Herald of Health.—We have received the July and August numbers of this sterling monthly. It is edited by R. T. Trall, proprietor of the Western Hygeian Home, St. Anthony, and is probably the most popular and widely-circulated health journal in the world. Its price is $1.50 a year; single numbers, 15 cents.

Mr. Hoffman, of the Hoffman Troupe, writes to R. C. Munger that he and Madam Varian will be in Saint Paul, and give a concert sometime about November 1.

Passengers by the Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth line will leave on the G. H. Gray daily and connect with the lower line at Prescott. tf

LOCAL NOTICES.

Worms! Worms!!—Mothers Save your Children.—Thousands of children die yearly from Worms whose lives might be saved. Mothers use Dr. CHURCHILL'S WORM LOZENGES which will surely kill and expel them from your children. Children will eat them as readily as any candy. For Coughs, Colds, &c. use Shield's Compound Cough Lozenges, the most pleasant and effectual remedy discovered.
For sale by all Druggists.
EDWARD H. BIGGS,
jy1-d tw&w Agent for Saint Paul, Min.

Notice to the Traveling Public.—On and after Monday August 22d, the Ticket Offices of the different Packet Companies will open at 1 o'clock P. M., and remain open until the departure of the boat. Of this passengers will please take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Offices closed on Sunday.
C. L. WOOD, Ag't La Crosse line.
O. CURTIS, Ag't N. W. Packet Co.
dtf.

Union Hall—George Benz proprietor. This Hall has lately been refitted in a manner making it the finest place of resort in the city. Mr. Benz has introduced three of Phelan's fine marble bed Billiard Tables in the Hall, and has created a splendid patent air fountain for Ales and Porter on draught. The Bar is always supplied with the finest Liquors and Cigars. He keeps constantly on draught Philadelphia Ales and Porter. Genuine Reinish wines (direct importation) from Germany—all the vintages—on hand. Extra fine Brandies, Sherry wine, Port wine, (for medical purposes,) by the bottle or gallon.
e28-d1y

Office of the Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. and Steamship Line Western Agency, corner Main and Wisconsin-sts., Milwaukee, June 10th, 1864.—O. Curtis, Esq., Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have succeeded in making a change by which connections are made both ways by our line and the Prairie du Chien. Our boat hereafter will leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., or on arrival of Prairie du Chien train, which is due at six P. M. When that train is on time, our boat will NEVER LEAVE until we get passengers and baggage from it. This is reliable. Please advise your passengers and do us all the good you
C. D. PALMER,

Metropolitan Hall.—Spring Chickens, Brook Trout, Pigeons, Chops, Steaks, &c. every day at the restaurant tables. Chicken soup at the 11 o'clock lunch every day. Fresh Cucumbers every day. Ice Cream at all hours—every variety. Separate entrance and room for ladies. d1m

The place to buy clothing is at Eastwood & Sherman's. They have a fine stock of light and dark cassimere pants and vests; fine black cloth coats; also fancy and plain cassimere made up in the best style and latest fashions, which they will sell at very low prices. Give them a call and see for yourselves. They will sell the above at wholesale or retail, at prices lower than the same can be purchased in the West. Rogers' Block, eight doors above the bridge.

The First National Bank of Saint Paul, is now fully organized for the transaction of a general Banking business with a Capital of $200,000. The Bank will receive Deposits; buy and sell Exchange, United States, and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, &c., &c.
OFFICERS.
J. E. THOMPSON, President.
T. A. HARRISON, Vice President.
HORACE THOMPSON, Cashier.
CHAS. SCHEFFER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
T. A. Harrison, J. C. Burbank,
Horace Thompson, Charles Scheffer,
H. G. Harrison, J. E. Thompson.
jan30-tf

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
s12-d&w1y

Home Life Insurance Company, New York, offers the most liberal advantages to parties desiring to effect insurance.
REV. EDW'D. EGGLESTON,
State Agent for Minnesota,
th no1st sept 2'64 St. Paul.

Sealed Proposals.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, District of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 19th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals
In duplicate will be received at this office until
12 o'Clock, M.
SEPTEMBER THE 5TH, 1864,
For the delivery of
FORAGE AND STRAW
For Government use at the following military posts and stations, viz:
AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,
40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS, (sacks included,)
20,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN, (sacks included,)
1,800 TONS OF HAY, AND
200 TONS OF STRAW.
AT SAINT PAUL, MINN.,
5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS, (sacks included,)
AT FT. ABERCROMBIE, D. T.,
12,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
2,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN.
AT POMME DE TERRE [illegible]
[illegible] BUSHELS [illegible]
800 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
12 TONS HAY.

Delivery of Oats, Hay and Straw to commence on or before the first day of October, and to continue monthly, in such quantities as the undersigned may direct, or the necessities of the service may require, until the whole amount is delivered.

Delivery of Corn to commence on or before the first of December, and continue in like manner. Oats and corn to be delivered in the Government granaries; Hay and Straw to be stacked in the forage yards.

All of the above articles must be of good merchantable quality, and subject to such inspection as the undersigned may deem necessary, the expenses attending which to be borne by the contractor. No [illegible] grass, or any that is [illegible] frost will be received.

Bids for each article at each place must be on separate sheets of paper; must have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below, attached to each, the responsibility of guarantors in all cases to be vouched for by the certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, and ——, of the County of ——, State of Minn., do hereby guarantee that ——, is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

No bids for Corn or Oats will be considered for less amounts than 500 bushels; for Hay, for less amounts than 100 tons, or for Straw, for less than 50 tons.

A bond with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the supplies delivered, except that one-third of each article shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

All Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have hitherto failed to comply with their proposals or contracts; or who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be rejected.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing ——," (the article bid for,) at ——," (the place bid for,) and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster, Dist. Minn.

Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co's.

Note.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.
a20-td

HUMAN HAIR.
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF HUMAN HAIR WANTED,
At Franklin's, Bridge Square,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID.
WIGS, BANDS, SWITCHES, &c.,
Made to order at short notice. Country orders by Express promptly attended to.
P. P. FRANKLIN, Bridge Square.
a23-d1m

Old Books Rebound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

OUR NEVADA CORRESPONDENCE

Hard Times in Nevada—The Causes Thereof—The Constitutional Convention, etc.

Carson City, Nevada Territory, July 18, 1864.

Dear Press: Although intending when I wrote you last fall to discourage emigration hither from Minnesota by showing that this is not, as California was, a place to acquire a fortune by a single "streak" of luck, I learn from private letters since received by me, that what I wrote has had the effect in some cases to excite a desire to come hither in search of fortune. As business matters have since materially changed for the worse on this coast, and especially in this Territory, I think I ought, through your columns, to say to all uneasy Minnesotians, that this is not a good time to come to Nevada or California.

For the past two years, speculation in mining stock has been growing wilder and wilder, until it got to be as absurd and baseless as our corner lot speculations in Minnesota in 1856. With not a dozen dividend paying mines in the territory, some four thousand mining corporations were formed in Nevada and California, each with its corps of officers, and each issuing certificates of stock as pretty to look at as the bills of the Bank of Glencoe, or State Railroad Bonds. Many of these companies have good ledges, which will one day, as capital is found to develop them, yield immense amounts of gold and silver; but many others were purely "wild-cat."

Well, at last the day came, which must come to all speculations—the day of crisis and of puncture—and the bubble has burst. Of course, producing nearly twenty millions of gold and silver per annum, as we are, we are having no such utter prostration of business and absence of money as Minnesota had in 1857-8-9; but we are having hard times. Many mills are shut down, and many men and teams are out of employment, though those who still get work, continue to receive good wages, and that in gold. Another cause for the hard times is found in the fact that very many productive mines are tied up in litigation, causing great uncertainty as to the titles; and so the parties in possession are not willing to make the needful improvements by sinking shafts and putting up machinery necessary to develop the mine. They wait for the titles to be settled. But in Story county, where most of our productive mines are, and which shipped bullion last year to the amount of twelve million dollars, there are over five hundred cases on the calendar of the District Court, a very large number of them important mining suits. Judge North was taken sick during the last term of court, whereby over a month of the term was lost, and there will be no term now until November. Then it would take three Judges working steadily for a year at least to clear off the calendar. If the constitution [illegible] the Judges [illegible] in session shall be adopted, the number of Judges will be largely increased, and litigation speedily disposed of. If not, we shall remain a Territory for several years yet. Meanwhile, business languishes, checked by [illegible].

But while for these reasons business is now dull, there is, I think, not the slightest ground for apprehension that our mines are to fail during at least the present generation. Some do "peter out," and some prove very variable in the richness of their ore, but the whole country between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains from Central America almost to the line of British America, is full of ledges of gold bearing quartz; and no part of that region yet proves to be as rich as Nevada. And notwithstanding present embarrassments, the product on of gold and silver is still steadily progressing in spite of the expensive and imperfect process of reducing the ore and extracting the precious metals now in use. Let me give you a few items, to show how imperfect and expensive are our processes.

By the wet crushing process, used in reducing all but first and second-class ore, only sixty per cent. is obtained of the gold and silver proved by assay to be contained in the ore. By roasting first and second-class ore, (which is comparatively a small proportion of the whole) and by dry crushing, only about eighty per cent of the ore is saved.

All our machinery is obtained in California, where prices are enormous, and one who has not seen can have but a faint idea what a prodigious amount of machinery is used in the business. Then it has all to be hauled over the Sierra at a cost varying from three to ten cents per lb., averaging perhaps three and a-half to four cents. Our ore taken chiefly from the mines at Virginia and Gold Hill has to be hauled 13 to 16 miles to the quartz mills in this Valley and Washoe Valley, at a cost of six to eight dollars per ton, or if crushed by steam mills near the mine, fuel for the steam power has to be hauled some fifteen or twenty miles, making it cost $16 to $18 per cord.

So you will readily see what a wonderful change is to come over the face of affairs here, when we get a railroad from the navigable waters of California, running through the immense forests of the Sierra, and directly by the mines. There seems to be a reasonable prospect that this road will be built over the Sierra within three years. With United States bonds, and the aid given by California, and some counties in California, added to the amount it is allowed to raise by first mortgage bonds taking precedence of the United States lien, the Company can command about $110,000 per mile for the mountain portion of its work, besides the 12,800 acres of land per mile granted to it, which will give it an immense revenue from the sale of the timber and fuel growing thereon.

If, then, it has proved so profitable to mine the gold and silver of this region at present cost, so that within four years from the first discovery of our mines we are exporting twenty millions of bullion per annum, what limit shall we set to the yield of previous metals, when our process of reduction shall be perfected by experience, and railroad communication with "the rest of mankind" shall have lowered prices of transportation and food to one-third their present rates! Until we have railroad communication with California, we must be content to progress somewhat slowly in developing our mines. But within five years after such communication be obtained, I predict that two hundred millions dollars worth of gold and silver will be annually produced from the mines of Nevada.

Our Constitutional Convention is now in session, but I think not with a very good prospect of preparing an organic law which the people will adopt. The mining interest on this coast has never been taxed until recently, and like Jeshurun of old has "waxed fat and kicked." It has insisted, and has carried the point in Convention, that while other property is taxed upon its value as appraised, only the "*proceeds*" of mines shall be taxed. Now the market value of the mines of Storey County is not less than sixty million dollars, while the bullion yearly shipped is only twelve million; and from that the mines claim to deduct, under the present law taxing "proceeds" of mines, at least one-half, as being the "proceeds" of the *mills* working the ores after they leave the mines, and not of the mines. So the other property of the territory, assessed at about twenty million dollars, will have in the main to bear the expenses of the State government if adopted, while the mines, worth four times as much in market, will have only to bear a tax on a valuation of six million dollars. Under these circumstances it can hardly be expected that the agricultural counties will favor the adoption of the Constitution.

We have had a singular summer for this climate. Our winter, as I believe I have written you, was wonderfully pleasant—the mercury seldom getting below freezing point, and never, I believe, lower than 20° below zero. Nor did we get the usual amount of rain and snow. But our storms came in the spring, bringing rain enough to give us a good grass crop, and we even got a sprinkling of rain yesterday, which, for this time of year, is almost unprecedented. In spite of frequent heavy frosts in June our crops promise well, but in California there is likely to be much suffering from the drought. I must say that I would prefer a country where the grass grows green beneath one's feet, and green trees were over one's head, with clear, pure water welling up from the springs, to even the clear sunshine of this coast, were I only to consult my taste, and leave money making out of the question. It is well worth considering, for any one who proposes to come here from Minnesota, how much of comfort money will pay him for giving up. And yet this is, I judge, very much such a country as was the "promised land" of the Jews. Any one who has lived here will be struck with the similarity as he reads the Old Testament. The waters of Marah were neither more nor less than an alkali spring. Jacob's would have been as valuable at a station on the overland route, as it was to those who contended for its possession. A threshing floor of the sort used by the ancient Jews would perfectly suit this climate, and a flat-roofed house would be no more out of place here than in Judea. And I am sure it was a California woman, not a Samaritan, with whom Christ talked at the well, by a remark he made. He says, "Thou hast well said, I have no husband: for thou hast had five husbands, and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband." Here in Carson, too, we have our flocks of goats, furnishing supplies of milk to many who do not keep cows, and a kid might be found here anywhere on the street to furnish hairy gloves for Jacob, and savory meat for his blind old father. Thus "history repeats itself."

G. A. N.

THE MOVEMENT ON THE WELDON ROAD.

Official Account of its First Stages.

The following official *Gazette* gives a clear view of the initial steps of Morris's brilliant movement upon the Weldon road, the early history of which was lost by telegraphic interruptings:

Major General Dix:

War Department, Washington, Aug. 20—8 p. m. The operations of Gen. Grants forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received to-day by this department:

City Point, Aug. 18—8 p. m.—Gen. Warren moved his corps this morning to and crossed the Weldon Road about one mile south of the head works. He met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from this towards Petersburg. Meeting the enemy, he had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflicting a loss on the enemy. I have no dispatches showing the extent of damages.

City Point, Aug. 19,—7:30 p. m.—Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There has been little or no fighting to-day, either south of Petersburg or north of the James river. Warren represents that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

City Point, Friday, Aug. 19,—9 p.m.—The enemy came out this morning on Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem Plank Road, and forcing them back.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, August 18—Evening.—This morning at 2 o'clock, the 5th Corps started on an expedition to cut the Weldon Railroad at Reim's station, taking four days' rations. This corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago and has been on the reserve since. They reached the railroad about 7 o'clock, and the 1st division being in the advance, had a skirmish with a force of the enemy stationed there to protect the road. They fell back rapidly, however, and the loss on either side was light. After placing the troops in line to meet any attack which might be made, the work of tearing up the track was commenced and prosecuted with vigor for several hours, but about noon they were interrupted at their labor by the appearance of the enemy, who were advancing along the railroad from Petersburg in line of battle. They proved to be Hill's corps, which had been lying in reserve for the past few days, and advanced at double quick, as soon as they became aware of our intention. The 2d division, Gen. Ayers commanding, held the advance on the railroad, the 3d and 4th divisions supporting on the right, while the 1st division was placed to cover the left and prevent any surprise in that direction. The attack on the 2d division was very determined, but our men met it gallantly, driving the rebels back in handsome style, with heavy loss. After repeated attempts to force our lines, the rebels finally, after two hours' hard fighting, gave up the idea and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all the afternoon from their batteries and skirmishers.

The 15th New York Heavy Artillery particularly distinguished itself in this engagement. Its commander was severely wounded. The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, the rebel pickets stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they had hardly time to escape. Some few prisoners were taken, several of whom were wounded.

The track is torn up for over a mile. Our troops still held the position at dark to-night, and to-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails of the railroad, unless the rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong force.

The loss on our side was about 300, among whom was Lieut. Col. Pierson, of the 39th Massachusetts.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Dana at Helena and Vicksburg.

A letter from Helena Arkansas, August 13th, to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Major General Dana, who is here on a tour of inspection, is invested with plenipotentiary powers by the Government—signing his official papers "by order of the Secretary of the War." He goes to Memphis in a day or two, thence to Columbus, Ky., and to Cairo. It is understood that when his present mission shall have been accomplished he will take command in New Orleans, vice Gen. Banks removed. He impresses me as an accomplished and capable officer. He is from Massachusetts originally—a graduate of West Point—but like many others had resigned his position in the army, and when the war broke out was engaged in the banking business in St. Paul, Min., where he organized the First Minnesota regiment, and went into the field as its Colonel. Yesterday he inspected and reviewed the Sixth Minnesota, and was very much pleased with the perfection they exhibited in the manual of arms and other soldierly qualities. To-day he inspects the artillery and cavalry.

At Vicksburg he produced quite a sensation by arresting a majority of the Treasury Officials there, and lodging them in prison, where, I understand they still remain. They were accused of divers and sundry *irregularities*, but the principal charge which seemed to be well-established was substantially this:

General Slocum had granted to some man, a Mr. Burbridge, I believe, a permit to take up the Yazoo river, six barrels of whiskey which, in passing through the "Treasury Regulations," was changed to sixty barrels, which were taken up the Yazoo and bartered at $12 per gallon, for cotton at 40c. per pound. It is understood that the Treasury officials aforesaid, and Mr. Burbridge made a very good thing of it, realizing about $100,000 net profits by the transaction. Mr. Calicot, who has recently taken charge of the Vicksburg Office, as Assistant Shipping Agent of the Treasury Department, and Acting Surveyor of Customs, is in no way mixed up in the affair, excepting as a police officer is connected with a felony when he arrests the thieves. Mr. Calicot afforded to General Dana every facility in his power, to ferret out the guilty parties.

At the McClellan demonstration in New York the allusions of the speakers to General Grant were received with "groans." The New York *World's* report is interspersed with such parentheses as these at the mention of Gen. Grant's name—"*groans and cries of the butcher, the butcher!*"—"great excitement, *groans for Grant* and Lincoln"—"renewed cries of *Grant the Butcher!*" One speaker remarked that "if Gen. Grant had bagged the army of Lee, and put down the rebellion, he might have been President of the United States," and "many voices" cried, "no, never!" etc.

We learn from the Adjutant General that the Seventh Regiment numbered on July 31st, 856. It will take therefore 167 men to fill the Regiment to the maximum.

BELL BROTHERS,
MINNEAPOLIS,
Is the *place*, and the *present* the most favorable time to buy,
DRY GOODS.
They have just received a large stock of new goods, most of them bought before the recent advance, and will be sold
CHEAP.
Dress Goods, Flannels, Prints, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
And a full line of staple Cotton and Woolen goods.
REMNANTS OF CALICO BY THE YARD OR POUND.
New styles of Dress Buttons of almost every kind.
Striped and Barred Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, &c., very fine.
BRADLEY'S
Celebrated "DUPLEX" SKIRTS, and a large lot of misses slightly damaged at half price.
• BELL BROTHERS.
August 23, 1864. a24-d3t

Bring in your Old Rags
Bring in your Old Copper!
Bring in your Old Brass!
Bring in your Old Pewter
Bring in your Old Iron!
Bring in your Old Lead!
Bring in your Old Zinc!
And get the highest price, in CASH!
mar14-tf WEST & CO., Robert-st., St. Paul.

Fine Old Whiskey.
FIFTY BARRELS PURE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY.
For sale by J. I. BEAUMONT.

New U. S. 7-30 Loan.
First National Bank, St. Paul, August 2, 1864.
This Bank is authorized to receive deposits and issue receipts for Three Years Coupon Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum or one cent per day on each subscription of fifty dollars. The notes will be dated August 15th, 1864, and payable in blank or to order of the depositor. The interest is payable on the 15th of February, and August of each year, in lawful money. Interest on deposits made after August 15th will be paid by the depositor. The notes will be delivered free of expense to subscribers, and will be issued in sums of Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand dollars.
au2-dimo J. E. THOMPSON, President.

Pianos and Melodeons.
F. O. WILDER, & CO.
Dealers in Piano-Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books &c., &c., No. 230 Third-st., corner of St. Peter-st., St. Paul, Minnesota. Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos, Also, the Prior Gem
Mr. Wilder is a Piano Maker, and has been in the business over 20 years, and will sell nothing but first-class instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all Pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.
Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon.
ne2-d1m&w1y

Bill-Heads—Ruled and Printed in the best style, at the "PRESS" Job Printing Office.

Blank Books Of every description for Records or Accounts, made to order in the best manner, at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

Railroads.

Great Western Dispatch.
A FAST FREIGHT LINE
NEW YORK & BOSTON,
TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST
At Regular Railroad Rates.
Delivered Free of Cartage.
The Great Western Dispatch
Is a Fast Freight Line established by the United States Express Company for
Transporting Merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express Charges.
And is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. Great Western Dispatch Freight is shipped
WITH ONLY TWO TRANSFERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN OR LA CROSSE,
Making better time than any other line except the regular Express Company.
Freight Bills are Collected by our Local Agent, and in no case are patrons of the Dispatch sent to Steamboats for reclamation.
M. H. HOVEY, Agent, 291 Broadway, New York.
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W. H. Perry, Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
All damages and overcharges promptly settled by
WILLIAM CONSTANS, Agent,
Saint Paul.
a15-d3m Cor. Jackson Street and Levee.

Illinois Central Railroad
FOR
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, AND ALL PARTS OF THE EAST AND SOUTH.
Two Daily Trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.
Day Express 6.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Chicago at 3.45 P. M.; Fulton at 4.00 P. M.; Burlington at 8.05 P. M.; Quincy at 10.15 P. M.; St. Louis 6.10 A. M.; Indianapolis at 3.40 A. M.; Cairo at 5.00 A. M., and Cincinnati at 10.15 A. M.
Night Express at 6.15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Chicago 3.10 A. M.; Fulton at 3.00; Burlington at 7.00 A. M.; Quincy at 9.35 A. M.; Keokuk at 12.00 M.; St. Louis at 1.35 P. M.; Indianapolis 7.00 P. M.; Cairo 5.00 P. M.; Cincinnati 12.15 A. M.
Trains connect at Chicago with all Eastern Lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Eastern Cities. Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis. Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and intermediate points will find this the only direct route.
Passengers for Chicago and Eastern Cities will find this the most comfortable route.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For through Tickets, apply to ORRIN CURTIS, St. Paul.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
W. A. GREEN, Traveling Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
jy7-4m

Miscellaneous.

Mortgage Sale - Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated May 21, 1857, by Isabella M. Mosley and Arthur H. Mosley, her husband, to Owen R. Stratton, and duly recorded next day in the office for the registry of Deeds in Ramsey County, Minnesota, in Book "K" of Mortgages, pages 98, etc, conveying Lot Four (4) in Block Three (3) in Lyman C. Dayton's Addition to St. Paul in said Ramsey County, according to the plat thereof on record in said Registry of Deeds, on which there is due at date hereof $808, as per note of said Arthur H. Mosley to said Stratton, of same date as, and secured by, said mortgage, being amount of said note less $850, paid thereon July 2[illegible], 1859, and no proceedings at law having been had to recover any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and herewith recorded, and pursuant to Statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public auction, in front of the Court House in said St. Paul, September 24, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy said note and mortgage, with disbursements of foreclosure.
OWEN R. STRATTON, Mortgagee.
L. M. STEWART, Attorney.
Minneapolis, August 11, 1864. a11-dlaw6w

Valuable Lands for Sale.
By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the lands hereinafter described, they being among the choicest and best farming land in Minnesota.
These lands comprise what are known as the Winnebago Trust Lands in the State of Minnesota, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Winnebago Indians, April 15th, 1859, and an act of Congress, approved February 21st, 1863, entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their Reservation in Minnesota, for their benefit."
No bid will be entertained at a rate less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.
In case a bid is accepted, the party making the same will be notified as soon thereafter as practicable. If within thirty days after such notice the party shall fail to make payment to the undersigned, the land for which such bid was made, will be subject to sale to any other person.
Patents will be issued and transmitted to purchasers as soon after payment as the same can be prepared. Payments may be made either in cash or in the certificates of indebtedness of the Winnebago Indians, issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the debt of said Indians, and secured to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands by the third article of the treaty above mentioned. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved. All bids must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Washington City, D. C., and indorsed "Bid for Winnebago Trust Land."
As heretofore many persons have bid upon these lands, and after the awards have been made to them have failed to respond, the Secretary of the Interior hereby directs that all bids hereafter must be accompanied by a *deposit* of a sum equal to *ten* per cent. on the amount of each bid, which, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited by the bidder; should the bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the unsuccessful bidder.
"DESCRIPTION OF LANDS."
S e q s e q, w h s w q, s e q n w q, and n e q section 6; s w q of 7; lots 1 and 2 and n w q of n e q; lots 3 and 4 [illegible] s w q and n w q of 18; lot 4 and s w q of n e q, lots 1, 2 and 3 of n w q of 19, town 106, range 24.
All of section 6; w h and n e q of 7; s e q of 18; s w q n e q, w h s e q of s e q and s h n w q of 30; [illegible] of 30, range 23.
N e q and s w q of 31, town 108, range 23.
Sections 27 to 28 inclusive; 33 to 36 inclusive town 106, range 24.
Sections 1, 2 and 3, n h of 5; all of 6; all of 7; e h of 9; e h and s w q of n w q, e h and s w q of 10; w h and n e q of s e q, w h and n e q of 11; e h of 12; s h of n w q, e h and s w q of 13; w h of n e q, w h and s e q of 14; w h and s e q of n e q, s e q and n w q of 15; n w q of 17; n h of 18; n h s w q of 19; n h and s e q of n w q, and s e q of 22; all of 23; n h of 27; s w q of 28; e h and s w q of s e q, s e q s w q of 29, town 107, range 24.
S e q of 31, town 108, range 24.
N e q of 30, w h of 31; lot 1 of n e q of 32; e h of 31; s w q of 34: town 108, range 25. E h and s w q of n w q, and n e q of 1; n h of s e q, and n h of 2, town 107, range 25.
N w q s w q of 32; s e q of 33; e h n e q, and w h s w q of 34; n w q of 35, town 108, range 25.
S e q of 3; n w q of 7: e h and s w q of n e q of 10; n e q of 12; s w q of 15; s h of 16; n e q of 17; w h and s e q of 23; s e q of 26; s w q of 29; all of 35, town 106, range 26; n w q n e q of 1; w h n e q and s w q of 3; s h of 8; s e q of 16; n h of 18; s w q n e q of 19; n e q of 20; e h of 21; all of 22; s e q s w q of 24; all of 26, 27 and 28; s w q of 31; all of 34; e h and n w q of 35; n w q of 36, town 107, range 26.
E h s e q of 33; w h of 34, town 108, range 26.
N w q of 4; e h s e q, s w q s w q, and n e q of 6; s w q of 7; n e q of 11; n w q of 12; all of 13; n e q of 15; w h and s e q of 17; s e q of 18; s e q of 20; s w q of 21; n h and s e q of 24; all of 27; e h s w q, and w h s e q of 29; n e q of 30; n w q of 34, town 106, range 27.
S w q of 1; e h n w q e h and s w q of 2; w h s e q and s w q of 6; s w q of 7; e h of 11; s w q and e h n w q and s h of 12; s e q n w q and n e q s e q of 13; s h s e q of 17; n h s w q of 18; w h of 21; n e q s w q of 24; w h s e q of 27; n w q of 28; s h n e q, w h and n e q s e q of 29; w h and n e q of n e q, e h s w q of 31; n w q n e q and s w q of 32; s h s e q of 33, town 107, range 27.
Lots 1 and 2 of n e q, lot 4 and n w q s e q, s e q n w q, and s h and n e q of s w q of 31; e h and s w q of s w q of 35, town 108, range 27.
Bids will be received as above invited until the 1st day of October next, at which time all bids then received will be examined and acted upon.
CHARLES E. MIX.
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Washington City, Aug. 13, 1864. a19-16w

EDWARD H. BIGGS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL, PATENT MEDICINES.
And in fact every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS. jan10 1yd&w

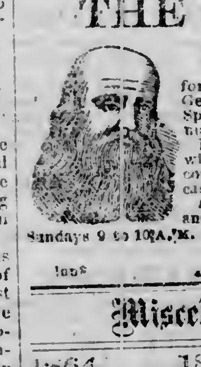
1864. 1864.
COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &C., &C.
Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,
jan1-tf SAINT PAUL.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,
HAVE ESTABLISHED A
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE
In this city, in connection with their
PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,
And desire to call the attention of buyers to their
Immense Stock of
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.
Agents for
GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY
We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR
PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.
oc22-tf Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD---WINTER ARRANGEMENT
On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MORNING.		EVENING.	
Leaves St. Paul	7:00 A. M.	Leaves St. Paul	2:45 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	7:45 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	3:30 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	8:05 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	3:50 P. M.
Arrive at Anoka	8:40 A. M.	Arrive at Anoka	4:25 P. M.
Leaves Anoka	8:55 A. M.	Leaves Anoka	4:40 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	9:30 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	5:15 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	9:55 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	5:40 P. M.
Arrive at St. Paul	10:35 A. M.	Arrive at St. Paul	6:20 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave St. Paul daily at 8:00 A. M. | Leave Anoka daily at 1:00 P. M.
F. R. DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.
ap13-tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE,
for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and all affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both Sexes. Valuable Reports on Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, &c., containing eighty-four pages and numerous engravings, may be had at the office or by mail, price 25 cents.
Patients at a Distance—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.
Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations private and confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; afternoons, from 3 to 5. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to
GALENIC INSTITUTE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.
[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

1864. 1864. 1864.
Winter Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.
PASSENGER LINE.
The routes are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.
SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.
For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona, and La Crosse at 6½ o'clock A. M.
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Rosemount, Castle [illegible] Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Me[illegible] Falls and Owatonna, connecting [illegible] Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago [illegible] Also for Rice Lake, [illegible] Waseca, Marysville, Rochester, [illegible] at 4 A. M.
For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Clearwater, Monticello, Clear [illegible], St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 7 [illegible]
For Sauk Rapids, [illegible] Crow Wing—Mondays, [illegible] days at 7 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk [illegible] Chippewa, Pomme de [illegible] Abercrombie, Mondays a[illegible] o'clock A. M.
For Little Canada, Columbus, Sunrise City—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO. Proprietors
nr21-6t

FREDERICK ALBRECHT,
WATCHMAKER,
Third Street.
OPPOSITE JUSTICE, FOREPAUGH & CO'S DRY GOODS STORE.
Would respectfully announce to the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clocks, and Jewelry repairing, having worked in some of the largest shops in the East and also in Europe, and perfected himself there in the trade and having a complete set of tools with all new improvements, he is enabled to do work as good and cheap as any body out west. He also keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Watches and American Clocks.
Especial attention paid to work for the trade, which will be done at the lowest rates.
je29 tf

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
65 Maiden Lane, New York,
IMPORTER OF
TOYS,
China, Fancy Goods,
BEADS, &C.
SLATES, SLATE-PENCILS.
We have on hand the largest and best assortment of the above goods. Our whole stock has been imported since the 1st of February, and we are daily receiving all the novelties appearing in Europe. We have paid for these goods before the great advance in gold, and can sell at the most reasonable rates.
We solicit a share of your patronage. You will buy from us if you examine our stock.
China and Crockery Dealers will find it their interest to call upon us. jy27 d3m

NOTICE.
I take this method of informing my late clients, that with the exception of some cases specially disposed of, all my papers are left in charge of H. L. Moss and R. F. Crowell, Esqs., St. Paul.
my31 D. COOPER.

W. A. GORMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has resumed practice. Office over Edgerton's Bank.
jy6-d &w3m

Chief Quartermaster's Office, District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Min., Aug. 22, 1864.
Sealed Proposals
In duplicate, will be received at this office until
12 O'clock M.,
SEPTEMBER 6th, 1864,
For the delivery of
WOOD
At the following places, viz:
AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,
(In the Post Woodyard)
1,500 cords, in such quantities monthly as may be required.
At the public offices, storehouses, &c. in Saint Paul, Minn., 100 cords (sawed in common stove lengths), in such quantities monthly as may be required.
All wood must be of best quality of merchantable dry wood free from small or crooked limbs, and to be subject to inspection.
Delivery to commence on or before the 1st day of October, 1864.
Bids accepted for 100 cords and upwards.
Bids for each place to be on separate sheets of paper, to have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below attached to each; the guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be vouched for by the certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or by the United States District Attorney.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, ——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of Minnesota, do hereby guarantee that ——, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.
Bond with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.
Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with the name of the firm, will be stated.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.
All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.
Payment will be made monthly for the wood delivered, except that one-third shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.
Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have heretofore failed to comply with their propositions or contracts; or from those who do not comply with the above requirements, will not be considered.
Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing wood at ——," (the place bid for), and addressed to the undersigned.
E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. Dist. of Minn.
Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co.'s.
Note.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.
a23-dtsep6

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Drewry & Scotten has been this day dissolved by consent. The business in future will be carried on under the firm name of Drewry & Greig, who receive and pay all debts belonging to the late firm.
EDWARD DREWRY,
GEORGE SCOTTEN.
jy24-tf

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,
LIGHTNING FLY KILLER,
Sold by Vawter & Rose. 111 Third Street.
St. Paul, July 28, 1864.

COSTAR'S BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR,
COSTAR'S BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR,
COSTAR'S BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR,
Sold by Vawter & Rose, 111 Third Street.
St. Paul, July 28, 1864. jy28-1m

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV. SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864. NUMBER 198.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, AUGUST 27, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET 1864.

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OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Chief Justice—THOMAS WILSON.

Associates { S. J. R. McMILLEN, JOHN M. BERRY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

CHAS. H. LINDSLEY, | J. N. MURDOCH,
JOHN G. BETZ, | J. W. MORFORD.

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A KNOTTY QUESTION SOLVED.

It would have prevented a great deal of misconception, and no little of the hard feeling which has been seething in the minds of some men for weeks, if the clear and perfectly satisfactory explanations of the different rule of physical qualification applied by the Enrolling Board to volunteers and drafted men, which appear in our columns this morning, had been furnished to the public weeks ago.

The draft bears hardly enough upon some of our citizens, without having superadded to it a sense of personal injustice, which might be removed by a few words of explanation. And there are surely officials enough connected with this Department of the public business to render it unnecessary for men who are bewildered and confounded by the apparent contradictions of the Board of Enrollment, to appeal to the public press to elucidate their difficulties.

A second letter from one of our correspondents, a Catholic Clergyman, whose inquiries in yesterday's PRESS called out these official explanations, which we have received, gives a half-a-dozen cases, in the writer's knowledge, of persons who have been caught on the horns of this curious dilemma, being held to service as drafted men while pronounced unfit for service in the capacity of a volunteer.

Probably none of these men would have felt the least disposition to complain of the action of the Board if they had understood the grounds for it. And as the two letters, published elsewhere in response to our correspondent, give a full explanation of the regulations which govern the decisions of the Board in all cases of the kind, there is, we suppose, no further occasion for publishing his last communication.

Whether the different rule of physical qualification for recruits and drafted men is justified upon any sound or rational distinction in the nature of the two cases, is a question which it is not now the proper time to discuss. It is enough for the present that it is the law, and as such will be cheerfully obeyed by every good citizen.

The copperhead papers are doing what they dare to incite resistance to the draft. Most of them craftily pick their words so as not to come within the penalty prescribed by law for instigating a forcible opposition to the draft, and vaguely intimate the violence they dare not threaten while others boldly defy the law, and explicitly and openly call upon their deluded followers to resist the draft. The more cowardly of this desperate gang of traitors do this upon the pretext of a legal objection to the conscription. The editor of the Chicago *Times* is doing his best to make his ignorant readers believe that the President's call for troops is illegal, and that therefore there will be no draft in September. That he does not believe what he preaches is evident from the fact that he has hired a substitute, according to the Chicago *Journal*, to *serve in his place in the event of his being drafted.* But while he is unwilling to test the soundness of his opinions in his own person, the traitorous and cowardly demagogue does not hesitate to urge on his ignorant readers, to resist the draft and involve them in all the fearful consequences of an open defiance of the law.

THE Teacher's Association of the State met in the Chapel of the Hamline University at Red Wing, on Wednesday.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The officers of the State Agricultural Fair have selected Red Wing as the place for holding the next fair. It will come off on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th of October next. The usual premiums offered by the State Fair will be given.

The grounds selected are nearly one mile below the city, in the grove on the Potter farm—a delightful situation near the river bank, with a streamlet of delicious water running by, and are very extensive. Arrangements have been made for the erection of suitable buildings, yards, stalls, &c. It is a lovely situation, lying between the bluffs and the river, and commanding a magnificent view.

The Goodhue County Fair will be held in connection with the State Fair.

Red Wing lies on the edge of one of the finest agricultural districts of the State, and should prove a good point for the Fair, unless the lowness of the river interferes with it.

THE Winona *Republican* says that the travel on the Winona and St. Peter railroad is large and constantly increasing. On Monday morning not less than one hundred and fifty passengers went out on the train, and this number is not unusually large. The accommodations for passengers promise soon to become inadequate for the amount of travel, and the addition of one or two more passenger cars will be found necessary.

Dispatches were received yesterday from Major Clowney commander at Fort Wadsworth, to the effect that the construction of the Fort was progressing favorably. The saw-mill had been got in running order, and was getting out lumber for the buildings. There are from 300 to 500 men attached to this post in various capacities.

THE following letter explains itself:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., Aug. 19, 1864.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, requesting the transfer of the officers and soldiers of Minnesota Regiments, sick in hospital at Memphis, Helena and Little Rock, to Madison, Wisconsin, or some other healthy locality, and in reply I am instructed by the Acting Surgeon General to inform you that, as far as practicable, the transfer asked for will be made.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, by order of the Acting Surgeon General,

C. H. CRANE,
Surgeon U. S. Army,

Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, Governor of the State of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

THE Eleventh Regiment is fast filling up. Co. G, has been mustered in, and the following officers Commissioned.

Captain.—Harrison N. Augier.
First Lieutenant.—Oliver L. Hall.
Second Lieutenant —Wm. T. Brown.

SECOND Lieutenant, Mason L. Potter of Company E, Seventh Regiment, has been promoted to First Lieutenant, vice Lewis Hardy, killed in battle.

NEW-YORK LETTER.

Minnesotians in New York. Sharp Practice among the New-York Merchants. Signor Hazazer, &c.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19th, '64.

Editors St. Paul Press:

I wrote you a few lines on the 10th, giving a few items, together with the names of some Minnesotians who were in town. Since that, the number has increased very rapidly. George L. Becker and lady, Jared Benson, B. H. Randall and William D. Rogers, are stopping at this hotel; Mr. A. Caldwell and lady are at the Astor, and leave for home this evening in company with E. B. Lichfield, J. Benson, and G. L. Becker and lady. While upon this subject I will give you the names of all of our people that I have met within the last ten days. At Sweeny's, H. Knox Tayler, L. C. Bort, and Alderman James King, are registered. At the Fifth Avenue William Lamb, of Winona; at the Howard, L. North and J. M. Courtney, of Hudson; at Earls' Hotel, D. D. Merrill, J. A. Armstrong and lady; while I have seen upon Broadway the following gentlemen from different parts of the State, who are stopping with friends and at private houses, J. Levy, J. H. Andrews, Samuel Friend, of Winona; William A. Law, of La Crosse; C. F. Wilson, of Prescott; P. P. Sharp and W. H. Temple, of St. Paul; A. M. Loovis, of Lake City; J. D. Blake and K. W. Andrews, of Rochester; S. Comstock, of Minneapolis. L. A. Evans, of St. Cloud, is at the Astor, and Mr. L. Blum and family are at the St. Dennis. C. D. Gilfillan was here on the 15th, but left the same evening for Washington.

All of your lady readers certainly recollect J. Hazazer, who was in the U. S. service. I met him a few days since, and he informed me that he had the pleasure of once more being a private citizen, and that he was bound for China as First Mate of the bark *Sea Bride*. No other vessel would strike the fancy of the Signor, for he must sail under some enchanting name like the above. He had some tremendous stories to tell me about his connection with the U. S. Secret service in foreign parts. It appears that if some foreign Consul had obeyed his instructions we should have had, long since, the whole piratical crew of the Chesapeake not only captured, but tried, condemned, shot and hung all at once. It is strongly recommended that the said Consul be removed forthwith.

Sergeant G. W. Harris, formerly of the First regiment sailed on the last steamer, for Nevada, where he intends to practice at the bar.

Some of the New Yorkers are just a little too sharp for our Western merchants. A Case in point came to my ears yesterday. Western merchant was buying dry goods and New Yorker showing him his stock of domestics and imported.

"These, sir, are American, which we will sell you at the regular market price; but here are some very fine imported French goods which are very high. Gold, you know, is $2.56."

W. M.—"It is singular that our people cannot make as fine goods as the French and English. You may put me in one case of the French and two of the English."

The truth is that all of the goods came from the same factory in Connecticut and were all American, only part of them had French names and French marks and labels, printed by Geo. F. Nesbit & Co., with the difference of foreign exchange and the tariff added to them. This is an every day occurrence, and he is not the only "green one" that is picked up here.

I had a friend arrive here to-day from Chicago, who came by a new route, which I think must certainly be more pleasant than riding all the way by rail. The Detroit and Milwaukee R.R. have put on a line of ocean-built steamers, to run between Chicago and Grand Haven, as well as Milwaukee and Grand Haven. This not only strikes me as the most pleasant, but it is 100 miles shorter, as I am informed by the parties who came over the route.

Hoping the above will prove interesting to your numerous readers,

I remain yours, BEANS.

FIRST MINNESOTA BATTALION.

It Was in the Fight at Deep Bottom.

Lieut. O'Brien Severely Wounded---Other Casualties.

We regret to learn that our excellent Virginia War Correspondent, Lieut. H. O'Brien of the First Minnesota Battalion, was severely wounded in the battle at Deep Bottom, on the 14th instaut. The following is from a letter to his father at St. Anthony by Capt. Perkins of the Battalion:

DEEP BOTTOM, VA., Aug. 16, 1864.

MR. O'BRIEN—DEAR SIR:—It is with regret that I have to inform you that your son Henry was wounded in action at this place, day before yesterday, while making a charge on the enemy's works.

The wound is a rather severe one, though not so dangerous as was at first supposed. It is in the right shoulder, just under the collar bone, passing directly through and passing out through the shoulder blade, He was wounded while in the very front, nobly cheering on his men, and within twenty feet of the enemy's works.

I immediately sent four men to take him off the field and carry him to the hospital, which they did; and he has received all the care and attention since that was possible under the circumstances. He was expected to leave for hospital at Washington in the course of the afternoon of yesterday, and is probably on his way there before this time.

P.S. Our loss in the engagement was as follows: 4 killed, 8 wounded; 1 mortally, since died; 4 severely, 3 slightly. The men all did their duty faithfully, and are in good spirits, notwithstanding the fact that they failed to carry the rebel works.

HOW MINNESOTIANS FIGHT.

Lieut. Col. Murray came along and said—"If you are like the old Minnesota, you'll fight like the devil, so I'll put you on the extreme right." He did so, and of course they fought. J. Benjamin Smith was killed instantly; Lieut. Parker wounded slightly; James Marshall, in the foot; and Sylvester Tallman. Lieut. O'Brien was on the field till after dark, when his comrades sought him out and carried him off. When the rebels saw a shelter tent moving through a cornfield, they scattered lead like a hail storm about it, but the boys carried off the Lieutenant, and he is now in a fair way to recover. Indeed, he, though pale and thin, is cheerful and courageous, and full of confidence;—seemed glad to see his old S. S. Superintendent and one of his associate scholars.

He knows little as to the casualties among the rest, as he was sent off without an opportunity to learn.

Yours truly, G. E. H. D.

From an occasional Washington correspondent we have received the following:

THE BRAVE OLD FIRST MINNESOTA AGAIN IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Seated at my dinner, my daughter A. came down and introduced a Miss Morris, daughter of Capt. Morris, that excellent officer of the Navy Yard.

Miss M. was one of those strong Union ladies (not very numerous among the old settlers of this city) who spend their time in visiting hospitals and ministering to our wounded soldiers.

She had come to find us at the request of Lieutenant Henry O'Brien, whom she said had lost his right arm in battle. She took dinner, and went with us to show us the Lieutenant. We found him in ward K (the officers ward), Armory Square Hospital;—but he has *not lost* his right arm. He had a minie ball enter his shoulder in front just above, splintering his collar-bone and passing through his shoulder and going out at his shoulder-blade, smashing the blade somewhat. He thinks the ball cut the upper part of his lungs, as he raised blood for a time after his wound. He was wounded in the charge at Deep Bottom last Sunday.

English Goods bonded through to Red River.

The Red River *Nor' Wester* of August 3rd, says:

We have reliable intelligence that Burbank & Co., are now making arrangements by which the English goods consigned to their care by the people of Red River, will be transported hither via New York instead of Canada, as formerly. This alteration is being made in order to secure greater speed and regularity than it was possible to attain while the goods came by the way of Canada alone the latter route and more particularly at the end of it, the Detroit Custom's House, the most provoking delays were experienced—two and sometime three months elapsing before Red River goods found their way to St Paul, to begin their long journey north-ward. The delay thus experienced some times prevented the owners receiving their merchandize till the following year; for the goods having arrived in St. Paul when the Fall brigade had left, there was no chance of getting them through all the following year. Burbank & Co., felt that they came in for a small share of the blame resulting from these delays; and though feeling themselves free from blame under the circumstances—having done all in their power to secure the speedy tranmission of the goods they saw the necessity of abandoning the route for one more reliable; and that via New York, is, as we have stated, their choice.

HOW TAXES ARE LEVIED.

Still Another Copperhead Lie Nailed.

The Chicago *Journal* thus pertinently comments upon a resolution passed at a meeting of the Chicago workingmen, or Trades Assembly:

"*Resolved* That all taxes of the General Government should be levied by way of percentage on wealth and incomes, these being the true elements indicating a man's *ability to pay;* and that they shall be so laid as to give no advantage, preference or bounty to one section of the country over another, and that, as a matter of policy and justice, all farming lands, and the humble estates and incomes of the poor, should be exempt from taxation by the General Government."

Now, we are not the champion of "the rich," but rather of the "poor and needy," as is well known; but we can assert, without fear of contradiction by any one who has an intelligent understanding of the national tax law now in force, that if there is any one feature of it more observable than another, it is the respect it has for the very principle which is embodied in the above resolution. "The taxes of the General Government" *are* "levied by way of per centage on wealth and incomes;" no discrimination is made by the law in favor of "one section of the country over another," except in the imagination of certain political fuglers, who are bound to find fault in any event; and "farming lands and the humble estates and incomes of the poor" *are* "exempt from taxation by the General Government," unless those "incomes" are sufficiently large to justify taxation. The man who has not an income exceeding $600 a year is not taxed at all; one having an income of $1,000 dollars is called upon for a tax of only $32 a year for the support of his Government in a time of war; while the man having an income of $5,000 is obliged to pay a tax of 10 per cent. thereof; and one having an income of $10,000 pays 12 1-2 per cent; and, besides the incomes, the rich man is heavily taxed on all his worldly goods, for licenses, luxuries, &c. In fact, in the language of one of the preambles, every man is made to "contribute to the maintenance of his Government out of that which he has, and in proportion to his ability."

Surely the "wealth and incomes" of the rich are made to pay the great bulk of the national taxes, as is proper, and surely the workingmen's meeting must have been under a strange influence of outside demagoguism, when it was made to declare otherwise.

EARLY'S EXPLANATION.

He Tells Us Why He Burned Chambersburg.

The rebel General Early has condescended to write a letter, explaining why he burned the town of Chambersburg. From the language of this remarkable document one might almost infer that the burning of Chambersburg was simply intended as a measure of retaliation, and that it was performed "more in sorrow than in anger."

The substance of his indictment of the North may be thus summed up: Firstly, that General Hunter, in his late raid to Lynchburg, "caused widespread ruin wherever he passed." Secondly, that a small tannery in sight of General Meade's headquarters was burned by "the army." Thirdly, that "*they* have burned the residence of Andrew Hunter, near Charlestown, with all its contents, requiring his family to stand by and witness the destruction of their home. *They* did the same with the house of Edmund J. Lee, near Shepardstown, and repeated it on the buildings of Hon. Alexander H. Boteler. Whether "*they*" were rebel guerrilas, however, anxious for plunder, stragglers from either army bent upon mischief and excitement, or organized detachments of Union troops who took this means of retaliating for outrages committed by the rebel inhabitants, Gen. Early fails to state. He had concluded, however, that they afforded a pretext for a wanton destruction of the property of loyal citizens hundreds of miles remote from the theatre of hostilities, and "accordingly," he says, "I lately sent Gen. McCausland to Pennsylvania. I did not wish to retaliate in Maryland, because we all hope and believe that Maryland will eventually be a member of the Southern Confederacy. I therefore sent him to Pennsylvania, with written instruction to demand of the authorities of Chambersburg a sum which would be sufficient to indemnify those gentlemen, and also pay some other damages which I specified in the order; and on default in their compliance he was instructed to burn the town, which I learn was done. I was very reluctant, and it was a most disagreeable duty to inflict such damage upon these citizens; but I deemed it an imperative necessity to show the people of the federal States that this war has two sides. I hope and believe it has had, and will have, a good effect."

A Short Speech by the President.

A Washington telegram says:

The time of the 166th Ohio regiment of 100 day's men having expired, they this afternoon paid their respects to the President, who made them a speech in front of the executive mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

I suppose you are going home to see your families and friends. For the services you have done in this great struggle in which we are engaged, I present you sincere thanks, for myself and the country. I almost always feel inclined when I happen to say anything to soldiers to impress upon them in a few brief remarks, the importance of success in this contest. It is not merely for to-day, but for all time to come that we should perpetuate for our children's children this great and free Government, which we have enjoyed all our lives.

I beg you to remember this, not only for my sake but yours. I happen temporarily to occupy this big White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here, as my father's child has. It is in order that each of you may have thought this free Government which we have enjoyed, an open field and fair chance for your industry, and enterprise, that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life with all its desirable human aspirations—It is for this the struggle should be mantained, that we may not lose our birthright.

Not only for one but for two or three years the nation is worth fighting for, to secure such an inestimable jewel.

Three cheers were then given for the President.

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LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

THE REBELS GNASH THEIR TEETH OVER THE LOSS OF THE WELDON ROAD.

Loss of the Fifth Corps On Sunday 5,000 Men.

Earley's Hide and go seek on the Upper Potomac.

Massacre of a Negro Garrison and 300 White Men by the Rebel Wheeler.

News from Sherman, Farragut and other Sources

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

GRANT.

Position on the Weldon Road—Hancock's Loss on Sunday—Rebel Sophistries, &c.

HEADQ'RS Army Potomac, Aug 24.

All quiet to-day except the usual cannonading. Our left has been extended six or seven miles, and we now hold securely the Weldon Road to Ream's Station, a distance of seven miles.

No rebels are to be seen on our left front. The entire loss of the 5th corps on Sunday is now stated to be 5,000. They fought splendidly.

[*World's* sp'cl. Washington, Aug. 25.] Persons of known secession proclivities here claim that, contrary to the opinion generally expressed by the Northern Press, the movement of a portion of Grant's forces on the northern side of the James was not a feint, but a *bona fide* attack on Richmond from the east, and that the attack on the Weldon Railroad was only a feint to draw the attention of Lee from the other movement. This supposition, it is claimed, explains why our forces found no rebel troops on the line of the Weldon Railroad, Lee having at once divined the strategy employed by Grant.

Hancock is reported by secessionists to feel very sore about the recent heavy losses in his corps; he having understood that he was to be supported by at least one more corps.

Our troops have made a most complete destruction of the Weldon Railroad. It is not proposed, however, to evacuate the line of that Road; our forces will remain there for the present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

A special to *Commercial* says the feeling here with regard to the late move of the army of the Potomac and those in contemplation, is full of hope and confidence.

It is certain that the campaign against Richmond is not yet ended, if indeed it has more than just commenced. If Lee's disposition of his forces has been based upon such an idea, he may find out his error when it is too late.

UPPER POTOMAC.

All sorts of rumors.—Movements of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

[*World's Special.*]—Startling rumors are afloat in reference to impending movements. The rebels in northern Virginia said a large rebel column was moving down east of Blue Ridge, and Early, if he crossed the Potomac at all, will cross near Edward's Ferry, or certainly some place below Point of Rocks, and make a dash on this city. From the means of transportation which are said to be in readiness for bringing troops hither I infer Grant can easily check any attempt of the rebels to move against Washington.

HARPER'S FERRY, Aug. 25.

Brisk canonading was heard at 11 o'clock to-day on our extreme right. It has since been ascertained that our forces met and attacked the enemy near Kearneysville—the result not yet known. At 4 30 P. M, firing on the right broke out, and at this hour, 5 o'clock, continues briskly. With this exception all has been quiet along our front during the day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

[*Special to Times.*]—The right of Sheridan's line, held by Wilson's cavalry division, was this morning advanced and met the enemy in a severe engagement, which continued up to the departure of the train from Harper's Ferry. The attack was made in consequence of a movement on the part of the enemy showing a design of crossing the Potomac by a flank movement on the right wing of Sheridan's position. At latest advices the action still continued.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 25—12:30 A. M.

The *American* has received to-night the following special dispatch:

HARPER'S FERRY, AUGUST 25.

A reconnoisance was made this morning by a large force of cavalry under the command of General Torbett, which resulted in obtaining very important information with respect to the enemy's movements.

From information received it appears that a considerable portion of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown, this morning, at daylight, and marched in the direction of Leetown. Our cavalry attacked their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Kearneysville, and after a brilliant charge succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners. During the skirmish we lost a few killed and wounded, all of whom we brought off the field.

At the time of writing this dispatch heavy firing is going on in the direction of Shepardstown.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

The *Post's* Washington special says that advices received here to-day from Harper's Ferry, state that a little skirmish was going on at the front on Wednesday, but without any important result. The rebels were evidently trying to get across the Potomac again, but our cavalry is close on to them.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Wailing over the loss of the Weldon road. Their repulse on Sunday. A riot in New Orleans.

Richmond papers 23d, contain accounts of the last rebel assault on Warren's lines on Weldon road. They say we have met with a repulse costing us many a brave man, but the affair is not over.

Brig. Gen. Sanders of Alabama was killed. Gen. Lamar of Florida mortally wounded; Gen's. Barton, Finnegan and Anderson of Alabama, wounded Grant's plans on the Danville road are now revealed and all the energy and gallantry of the armies under Lee and Beauregard will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the South of Petersburg. According to Petersburg papers, the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad is considered in danger.

A dispatch from Mobile 21st says, the operator at Jackson, Mississippi, telegraphs that a great riot had broken out in New Orleans, in which over 400 citizens were killed, caused by Canby's attempting to enforce the draft. The negro troops were called out to suppress it, but at latest accounts it was still raging.

The Richmond *Examiner* of August 22d, contains the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—Capt. Nicholson, with a greatly inferior force engaged the enemy with cavalry and artillery, at Gainesville, Florida, on the 10th, and completely routed them, capturing 150 prisoners, one piece of artillery, and 100 stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued 14 miles and scattered.

The *Examiner* also says Gen. Richard Page commanding Fort Morgan is a Virginian.

The number of prisoners of war near Andersonville, Ga., is 38,000. The bad policy of concentrating such an army of prisoners in one depot must be apparent to the authorities. The Yankee Government never commit such a blunder.

The powder works located at Charlottsville, N. C., were blown up some days ago, killing three men and wounding several.

The *Examiner* of the 19th has the following:

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—Maj. Gen. L. Gardner assumed command of the Gulf District to-day. The people are pleased with him.

Yesterday evening the enemy landed at Montrose in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them, wounding several.

Hopes are entertained of an early exchange of the prisoners at Dauphin's Island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Repeated Denials of the Copperhead Ruse Sneak Reports—Negro Soldiers—Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

All reports attributing to Government any movement looking towards negotiations for peace at present, are utterly without foundation in truth.

Negro soldiers are to be paid the same wages, bounty and clothing as the white soldiers, in accordance with the last decision of the Attorney General.

There is no ground for the rumor assiduously reported from here that the President is to send peace commissioners to the rebels. The rumors that an armistice has been drawn up to be proposed, are equally without foundation.

Superintendent Whitely has communicated to the Indian Bureau some interesting facts relative to the Utte Indians, numbering about 2,000 souls. These Indians have a treaty with the United States, and now give assurances of their friendship for the whites. This is an important fact considering that they are great warriors and occupy the mining portions of Colorado. Their representatives left Washington favorably impressed with the kind treatment they had received.

FARRAGUT.

Fort Morgan Closely Invested—Its Days Numbered.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 24.

The *Herald* has the following:

The latest intelligence from Mobile reached us last evening by the U. S. Gunboat Connecticut, which left there on the 13th inst., at sunset. At that time the situation was unchanged. The Iron-clads and Fort Morgan were engaged but not very severely. Farragut, on his flag-ship was inside Mobile bay. The wooden ships were repairing damages. Fort Morgan was very closely invested by naval and military forces. Gen. Canby was with Farragut on the 11th, in close consultation. Every body seems anxious for the final blow to be struck, and the days of Fort Morgan are numbered. The greatest activity prevails among the fleet and the health and spirits of the men are first rate.

SHERMAN.

Quiet at the Front—Wheeler captures and Massacres a Negro Garrison and 300 Whites.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24.

Active operations in this department await anticipated results elsewhere.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 24th reports the rebel General Wheeler at Stuart's Landing on the 20th inst., where he attacked, captured, and murdered a colored garrison and nearly 300 white laborers. He destroyed a camp and forty-four wagons, killling one white soldier and one white citizen.

Gen. Scammon, who left Atlanta on the 22d, reports Gen. Dodge still alive, but dangerously wounded. The army is inactive.

FROM BOSTON.

Another Radical Presidential Movement—A Letter from Fremont.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.

Several prominent abolitionists, including Eleazer Wright and S. G. Howe, have written to Gen. Fremont, speaking of the dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and advising that the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees both withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and a new convention be called to select new candidates. Fremont replied at length, remarking that be does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without first consulting the party who nominated him, but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of both nominees, in order that they may coalesce and unite upon such a convention. In this letter Fremont says:

"Much has been said about peace. For one, peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution is condemned by the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace."

Howard, the Proclamation Forger, Released.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The *Times* says Howard, the proclamation forger, has been released from Fort Lafayette.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Great and Enthusiastic Union Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.

One of the most enthusiastic political meetings ever held here came off last night, being the first of a series of addresses before the Union League at the East room of the Court House. The hall was crowded at an early hour by the citizens, and many were excluded for want of room. The meeting was addressed by General T. F. Carey, of Ohio. Referring to the abridgement of free speech by the Administration, Carey said, "Tell me citizens of Kentucky, could I, four years ago, have talked to you as I do to-night." The General discussed the causes of the war, denying that the election of Lincoln or the agitation of the slavery question initiated it; but that South Carolina led off the rebellion because she was opposed to a popular government. Reviewing the course of President Lincoln, he said "Future generations will place him side by side with Washington." This was received with deafening applause, in which the whole audience appeared to unite.

General Carey spoke two hours, and was warmly applauded throughout, and the audience after vainly endeavoring to get other speakers on the stand, reluctantly adjourned.

We learn that Governor Morton will deliver the next address.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Railroad and other Casualties.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.

The eastern bound train on Indianapolis and Cincinnati road was thrown from the track yesterday, near Lawrenceburg, by breaking a flange of one of the driving wheels. The engineer was instantly killed and another man fatally injured. and others severely. Gov. Morton and Joseph McDonald, his political opponent, were on the train, but escaped uninjured.

Three men, names unknown, returning from Greenwood Cemetery yesterday. were thrown from a buggy and one killed and the others badly bruised.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 26—1 P. M.

Gold 254¼.

U. S. 6's of '81, coup., 9¼. 5-20's, coup., 12¼. registered, 109. 1 year certificates, 5¼.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—1 P. M.

Flour 10@15c better at $10.75@10.85 for extra State, and $11.20@11.30 for round hoop Ohio.

Wheat 1@2c better, at $2.22@2.37 for Chicago Spring; $2.23@2.37 for Milwaukee Club; and $2 37@2.46 for winter red Western.

Corn opened 1@2c better, and closed dull, at $1.63@1.64 for mixed Western.

Oats steady, at 98@98½.

Pork decidedly higher, at $37 for Mess, and $39@39 87 for Prime.

Whiskey heavy and lower, at $1.81½@1.84 for Western.

Minneapolis Advert'sm'ts.

10 HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE
In the growing town of Minneapolis.
Also, a number of Building Lots, Improved Farms in Hennepin and the adjoining counties.
We are prepared to enter Land Warrants or Agricultural Scrip along the line of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
immediately after the sale in September next, and have now two competent surveyors engaged looking up the best and for entry in the counties of Wright, Meeker, McLeod, and Kandiyohi.
Circulars sent to all desiring them, and communications promptly answered.
McFARLANE, BURKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
a27-d1w* Minneapolis, Minn.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.
A GIRL to do general housework.
Apply at this office. a26-tf

EXTORTION! EXTORTION!
Goods are necessarily high, but we will prove to any one that there is no necessity for Dry Goods, Clothing, Under Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Hats, and Shoes, selling as high as they now do, by selling them for much less than the present prices elsewhere.
We keep a general assortment of goods, and sell at PRIVATE SALE, as well as at auction.
A WORD MORE.
We have now on hand
Two Second-Hand Pianos,
Excellent instruments, in good order, which we offer low. Also,
FOUR SOFAS, LOUNGES, HAIR-SEAT ROCKERS, EASY CHAIRS AND PARLOR CHAIRS,
A very handsome What Not,
A BEAUTIFUL MAHOGANY SIDE-BOARD,
A Black Walnut do, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Card Tables, Center Tables, Extension Tables, Dinner Tables, Wash Stands, Sewing Stands, Hall Stands, Hair and Husk Mattrasses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Quilts, Comforts,
CARPETS
Stoves, Crockery and Glass Ware, which we will sell cheaper than any other house in Saint Paul.
FAIRCHILD & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Rogers' Stone Block, Third street, St. Paul.
a26 2t

A PERFECT SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE for sale cheap, at the Auction Rooms of
a26-2t FAIRCHILD & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS AND LANTERNS, cheaper by 25 per cent. than at any other house in St. Paul, at the Auction Rooms of
FAIRCHILD & CO.
P. S.—We will job them at very low figures.
a26-2t

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, CLOTHING of all kinds nearly at old prices, at the Auction Rooms of
a26-2t FAIRCHILD & CO.

OBTAIN A COPY OF "THE HARP OF JUDAH," by L. O. Emerson. Nearly fifty thousand copies of this superior book were sold during the first six months of its publication. Price in Boston, $1.37. Specimen pages sent free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

THE CHILDREN OF OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS admire the New Music Book, "The Sabbath School Trumpet," containing choice Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, and a New Juvenile Cantata. Price in paper, 30 cts, boards 35. Superintendents Teachers and others will do well to look at this new and attractive work. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED.
$3,000 on City property for a term of years.
$1,000 on City property for a term of years.
MORGAN & McCLOUD,
a24-d1w Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED PROPERTY, viz:
40 feet on Third street, Lower Town.
22 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
17 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
50 feet on Seventh street.
Houses and lots from $ 000 to $10,000 each.
10 acres in the city limits, cheap.
40 acres improved adjoining city limits.
MORGAN & McCLOUD,
a24-d1w Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.
FEATHER BEDS, CARPETS, ETC.,
On Fourth street, opposite the Court House.
a10-d1w A. C. MOODY.

New Advertisements.

Two Lots on Third Street FOR SALE,
NEAR THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
Three 40-Acre Tracts,
Near the City.
TWO HOUSES IN BRUNSON'S ADDITION
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Aug. 23, 1864. a23-d&w2w*

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY,
and the Anglo French Alliance, in their relations to the United States and Russia. A book just published, by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., Pastor of Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati Ohio. An interesting and very instructive work, written in the author's peculiar attractive style. "It becomes all Americans to study afresh the origin and aims of the Anglo French Alliance, as shown by their own declaration and corresponding acts."
The Agent for the above work is now in town, and commences canvassing this week. The work is complete in one royal octavo volume of 576 pages, and sells for $3.00
St. Paul, Aug. 22. K. W. BURTON,
a22-d2w* Travelling Agent.

MEDICAL LECTURES—DR. TRALL will lecture in exposition of Medical Systems in General, and the Hygienic Medical System in particular, in the Hall of the WINSLOW HOUSE, St. Anthony, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. On Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, Dr. Trall or some one of his assistants will discourse on the Gospel of Health. The public is invited. Seats free. Physicians of all schools are respectfully invited to attend, and to state their objections to the positions advanced. After each lecture the speaker will respond to any questions or criticisms which may be presented by medical gentlemen or others.
☞ The physicians of WESTERN HYGEIAN HOME invite discussion. a23-d1w*

CARD.
Dr. WHARTON,
HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.
Office:
Jackson Street, near Fourth.
au21 1w*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All dealers in Highwines, Rectified whiskeys and Liquors in general will please take notice that I will have my distillery in full operation about the
15th of September,
It will therefore be unnecessary for Dealers or Rectifiers to order a single barrel of
WHISKEY FROM BELOW,
As I will be able to turn out Highwines in sufficient quantities to supply all demands for our state.
Thanking my friends and customers for the large portion of their patronage in the Brewery business, I may state that I have greatly enlarged my Brewery, and will continue to furnish the best and purest beer in the market.
au21-3m* T BENSBURG.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A three-story stone building, 25x80, between Jackson and Robert streets, on Fourth.
Inquire of
a15 tf CHAS. SYMONDS.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of
SHAW, CUMMINGS & CO.,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent, of which all persons concerned will take notice.
SYDNEY SHAW,
ROBERT W. CUMMINGS,
au13-2w BENJAMIN GOULD.
Dated St. Anthony, Minn., August 11, 1864.

RAILROAD NOTICE.
Books will be opened for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Minnesota Valley Rail Road Company, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of St. Paul, on Monday August 1st, and will remain open for thirty days, or until Five Hundred Thousand Dollars is subscribed. No subscriptions binding until an installment of twenty five per cent. is paid.
D. W. INGERSOLL,
Treasurer Minnesota Valley
jy 31-d1w Rail Road Co.

THIRD STREET PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
One, two or three Stores, all rented together with the offices above,
WILL BE SOLD AT LOW RATES.
Stores on a lease, having twelve years to run, AND RENT FOR OVER 12 PER CENT.
upon the prices asked.
J. W. McCLUNG.
Office near the Bridge. Residence Summit Avenue, head of St. Peter street.
a20-d1w

LARD OIL,
MACHINE OIL,
WHALE OIL.
For sale Wholesale or Retail, by
Vawter & Rose,
August 6, 1864. 111 Third street.

TOBACCOS,
800 PACKAGES CHEWING AND SMOKING IN STORE.
For sale by
Chas. Weide & Bro.,
No. 137 Third Street.

CIGARS,
500.000 ON HAND: PRICES FROM $15 to $100 per Thousand.
For sale by
Chas. Weide & Bro.,
au7-2m No. 137 Third Street.

300 MEN. WANTED,
Three Hundred Men, to work on the
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
Apply on the work, or at the office of William Branch, on Seventh Street, near Olive, immediately.
WILLIAM BRANCH.
June 22, 1864. e22-tf

WHITNEY & BANKER.
REAL ESTATE,
—AND—
General Commission Agents
Office: Third Street, Bridge Block.
CHAS. T. WHITNEY, Notary Public. | ISAAC A. BANKER, Surveyor & Engineer
au6-1y

FOR SALE,
A Good House and Lot,
On Douglas Street, near Fort Street.
Inquire of E. S. Edgerton.
jy26-tf T. J. FRAZIER.

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.
THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES OF
TOBACCO,
Including all grades of
PLUG, FINE CUT CHEWING & SMOKING.
Also, a fine assortment of
Cigars of Favorite Brands.
For sale by
J. I BEAUMONT.

JUST RECEIVED.
Cove
Oysters,
Fresh Peaches,
Prunes, Pepper sauce,
Tomato Catsup, Raisins, Pared
Peaches, Fresh Lobsters, Dandelion Coffee.
For sale by
feb28-1y J. I. BEAUMONT.

Minnesota Female College,
Minneapolis, Minn.
This Institution will be opened for Young Ladies
September 1st, 1864.
TEACHERS EXPERIENCED & EFFICIENT.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND EXTENSIVE.
LOCATION PLEASANT AND HEALTHFUL.
Accommodations for Board in the Institution with the President's family, excellent.
For Circular, address
REV. J. N. MARTIN, A. M.,
a23 d1w* Box 378, Minneapolis Minn.

FOR SALE.
The Residence of DR. WHARTON, in Upper Town. Inquire on the premises.
a20-d1w*

The Saint Paul Press.
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office---Adjoining the Bridge.

Sixth Judicial District Convention

The Union electors of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, who endorse the doctrines set forth in the platforms adopted by the recent Baltimore and St. Paul Conventions, are requested to meet in delegate Convention, in St. Peter, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of said District

The basis of representation in the Convention will be as follows:

Blue Earth	4	Nicollet	3
Brown	2	Martin	1
Faribault	2	McLeod	1
LeSueur	4	Sibley	3
Watonwan	1		

J. T. WILLIAMS, Ch'n,
M. B. STONE,
A. McHENCH,
6th Judicial Dist. Central Com.

The First District Union Congressional Convention.

The friends of Freedom and the Union residing in the First Congressional District of Minnesota, and who endorse the terms of the call for a State Convention at St. Paul on the 23d of August inst., are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Owatonna, on Wednesday, the 30th of August prox., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for member of Congress from the said District. The several counties composing the District will be allowed the same representation as is prescribed in the call of the State Committee, viz:

Houston	5	Steele	3
Fillmore	9	Waseca	2
Mower	8	Blue Earth	4
Freeborn	3	Rice	5
Farribault	2	LeSueur	4
Martin	1	Nicolet	3
Winona	8	Scott	3
Olmsted	8	Sibley	3
Brown	2	Dodge	2

D. BLAKELY.
Chairman Cong. Dist. Con.
Rochester, July 20, 1864.

Legislative Union District Convention---6th District.

The Union electors of the Sixth Legislative District of the State of Minnesota, are requested to meet in delegate Convention, at Watertown, Carver County, on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator and three candidates for Representatives in the Legislature of said State. The delegates must be bona fide residents of the counties to which they are accredited, and were apportioned at the last annual Convention as follows:

Wright	6	Carver	6
Meeker	2	McLeod	2
Kandiyohi	1	Monongalia	1

F. G. MEALEY,
Chairman.
Dated July 30, 1864. au3-dowtd

STATE NEWS.

From the Stillwater Messenger.

The public schools of this city will commence on the 19th of next month. Mr. Butts, of Pierpont, N. Y., has been engaged as Principal.

A LARGE TOMATO.—M. S. WILLARD, of this city, has our thanks for a prodigious tomato—weighing *one and three-quarter pounds.*

LOGS.—The logs are coming down in vast quantities from Apple river, to such an extent as to entirely obstruct navigation in the St. Croix at that point. The water is so very low that much difficulty is experienced in getting the logs into the boom, and when the dams are opened on the streams above Taylor Falls—which is expected in about a week—we shall have more logs than water in the St. Croix river—unless we have rain very soon.

CRANBERRIES.—The Polk county *Press* says there is a fair prospect of a good cranberry crop, notwithstanding the extremely dry season.

From the Wilton (Waseca Co.) News.

Rev. Mr. Cleland has made arrangements to start an Academy in this village the coming winter. He has engaged the upper story of the new school house. Mr. Cleland informs us that he has engaged the services of a competent teacher, a graduate of Monmouth College, and that he is confident of giving entire satisfaction.

A drove of 500 very fine looking sheep from Ohio passed through town, on their way to Mankato, on Monday last.

THE CROPS.—Never, since the settlement of this county, have the crops been secured in better shape than have the present. The farmers have, with few exceptions, so far as we can learn, secured their present grain crops in stack or barn with but very little or no waste and in good condition. It is thought by many of our farmers that the wheat crop of this county will yield, on an average, nearly or quite twenty bushels per acre.

The hay crop is much better than was anticipated earlier in the season, but thus far only a small amount has been made. We expect now, however, that, since harvest is over, our farmers will turn their attention to providing fodder for the immense heard of cattle that must be sustained in Southern Minnesota during the coming winter. Cattle, horses and sheep, in large quantities, will yet be driven into this section to be wintered, if we mistake not the signs of the times, and our farmers can make no better move than to cut and put up hay till frost comes.

From the Mankato Union.

SALE OF A WATER POWER.—Mr. C. P. Cook has sold his water power at Rapidan, on the Blue Earth river, to Messrs. Bullis & Sloan, for $800. This includes forty acres of timber land on the east side of the river. The purchasers intend to put up a stone grist mill with four run of stone. A new impetus will thus be given to this town site, and the mill will prove a great convenience to farmers.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We learn from Mr. Owens, of Crisp's Store, that the grasshoppers have reached that place, and are making fearful havoc in the potatoes, beans and onions. The ground is literally covered, and the air is filled with them. They are traveling in a right direction to visit Mankato.

From the St. Cloud Democrat, Aug. 18.

GINSENG.—The trade in this root is becoming quite profitable. Large quantities of it have been found on the islands below town, and in different portions of this county. Mr. D. H. Smith has on hand 600 pounds of clarified root, worth from $4 to $5 per pound.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Stephen C. Miller, C. S., now at Little Rock, Ark., has been promoted to the rank of Major.

RAIN.—On Friday afternoon we had a fine rain shower of a couple of hour's duration, resulting in great benefit to corn and late vegetables.

EARLY RYE.—Flour was made from new rye at the Union Mills three weeks ago. The yield and quality of rye this season are good.

LAND SALE.—The sale of public lands in this District, under Proclamation No. 700, published elsewhere, commenced on the 15th and closed yesterday. But about 2000 acres were disposed of. The balance will be open to private entry or for homesteads at the expiration of two weeks from the beginning of the sale.

From the Red Wing Republican.

The Harvest is finished, and the grain saved in good order. There seems to have been but little trouble for want of help. In this section of the country there is more than an average crop of small grains. Corn is looking and doing first rate. It is a sight pleasing to the eye as well as the mind to travel over the country and note the improvements that have been made—the great quantity of land in crop and the general healthy circumstances of the farmers. Truly their labor has been well rewarded and their lines have fallen in pleasant places.

From the Glencoe Register.

GRASSHOPPERS.—A few miles west of us is suffering from a grasshopper invasion. They came from the north, or northwest, when the wind was favorable; and when the wind changes, they tarry around and eat, and eat, and eat, till the wind comes right again, when they rise, and on the wings of the wind, leave for parts unknown. And although we cannot tell whence they come or whither they go, we can tell where they have been.

From the Henderson Monitor.

GRASSHOPPERS.—Those pests are doing great damage to the crops on the prairie, destroying corn, turnips, late oats, &c. It takes them but a short time to completely destroy a field of corn. The advance guard, or skirmishers, have arrived in town, and taken possession of the gardens of our citizens, where they are making a successful foray on the vegetables.

BEARS.—Last Wednesday morning two large bears were seen near the burying ground, which created quite an excitement. Several of our best hunters, with their dogs, started in pursuit, but they were unable to secure the game. These bears have been seen in this vicinity for some time past.

GRANT AND LEE COMPARED.

What a West Point Professor Thinks of Them.

An interesting comparison of Grant and Lee as commanders, appears in the New York *Times*, from the pen of professor Mahan, of West Point, of whom both were pupils. We quote the most important part of the article:

General Lee is now advancing in his fifty-fifth year. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1829, in his twenty-fourth year, and although second on the roll of merit in his class, he made no mark in it, nor did he leave any tradition of ability behind him; like Mason, he was graduated at the head of his class, and Buckingham, who was lower down. As an officer of engineers he has left nothing that can be pointed to as denoting other than mere ordinary ability. No one ever thought of quoting him as an authority in his corps, as they would Totten, Thayer, Delafield, Barnard and others.

Soon after the Mexican war, General Lee was sent as Superintendent to the Military Academy, in which capacity he served for about three years. His administration of the institution was respectable, and nothing more. He resigned his position in the academy, and his commission as an engineer officer, in 1855, to accept that of a Lieutenant Colonel of one of the new cavalry regiments organized by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. Placed in command of troops for the first time in his military career, his essay was generally spoken of as a failure, shown in the want of the soldierly qualities for command. Subsequently to this, he spent the most of his time at Arlington, on a protracted leave of absence, where the secession of Virginia found him and carried him into its vortex.

We now come to General Lee's new career, upon which his present claims to the characteristics of military genius rest. His chief work here was the least complete of military problems—that of defending a territory exceedingly difficult to penetrate, offering a number of strong defensible positions, assailable only at the risks of great loss to the assailant in front, and subjecting to the greater risk of a flank movement in his attempts to turn them. Having had years of time to prepare these defensive points, with a minute knowledge of every inch of ground, having communication to the rear, ample and unobstructed, and a population deadly hostile to the invading force, a General must, indeed, have been below mediocrity who would not have conducted his defensive campaigns as respectably as General Lee has done. He has been satisfied with an almost passive resistance, and when he has resumed the offensive it has always been with an eager look to the rear. At the second battle of Bull Run no able General would have let go so easily his grasp on the demoralized troops of Pope. Subsequently at Antietam, with an exhausted and almost demoralized army to contend with, no able General, with the advantages that Lee had already secured, would have failed to have struck home with such a momentous stake within his reach.

In the perilous condition of Burnside at Fredericksburg, it required but ordinary military [illegible] to have driven his army into the Rappahannock. Hooker and Sedgwick owed more to this want of a true military appreciation of the movement in Lee, than to the fighting qualities of their troops. Finally, at Gettysburg, after a handsome first success, with his troops concentrated, and well in hand, would an able General have been satisfied to get his troops out of the scrape and withdraw when Lee did, with such prospects a second time before him? For his present position and reputation Gen. Lee is endebted, in no small degree, to his family connections, and to that serviceable talent which is the tower of strength of men of mediocrity deportment. Amiable, thoroughly moral and in his social relations of strict integrity, he always challenges respect; but with these he is lacking in those qualities of a commander which beget the enthusiasm and implicit reliance of the soldier under all circumstances. There is more confidence felt in his prudence than in his boldness; of audacity he has shown none

Grant is Lee's junior in age thirteen years, and was graduated at the military academy fourteen years after Lee. He is remembered at his alma mater, as having a cheery and, at the same time, firm aspect, and a prompt, decided manner His class standing was among that grade which has given to the line of the army some of its most valuable officers, like Lyon, Reynolds, Sedgwick, &c. Unlike Lee, subsequently to graduating, he had none of the aids towards distinction which social position in private life and nearness to the commanding General in military life afford. The present contest has revealed as much to himself, probably, as to his country, his prominent traits, for development of which few opportunities had been previously afforded. These are now too familiar to the public to need dwelling upon.

His game in the momentous campaign now pending has been very opposite to that of General Lee. Having the strategical disadvantages of a constantly lengthening line of operations, through an impoverished and topographically difficult country, with the flanks on his line of communications exposed, and the tactical one of either assailing positions selected and carefully prepared for resistance, or else exposing himself to the risks of flank movements within short striking distance of the enemy—the manner in which he played this game up to the present hour, whatever may be the sequel, has put the seal to his high capacity as a General.

Handling successfully an army of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men in a broken country, and in contact with the enemy, is, of itself, no small feat of generalship. General Grant has not only done this, but abandoning one base and taking up a new one in succession, from the Rapidan to Port Royal, from this to the White House, and now from the White House to the James, he has swung his army around from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania Court House, from there to the North Anna, and from this stream to the Chickahominy, and now from the Chickahominy to the south side of the James, with an order and celerity seldom, if ever, equaled; forcing his opponent to rapid retrograde movements, from strong intrenched positions, where in each he was held only so long as was necessary to have everything in readiness for the next onward step. The loss of life in these movements has been great, but neither unexpected nor incommensurate with the importance of the object to be attained.

The peculiar tactics of the rebels was only partially successful at the outset of it. In every successful battle their favorite maneuver has been met by a counter one and foiled. General Lee, in the peculiar style of his despatches, only thanks God that the enemy has been repulsed. General Grant, by moving over the line from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy, has been able effectually to destroy the railroad from Richmond to Washington, and by removing Lee from the very doors of Washington, where he has so long lain, to the defense of Richmond, has at length been able to place the Army of the Potomac in its true strategetical position, south of the James River, threatening the separation of Lee's and Johnson's armies.

In what rank as a general, posterity, the only impartial earthly judge, will place Gen Grant, must be left to the future. If tenacity, boldness, sagacity and skill are among the criteria of military capacity, he has already vindicated his claims to a high position, at least in the ranks next below the grand captains of the world. He may claim, with the Duke of Wellington, if there is anything he does know, it is how to feed and handle an army.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Personal Observations of Gen. Seymour.

The following letter from General T. Seymour, who was lately released from imprisonment at Charleston, describes the present condition of the South, and shows the necessity of reinforcing the Union armies:

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., August 15, 1864.—MY DEAR SIR: You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them

For the benefit of our cause, I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The Rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last recources of the South. From every corner of the land every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Governor Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth.

* * * * *

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac, or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidently fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, but for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"'Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could, but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud, and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated by force, by tyranny and by the suppression of truth, it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows, and orphaned children in the land. If we can let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful acount of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter.'

There is certainly a no small proportion of the southern people (despite the declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent southern gentlemen do, indeed, express small hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a democrat succeeds Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation—for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military matters it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr Lincoln's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a democrat can result favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief, that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no democrat could be elected on the peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of southern independence, would be promptly hung by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own Presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true to ourselves there can be but one result. What we now need is men—only men—not substitutes or birelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies—but men—such as really constitute the state, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in southern land, not in northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why do we not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost, because our array of strength is so disproportionably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had 50,000 to 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000, rightly moved, would give unopposed blow[s to] the Confederacy, from which she w[ould ne]ver rise.

What [foll]y then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquor the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety and honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as is alone worthy of the work—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the western, the eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for southern masters.

"But no faint hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

"It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am

"Very truly yours,
T. SEYMOUR,
"Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
"To W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., New York."

A REMARKABLE ADVENTURE.

The Rebels Capture a Correspondent, and prepare to hang him. His extraordinary Escape.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells the following curious story of his capture by the rebels, and his escape from hanging:

We came on towards Harper's Ferry, believing the route to be clear. Seven miles from Berryville we passed an old gentleman in a carriage, who assured us that the route was clear. Half a mile beyond, a soldier in Confederate uniform was seen, walking quietly along the road, with his jacket hung upon his arm. He bowed respectfully as we passed, but I moved on more quietly and cautiously. Suddenly, from out of the oak woods, a squad of horsemen, unmistakably grey, appeared before me. "Who are you? and where are you going?" said the captain. I told him who I was, which saved him the necessity of pressing any questions as to where I was going. They led me away into the woods, warning me not to speak aloud, except when questioned. We rode quietly for a short distance, when one riding by my side asked the time of day, and kindly proposed to take charge of my watch for me. I handed it to him without reluctance, simply asking him to take good care of it.

"Your pocket-book, too," said he. "Those fellows will steal it" (pointing to the grey-backs about him) "if you don't." "Certainly," said I, and handed him my pocket-book. "Have you no more greenbacks," said he. I assured him, he had them all. Whereto will all this kindness grow, thought I, as my eye fell upon a picket rope, strapped up with a coat, behind the saddle of one of them. Another came up and kindly offered to take care of my breastpin for me. I told him I thought it would be safe; but he assured me that it wouldn't, and I accepted his kindness. Then I gave up my note book, and then one by one every article which I had upon my person, down to a toothpick, including the principal part of my clothing. I was by this time led quite a distance into the woods. My note book, and correspondence and private papers, and papers in shorthand, were read through and through by the Captain, who talked angrily to those about him, as something offensive in the writings met his eye. What are you going to do with him," asked one silently. "Going to hang him," said the Captain, and I saw a man begin to unbuckle the bundle containing the rope. I attempted to speak but just then a whistle was heard which attracted the attention of them all, and presently a vedette came running in and reported that a party of ten Yankee cavalry was coming. The Captain looked at the short-hand for a moment, and said "so you came down here to write abolition lies for Horace Greely, did you?" I tried to mutter something. "Which had you rather be, shot or hung," said the Captain; just then another picket came in saying the Yankees were near. "Mount your horse, and charge with us, and if you attempt to fall out, we'll shoot you dead, sir, on the spot." I was put by the side of a rebel, who was ordered to devote himself particularly to me; I was decorated with a gray coat and Confederate buttons, and hope exultant arose for the moment, as my horse galloped on in charge. We came close upon the Yankees, before they observed us, and the rebels fired a volley, which was answered, and for a moment the firing was rapid, and bullets were whistling. Now then was a moment's confusion, and my comrade was affected Now for a flank movement thought I! I turned my horse, plunged through the woods with several bullets aimed at me. I came to a ledge. Down I plunged fifteen feet, and I was surprised my horse was up and off again, and I was in the saddle. They had flown off. My grey coat I moulted in a second and it was not many minutes before I reached the village of Charleston, four miles distant. I was eight miles still from Union lines at Harper's Ferry. I was hatless and coatless and stripped of everything. But I had saved my horse—no my horse had saved me, and I shall cherish an undying friendship for the dear old creature as long as I live.

Well, I turned my back on Virginia, and ran to Harper's Ferry wondering and rejoicing at my deliverance.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eight Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 151.]

AN ACT to amend the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company shall have the right to extend their horse railway on any public highway in the county of Washington, commencing at the present terminus of either of their roads, extending north from Seventh and Fourteenth streets, and from the Capitol Square to Maryland avenue, and extending north from the eastern extremity of that avenue, first having obtained the consent of the levy court therefor; and may charge additional fare of five cents for every three miles on each branch so extended for each and every passenger conveyed upon any road constructed in said county of Washington outside of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent Congress from regulating the fare on either of said roads, or altering or amending the original charter of said company, or this amendment thereto, according to the provisions of said original charter.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 152.]

AN ACT to aid in the settlement, subsistence and support of the Navajoe Indian captives upon a reservation in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of settling the Navajoe Indians, now captives in New Mexico upon a reservation upon the Pecos river, in New Mexico, for the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles necessary for such purpose, for breaking the ground, and for subsistence of said Indians to the end of the next fiscal year, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said reservation may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be so extended and enlarged on the south as to include the entire valley of the Pecos river, known as the Bosque Grande, and that the whole of said reservation so enlarged shall be designated and known as the Navajoe and Apache reservation, and as such shall until otherwise ordered by law, be exempt from sale, and free from all occupancy, except by the said Indians for the purposes herein mentioned; excepting such portion of the said land as is now occupied by Fort Sumner, or as may be needed for the use of said post.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Southern Apache agency of New Mexico is hereby abolished, and that an agent for the Kioway, Apache, and Camanche Indians be appointed at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 153.]

AN ACT to carry into effect a Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of giving effect to a convention signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the United States of Columbia on the tenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, extending and renewing the provisions of the convention with the republic of New Granada, of tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the first eight sections of the "Act to carry into effect conventions between the United States and the republic of New Granada and Costa Rica," approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be and the same are hereby renewed, re-enacted, and made applicable to the said convention of tenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 154.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a commission to select a site for a navy-yard or naval station on the western waters and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to appoint a commission consisting of one naval officer, one officer of the engineer corps, and one civilian, to select the most approved site for a navy yard or naval station on the Mississippi river or upon one of its tributaries, and to report to the next session of Congress.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 155.]

AN ACT granting certain privileges to the "Guardian Society" of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the use and occupancy of all that part of reservation numbered seventeen, in the city of Washington, lying west of Second street east, and east of the easterly line of New Jersey avenue, in said city, be, and the same is hereby granted for the period of thirty three years to the "Guardian Society" of the District of Columbia, a corporation duly established by act of Congress approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: *Provided,* That the said premises shall be used and occupied exclusively for the proper and legitimate purposes and objects of said "Guardian Society:" *And provided further,* That said "Guardian Society" shall within three years from and after the approval of this act, expend in the erection of buildings upon said premises, suitable for a house of industry and a widows' and orphans' home, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or more, otherwise the said use as aforesaid be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all permanent buildings and structures upon said premises shall be erected and made in accordance with plans and specifications approved in writing and subscribed by the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the rates of expenses which are or shall hereafter be adopted by the said "Guardian Society," or the trustees thereof, for the support and maintenance of the several classes of persons described in the eleventh section of their said act of incorporation, shall be approved in writing and subscribed by a majority of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all the acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 156.

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to negotiate with certain Indians of Middle Oregon for a relinquishment of certain rights secured to them by treaty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the tribes known as the Confederated Indian tribes of Middle Oregon, for the relinquishment of certain rights guaranteed to them by the first article of the treaty made with them April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by which they are permitted to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries, and pasture stock in common with citizens of the United States upon the lands and Territories of the United States outside their reservation, and to defray the expenses of said treaty, and to pay said Indians for the relinquishment of said rights, that the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for that purpose.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 157.]

AN ACT in relation to the Village of Deposit, Delaware County, New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the village of Deposit, which is situated partly in the county of Delaware and partly in the county of Broome, in the State of New York, shall, for all purposes of the postal laws and regulations of the United States and the publication of the laws of the United States, and notices and other publications in pursuance of such laws, be regarded as within the county of Delaware aforesaid.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 158.]

AN ACT relating to the compensation of pension agents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid over and above the compensation now allowed by law, to every pension agent disbursing fifty thousand dollars annually, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum for clerk hire, rent of office, and office expenses; and to every agent disbursing one hundred thousand dollars annually, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollors per annum; and for every fifty thousand dollars additional, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided,* That in no case shall the amount of compensation to any one agent exceed the sum of four thousand dollars.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 159.]

AN ACT authorizing a grant to the State of California of the "Yo-Semite valley," and of the land embracing the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be and is hereby granted to the State of California the "cleft" or "gorge" in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, in the State aforesaid, and the head waters of the Merced river, and known as the Yo-Semite valley, with its branches or spurs, in estimated length fifteen miles, and in average width one mile back from the main edge of the precipice, on each side of the valley, with the stipulation, nevertheless, that the said State shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use resort, and recreation; shall be inalienable for all time; but leases not exceeding ten years may be granted for portions of said premises. All incomes derived from leases of privileges to be expended in the preservation and improvement of the property, or the roads leading thereto; the boundaries to be established at the cost of said State by the United States surveyor general of California, whose official plat, when affirmed by the commissioner of the General Land Office, shall constitute the evidence of the locus, extent, and limits of the said cleft or gorge; the premises to be managed by the governor of the State with eight other commissioners, to be appointed by the executive of California, and who shall receive no compensation for their services.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall likewise be and there is hereby granted to the said State of California the tracts embracing what is known as the "Marriposa Big Tree Grove," not to exceed the area of four sections, and to be taken in legal sub-divisions of one quarter section each, with the like stipulation as expressed in the first section of this act as to the State's acceptance, with like conditions as in the first section of this act as to inalienability, yet with the same lease privilege; the income to be expended in preservation, improvement, and protection of the property; the premises to be managed by commissioners as stipulated in the first section of this act, and to be taken in legal sub-divisions as aforesaid; and the official plat of the United States surveyor general, when affirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to be the evidence of the locus of the said Marriposa Big Tree Grove.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 160.]

AN ACT authorizing the issue of patents for locations made with certificates granted under authority of the act of Congrss approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, allowing floats in satisfaction of lands sold by the United States within the limits of the Las Ormigas, and La Nana grants, in Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the case of all locations made with certificates issued under the act of Congress approved seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, "authorizing floats to issue in satisfaction of claims against the United States for lands sold by them within the Las Ormigas and La Nana grants, in the State of Louisiana," it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to cause patents to issue for such locations, where the same may be found bona fide and satisfactory to the said commissioner.

Approved, June 30, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 163.]

AN ACT to incorporate the Potomac Ferry Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Henry D. Cooke, John B. Hutchinson, H. C. Fahnestock, Thomas Clyde, and William B. Hatch, and their associates and successors, or a majority of them, are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of The Potomac Ferry Company.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the capital stock of said company shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said company is authorized and empowered to establish and run a line or lines of vessels, propelled by steam or other power, between the cities of Alexandria and Washington, and other ports in the State of Virginia, on the Potomac river, Chesapeake bay, or the tributaries of the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said company is also authorized to purchase, hold, and grant such real estate as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, and to build all necessary docks, wharves, and buildings thereon for their own use; may transport passengers and freight of every description, subject to the rules and regulations and laws of the United States; may sue and be sued; may have a common seal, and generally may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar corporations.

SEC 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of said company shall be managed by such officers as the stockholders in general meeting shall elect and such agents as may be appointed by the board of directors. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, may call a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of organizing said company, at such time and place as they may determine upon, after advertising the time and place of such meeting for ten days in one or more news papers published in the city of Washington. The officers of said company, once elected shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the said board of directors may make all necessary rules and by-laws for the transfer of the stock and the general management of the business of said company; and each stockholder in said company shall be individually liable for all claims against the same at the time such claims accrue.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be enforced from the passage thereof.

SEC. 8 *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 161.]

AN ACT to facilitate trade on Red River of the North.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to designate and establish such points or places upon the Red River of the North as to him shall seem expedient for lading and unlading the cargoes of vessels navigating the said river.

Approved July 1, 1864.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge.; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle. au1-d&w

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, N. Y.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
je21-3m Sold by Druggists generally.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY would respectfully announce to the Merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to bring forward from La Crosse, Wis. and deliver to points of destination all "Merchants' Dispatch" and ordinary Railroad freight.

Merchants and others who may wish to avail themselves of this means of transportation, will please mark their goods to our care at La Crosse, at the same time giving us notice so that we may see that such goods are delivered to us at La Crosse, without any unnecessary delay.

For tariff rates call at their office, 219 Third-st. opposite Stage Office.
dec9 E. F. WARNER, Agent.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, FREE FROM TAN, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed. It is composed of palm oil, honey, and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish Price 50 cents. For sale by
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, and
sept19-eowly N. H. HEMIUP, St. Anthony.

THE QUICKEST AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH, via CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—United States Mail and Express Route to Chicago, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Delavan, Elkhorn, Rockford, Kenosha, Racine, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Sandusky, Crestline, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, St. Louis, Cairo, Quincy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Ogdensburg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Elmira, Binghampton, Great Bend, Corning, Oswego, Burlington, Troy, Portland, Rutland, Lowell, Concord, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Bellows Falls, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c.

Passengers going East and South, from all points in the Northwest, should be particular and purchase Tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

Passengers are taken, free of charge, from the depot in Chicago to all other depots.

This Road is acknowledged to be the best equipped in the country, being furnished with new and elegant Cars, with patent Ventilators attached, preventing the annoyance of heat and dust. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

By this Route Baggage is checked through from the Mississippi River to Chicago, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, &c., &c.

Passengers can buy tickets by this Road at all offices on the Mississippi River, where tickets are sold, but they should be particular and ask for tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."
EDWARD P. CUTTER,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK,
General Passenger Agent.
MARK HENDRICKS, Northwestern Agent
je7-tf

JOHN HANCOCK Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass., issues all non-forfeiting policies, allows interest on deposits.
E. T. ALLING, Anoka,
jan31-eawly Gen. Agent, Minnesota.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000 and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium in the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes and bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with the banks as collateral for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per. cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of St. Paul,

Minnesota, and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

All Respectable Banks & Bankers

throughout the country will give further information and

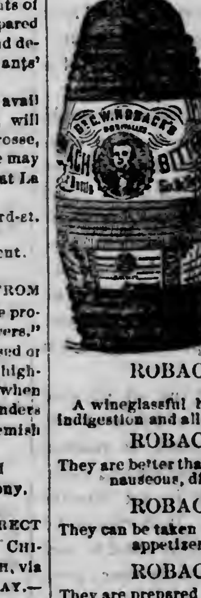
Afford every facility to Subscribers.

au25-d&w2m

Miscellaneous.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

"GREENBACKS ARE GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S ARE BETTER."



STOMACH BITTERS.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and General Debility,

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They possess wonderful tonic properties giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They are better than all Pills, Powders, and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They are prepared by an old and skillful physician from well-known vegetable remedies.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

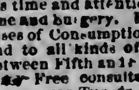
Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Try and you one bottle, will always use them and recommend them to others.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

G. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier, and Blood Pills, and Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest domestic liquors, which are sold wholesale or in any desired quantity; at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere, and by DAY & JENKS, St. Paul.
no17-ly tu th & sat



DR. DE MONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
OFFICE ON THIRD STREET,
FIRST BUILDING WEST OF POST OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
mh1-ly

DR. M. FOSSION, lately arrived from France, has taken an office in Minnesota street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he will remain permanently and devote his time and attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Particular attention paid to cases of Consumption Erysipelas, Typhus Fever and to all kinds of sickness. Call at the office between Fifth and Sixth-sts.
Free consultations for the poor will be given every Tuesday morning. je29-eod3m

BRING IN YOUR OLD RAGS.
Bring in your Old Copper!
Bring in your Old Brass!
Bring in your Old Pewter
Bring in your Old Iron!
Bring in your Old Lead!
Bring in your Old Zinc!
And get the highest price, in CASH!
mar14-tf WEST & CO., Robert-st., St. Paul.

RULING Of all kinds done to order promptly at the PRESS' BINDERY.

Dry Goods.

146.

FOR CHEAP

DRY GOODS

GO TO

L. C. BURT'S,

146 Third Street.

oc30-1y

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SILK and CLOTH

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS

AND

CIRCULARS,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

FROM

NEW YORK,

Which we will be glad to show to all

Wishing to Purchase

Also, a general stock of

DRY GOODS!

WHICH, WE ARE SELLING LOW AT

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

Minnesota.

mh24-1y

Boots & Shoes.

NEW GAITERS & BALMORALS

I have just received by express a very fine assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Fine Gaiters

AND BALMORALS,

Which I can recommend with much confidence Very small profits and very quick sales, is the order with me.

JOHN HUBEL,

ap10-1y Kilpatrick's old place.

FIRST OF THE SEASON

NEW

BOOTS AND SHOES,

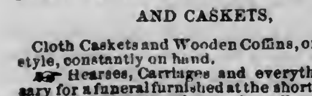
Just Received at

WM. J. SMITH & CO'.

mh17-1y

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER



Third Street, St. Paul, Min.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,

Cloth Caskets and Wooden Coffins, of the latest style, constantly on hand.

Hearses, Carriages and everything necessary for a funeral furnished at the shortest notice. Residence on Canada-st., above Tenth.

feb17-1y

Groceries.

C. E. FROST & CO.,

Offer for sale a full stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

Hams and Shoulders

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Hams retail at 16c; Shoulders 13c; Rio Coffee at 45c, and Sugar, Molasses and everything else very cheap, on Wabashaw street, near the Bridge. feb18-1y

WINES AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
SPARKLING CATAWBA

And all other Articles in our line of business

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

my19 Sibley Block.

CHAS. A. B. WEIDE. JOS. R. WEIDE.

CHAS. WEIDE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

Groceries, Segars and Tobaccos.

No. 137 Third Street,

SAINT PAUL, - - - - MINNESOTA

ap17-1y

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

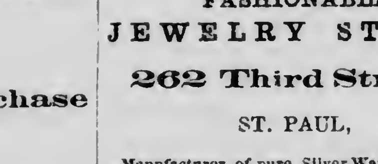
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge. dec2'63-1y

Watches and Jewelry.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S



FASHIONABLE

JEWELRY STORE,

262 Third Street,

ST. PAUL,

Manufacturer of pure Silver Ware, and Solid Gold Jewelry, Hair Work, all kinds of Army Badges, &c. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, rich Silver Ware Plated Goods, &c., &c. The oldest established House in St. Paul.

My stock is now complete and much larger than any other establishment of the kind this side of Chicago. I have in store a very large assortment of American Watches, fresh from the factory, which will be sold at factory prices. Also, 100 cases of

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES,

Of which I am the authorized Agent. Also, the largest wholesale stock of various kinds of

Yankee Clocks,

Which will be sold at a small advance from eastern prices. No pains will be spared to increase my large and extensive trade and meet the demands of all.

I never advertise goods that I have not got.

All Goods WARRANTED to be precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

A full supply of Watch material always on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

All kinds of new wheels and parts of the Watch manufactured to order for the trade, at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, and near the Postoffice.

mh26-tf D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

MARVIN'S

Crockery Importing House,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1864.

On hand, and to arrive, a large and complete stock of

CROCKERY,

China and Glassware,

CARBON OIL

AND

LAMP GOODS,

Of every description.

Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated and

Brittannia Ware,

Water Coolers, Japanned Toilet Sets, Tea Trays. &c., &c.

RICHARD MARVIN,

189 and 191 Third-st., and Bench-st.,

sept near the Bridge

DR. L. H. DORPHLEY SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Paul, that he has opened an office in Rogers' Block, over the Express Office. New and improved artificial Teeth inserted on Vulcanite Plate, which for beauty, comfort, durability and cheapness far excel anything now in use. Teeth also inserted on Gold and Silver and warranted to give satisfaction.

Extracting, filling and all operations on the Teeth done in a superior manner, with little pain and on moderate terms

L. H. D. is prepared to furnish Dentists with every variety of Teeth from the best manufactories in the United States, and at Eastern prices.

jy17-3m

NEW BOOKS.

McClellan's Reports, bound, price $2.50.
Counsel and Comfort, by the Country Parson $1.50.
The Campaigner, by Jean Paul, $1.50.
Warrington, by author of Rutlage, $1.50.
Industrial Biography, by Smiles, $1.25.
Hannah Thursby, by Bayard Taylor, $1.50.
Game of Authors and Poets, Soldiers' Portfolios, Casey's Infantry Tactics, Cook's Cavalry Tactics. New supplies of the above

At Combs' Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

An elegant French edition of Fleming & Tibbin's English and French Dictionary, 2 vols. For sale at a bargain, at

jan29 COMBS' BOOKSTORE.

CARBON OIL,
NAPTHA,
VARNISHES—full stock.

For sale to the Trade, by

Vawter & Rose,

August 6, 1864. 111 Third Street.

Recruits Wanted.

500 RECRUITS WANTED!

FOR THE

Veteran 5th Minnesota Infantry.

By enlisting in this Regiment, Government bounties will be secured as follows:

$100 FOR ONE YEAR MEN,

$200 FOR TWO YEAR MEN,

$300 FOR THREE YEAR MEN.

The city of St. Paul gives a local bounty of $150 to each volunteer who is credited to said city, irrespective of term of enlistment.

A recent act of Congress has increased the pay of privates to $16 per month, which makes an aggregate of pay and bounties as follows:

$442 FOR ONE YEAR,

$734 FOR TWO YEARS,

$1026 FOR THREE YEARS

Besides Subsistence and Clothing.

Persons desiring to enlist in the above mentioned Regiment, can report to Capt. A. P. French, or the undersigned, who are detailed as recruiting officers for Minnesota, with their Headquarters at cor. Washington and Third streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. C. BECHT, Major,

jy22-tsl 5th Minnesota Vet. Regiment.

Millinery, &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

GREAT BARGAINS!

—AT—

MISS S. WILSON'S.

I now offer my entire stock of Millinery, Linings, Trimmings, Embroidery's, Hosiery, Woolen Goods and notions at a sacrifice, to close out the stock. It must be sold, either Wholesale or Retail. Merchants and Milliners would save money by calling early. I will sell much

Lower than New York Prices,

Or to any one wishing to engage in the business I will sell my

Entire Stock at a Bargain.

This is a splendid opening; good location, and good trade established.

Address: MISS S. WILSON,

au4- St. Paul, Minnesota.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING

AT

DUGAN'S,

THIRD STREET, - - - - ST. PAUL,

On Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Ladies we are now opening the largest stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings ever shown in St. Paul, and prices very moderate indeed. 200 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets, from 50c to $20; 100 doz. Hats, at prices that will please the customers. Those who love the little ones will be delighted. The imported Hat for children are beautiful. 70 doz. Shaker Hoods, from 25 to 70c each. The Ribbons and Flowers are perfectly elegant ornaments, such as Humming Birds, Birds Nests, Birds of Paradise, Butter-flies, Shell Ornaments, Sea Shells, and hundreds of fixings used in the East, are now open. Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $50; Cloth Cloaks, Cloaking, and Ornaments in quantity; Dress Goods, Black Silks, Electic Skirts at cost, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Infant Fixings, Mourning Goods, Head-Dresses, Nets, Shell Combs, and Toilet Articles. Please call on Wednesday next, April 27th. Our show rooms are over the store, and free from sun and dust. It is a choice resort for ladies and children; they are saved the annoyance of the lower store. Our prices are lower than you could expect in such times, and we cannot be undersold by any house in the West.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. J. DUGAN,

ap8 Third-st., St. Paul.

JUST RECEIVED.

SILK AND LACE

MANTILLAS,

CLOTH SACKS

AND

CIRCULARS,

Genuine Thread Gimpnor and Valenciennes

LACES.

As usual, I will sell at a small advance on invoice price.

Mrs. J. B. LYGO.

ap30-1y

MINNESOTA HEADQUARTERS

IN NEW YORK

Is at the office of the Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways, 273 Broadway, where

Freight Contracts & Tickets

to all parts of the west can be had. A complete file of all the State papers is kept at this office in connection with the State Register.

JOSEPH W. PRINCE, Contracting Agent.

Mark packages "D. & M. R. R., via S Bridge." je25-3m

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Will also sell on commission Farms, Wild Land, Stores, Houses and City Lots.

January 30th, 1864.—d&wly.

UNITED STATES

PENSION AGENCY

AT

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

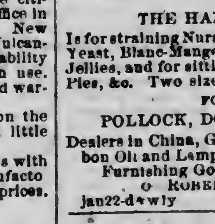
Office in Rogers' Block, 3d-st., near the Bridge, Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

All letters to the office must inclose stamps to pay return postage. ROBERT P. LEWIS,

nol-d tw&wly Pension Agent.

SHERWOOD'S

Patent Wire Gauze Strainers.



A Great Refiner and Saver of Coffee, Tea & Sugar, as by its use a cup of this beverage is made so clear from all dregs that no portion of it need be wasted in the slop-bowl. In fact its practical utility must be too obvious to the lover of good tea or coffee to require a lengthy recommendation.

THE HANDLE STRAINER

Is for straining Nursery and Fancy Drinks, Starch, Yeast, Blanc-Manges, Custards, Gravies, Syrups, Jellies, and for sifting Sugar upon Fruit, Cakes, Pies, &c. Two sizes.

FOR SALE BY

POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN.

Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Carbon Oil and Lamps, Plated Ware and House Furnishing Goods, 115 THIRD ST., COR. ROBERT, Saint Paul, Minn.

jan22-d&wly

CARBON OIL

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale low.

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine have issued free FOUR of their most interesting Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York.

mh27-9m

STEAMER ST. CLOUD,

Will leave St. Paul daily at half-past one o'clock for Carver, arriving at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Carver at 5 A. M., and arrive at St. Paul at 10 A. M.

au3-lm HOUGHTON, Master.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Rates of Advertising

IN THE DAILY PRESS

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 50	1 75
Three weeks	5 00	2 50
One month	6 50	3 25
Two months	10 00	5 00
Three months	12 50	6 25
Six months	17 50	8 75
Twelve months	25 00	12 50

First page advertisements, specials and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $40 per annum additional for changes. All changes rated at 15 cents per square.

4. Local notices double the above prices, and no notice inserted for less than $1.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, two-thirds additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, $1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the PRESS:

P. McAbe, Minneapolis.
W. O'Brien, St. Anthony.
H. F. Lillibridge, Monticello.
J. H. Rosenberger, St. Cloud.
Joshua Smith, Hudson, Wisconsin.
T. S. Seymour, Hudson, Wisconsin.
M. H. Thomas, Afton.
W. W. Morgan, Lakeland.
A. B. Easton, Stillwater.
H. Riedell, Faribault.
H. Jenkins, Jr., Northfiel
D. H. Frost, Northfield.
W. H. Wadsworth, Owatonna.
W. P. Stanley, Hastings.
L. L. Twichell & Co., Hastings.
J. M. McKee, Prescott, Wiscons
C. McCray, Prescott, Wisconsin
Dr. A. H. Jones, Red Wing.
L. Carpenter, Lake City.
W. J. Arnold, Wabashaw.
T. J. Duffy, Shakopee.
D. L. How "
J. K. Moore, St. Peter.
C. H. Slocum, Mankato.
S. Eaton, Albert Lea.
G. Slocum, Cannon Falls.
Ray & Williams, Garden City.
J. H. Welch, Winnebago City.
C. J. Shortt, Austin.
F. Greene, Belle Plaine.
J. E. Albaugh, Cannon City.
J. Goward, Freeborn.
C. D. Adams, Morristown.
C. H. McIntyre, Red Wing.
J. H. Allen, Princeton.
C. C. Jenks, Rockford.
E. S. Bailey, Stanton.
A. S. Lybe, Mantorville.
A. McHench, Henderson.

Legal Notices.

IN PROBATE COURT—STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF MORRISON.

Special Term, July 25th, 1864.

In the matter of the estate of James H. Bennet, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of the Monroe County Bank, and the Rochester City Bank, located and doing business as Banks at Rochester, in the County of Monroe, and State of New York, and of Carman & Wise, a firm doing business in Wayne County, in the state of New York, creditors of the said James H. Bennet, deceased, praying for the reasons therein set forth, that Horatio G. Warner, of Rochester, Monroe County, in the State of New York, may be appointed sole administrator of the goods, and chattels, and real and personal property of James H. Bennet deceased, which he had and owned at the time of his death in the State of Minnesota: It is ordered that Saturday the 27th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Judge of Probate in Little Falls, in said county, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are requested to appear at a session of the Probate Court then and there to be holden, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioners may not be granted.

And it is further ordered that the said petitioners give notice to all parties interested in estate, of the pending of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this this order to be published in the St. Paul *Press*, a newspaper published at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey, and state of Minnesota, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

Dated Little Falls, Jul, 25th, 1864.

S. P. FULLER,

sat-jy30-d3w Judge of Probate.

(Official.)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the undermentioned Land Office in the State of Minnesota, at the period hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at ST. CLOUD, commencing on MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships 42, 43, 44, and 45, of range 28.
Township 45, of ranges 29, 30, and 31.

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships 136, 137, 138, and 139, of range 25.
Townships 135, 136, 137, 138, and 139, of range 26.
Townships 135, 136, 137, 138, and 139, of range 27.
Townships 137, 138, and 139, of range 28.
Sections 6, 8, 18, 20, 30, and 32 of township 129; the e ½ section 4; sections 6, 8, 18, 20, 28, 30, and 32, of township 130; section 6; the w ½ of section 8; section 18; the w ½ n e ¼ and the w ½ se ¼ and the w ½ of section 20; sections 30 and 32, of township 131; section 6; the w ½ n e ¼ and the w ½ s e ¼ and the w ½ of section 8; section 18; the w ½ of section 20; and section 30, of township 132, all of range 30.
Townships 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133, of range 31.
Townships 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133, of range 32.
Townships 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134, of range 33
Townships 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, and 140, of range 34.
Townships 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, and 139, of range 35.
Townships 125, 126, 127, 128, and 129, of range 36.
Townships 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 133, 134, 135 and 136, of range 37.
Townships 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 133, 134, 135, and 136, of range 38.
Townships 128, 129, 133, 134, 135, and 133, of range 39.
Townships 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 135, and 136, of range 40.
Townships 128, 129, and 130, of range 41.
Townships 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133, of range 42.
Townships 131, 132, and 133, of range 43.
Townships 132 and 133, of range 44.
Townships 132 and 133, of range 45.
Townships 132, 133, and 134, of range 46.
Townships 132, 133, 134, and 139, of range 47.
Townships 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, and 143, of range 48.
Townships 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, and 144, of range 49.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with selections of swamp lands filed in your office by the Surveyor General, will be excluded from sale.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed, in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall be offered, and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of July, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

J. M. EDMUNDS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

All *bona fide* actual settlements under existing laws, subsisting prior to and up to the date of this proclamation, will be recognized; and all such settlers are hereby called upon to come forward and establish and enter their claims with the Register and Receiver before the day fixed in the foregoing for the commencement of the public sale.

J. M. EDMUNDS,

jly29-12wd&w Commissioner.

CORDAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

COLOGNES, POMADES, HAIR OILS AND DRESSINGS, TOILET POWDERS, SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.

In great variety, all of which we offer at prices reasonable for the times.

Vawter & Rose,

111 Third Street.

August 6, 1864.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER,
LYON'S INSECT POWDER,
LYON'S INSECT POWDER.

Sold by Vawter & Rose,

111 Third Street.

St. Paul, July 28, 1864.

OSCAR F. FORD, Justice of the Peace, Jackson-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., St. Paul, Minnesota Collections for residents and non-residents promptly attended to. je18-6m

Patent Medicines, &c.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM.
AND CANNOT DO HARM.
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity but the prescription of Dr John L. Lyon now practicing physician in New Haven, Ct., at 195 Chapel street, who guarantees their efficacy, will answer all correspondence concerning them, and all other specialities, and give particular directions of all private diseases and female complaints, personally or by mail.

Dr. John L. Lyon's discovery known as LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS for females, stand before the public to-day, superior as a diuretic, unsurpassed as a specific, for the cure of all harrassing female complaints, compounded from a formula that is the result of his extensive experience and by him guaranteed to remove all irregularities or suppressed nature, and warranted safe at all times, except when in certain situations, particularly explained in the directions around each bottle, which all should carefully read and understand.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is like gold to sand.

Doctor Lyon asks you who are suffering from irregularities will you not make one more trial of his renowned Periodical Drops, which he warrants will satisfy you in every instance.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by Druggists everywhere, in city, village and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.

LORD & SMITH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

23 Lake street, Chicago,

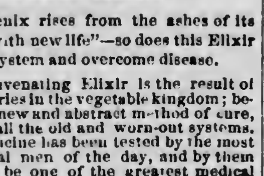
f&sa my20-1y General Western Agent.

DR. WRIGHT'S

Rejuvenating Elixir!

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.



"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir re'uvenate the system and overcome disease.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure general Debility.

A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.

Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cures the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn down and despairing.

The listless enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression the individual suffering from general debility, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price, $1 per bottle or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

All such orders must be sent to ED. H. BIGGS, St. Paul, our General Agent.

Sold in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

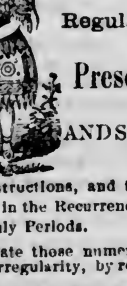
CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED.

Female Regulator.

Health Preserver.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.



For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of spirits, Hysteria Sick headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do

They may be safely used at any age, and at any period EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price $1 per box or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage on receipt of price.

All such orders must be sent to ED. H. BIGGS, St. Paul, our General Agent.

Sold in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, Chicago,

General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

DRUGGIST,

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent for Saint Paul to whom all orders must be addressed.

jy8-lyd&w eow-tu th & sat

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SETTLERS ON RAILROAD LANDS.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., Land Department, St. Paul, April 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming lands granted to the Territory of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1857, to aid in the construction of a line of railroad from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, by virtue of settlements made at and prior to the time when the line of said road was definitely fixed, with a view to pre-empt and who have continued to occupy the same, that this company has acquired the title to the lands in ranges twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, being the lands in the counties of Hennepin, Carver and Wright, and that all persons claiming the right to purchase said lands at Government price, must make application therefor and proof of their right to purchase, within six months from date hereof at this office.

GEORGE L. BECKER,

Land Commissioner, First Division,

ap26-tf St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.

Dry Goods.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

PACIFIC LAWNS

SELLING AT

35 CENTS

AT

CAMP'S.

ALSO

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF

NEW YORK

CLOAKS!!!

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS,

Waterproofs, &c.

SELLING CHEAP.

JOHN H. CAMP.

142 Third Street.

feb24-1y

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding Gold is said to be quoted at 2.35, we have great confidence in

GREENBACKS,

And now propose to sell our entire stock of

Summer Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

AT APRIL PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY

For the Next 60 Days.

We will not advance our prices as goods go up in New York, in order to

Close Out Our Entire Stock,

But no goods will be sold at the above low prices unless for the CASH ON DELIVERY.

CATHCART & CO.,

132 Third Street,

my15-4m ST. PAUL, MIN.

Hotels.

SAWYER HOUSE.

Corner of Myrtle and Second-Sts.,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

A. & J. LOWEL, - - - Proprietors

This House has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city. The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to and from the house, free of charge. As a place of SUMMER RESORT, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Innumerable Lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of Fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game, desirable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists. Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns. Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from ¼ to 3 miles in width. A good bar, stocked with the choicest liquors, attached to the house.

Terms as low as at any other first-class Hotel. ap2-tf

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

Corner Broome-St. and Bowery,

NEW YORK.

On the European plan. Accommodations for two hundred guests.

je21-1y J. F. DARROW, Proprietor.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan,

Opposite the City Hall Park, COR. OF FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK.

Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms, and Barber Shop, Bed-Rooms warmed gratis, and only one bed in a room. Do not believe runners or hackmen who say we are full. Servants are not allowed to receive perquisites. ap19-1y

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

AND

All Kinds of Traveling Bags,

A large lot just received at

C. PROAL'S

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

my14 Cor. Third and Robert-sts.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS,

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. oc4

Burbank's Column.

1864.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally to the following advertisement, comprising some of the leading articles, which, (with increased facilities,) we offer to the trade:

500 bbls. Rectified Whisky.
100 bbls. Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
10 bbls. Holland Gin.
20 bbls. Neutral Spirits.
10 pipes and eighths do. Cogniac Brandy.
25 ¼ pipes Cherry, Madeira and Port Wine.
50 baskets Champagne.
60 cases Claret and Sauterne Wine.
500 M choice brands Cigars.
300 cases Cove Oysters.
50 cases ¼ and ½ Sardines.
50 packages Prunes.
10 bbls. Zante Currants.
50 hogsheads Brown Sugar.
250 bbls. Refined Sugar.
200 packages Molasses and Syrups.
25 bags Pepper and Spice.
250 boxes Government do., assorted.
500 M G. D. Caps.
1000 sacks Salt.
15000 lbs. Bar Lead.
100 boxes Babbitt's and De Land's Saleratus.
1000 kegs of Nails and Spikes.
500 boxes assorted Window Glass.
25 cases Flasks.
500 coils Manilla Rope.
100 dozen Bed Cords.
25 pairs assorted Blocks.
50 bales Oakum.
10 barrels Pitch.
1000 packages Wagon Gear.
100 barrels Carbon Oil.
500 dozen Painted Pails and Tubs.
100 barrels Dried Fruits, assorted.
250 packages assorted Teas.
25 sacks Rio Coffee.
100 barrels Ground Coffee.
50 sacks Old Government Java Coffee.
300 packages, assorted brands, Plug Tobacco.
200 barrels Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco.
40 kegs Gold Leaf Tobacco.
250 boxes Soap.
200 boxes assorted Candles.

"SAMPLES"

Of the above articles our friends will always find us ready and willing to shew them.

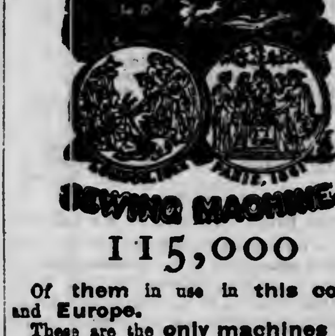
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

Corner of Lower Levee and Sibley street,

my21-tf St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's



115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. S. JOHNSON, Agent,

jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Agencies.

M. P. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent,

THIRD-ST.,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Policies issued in the following New York Companies:

Lorillard, Metropolitan

Niagara, Phenix,

AND MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO., Of NEW JERSEY.

Combined cash assets over $6,500,000

dec11-t nov10'64

FOR SALE.

Store and dwelling on Jackson street, corner of Ninth. Enquire of

W. C. MORRISON, or

MORGAN & McCLOUD,

e15-f Real Estate Agents.

IRON FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop.

LEE & HARDENBERGH,

Proprietors of the

Minnesota Iron Works.

ST. ANTHONY,

Minnesota.

Are ready to execute all work in their line with

PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY,

Comprising all kinds of

HEAVY AND LIGHT CASTINGS, MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, STATIONARY OR BOAT,

Together with all descriptions of

BRASS WORK.

Repair Jobs shall have all dispatch possible. jy18-4m eod&w-tu th & sat

Hardware.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED TO ALL

Purchasers of Stove,

STOVE WARE,

TINNERS' STOCK, &c.

TIN WARE sold to the trade at Chicago prices

Also, sole agent for

P. P. STEWART'S

CELEBRATED SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which Has No Equal.

It will pay for itself in the saving of fuel, besides the many comforts and conveniences it affords to all good Housewives.

ALL STOVES ARE WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Call and examine Stock and Prices.

N. B. HARWOOD.

mh26-1y

G. W. NICOLS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

TINNERS' STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.,

Are now receiving a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Having secured the services of a first-rate mechanic from an Eastern city, as foreman in the manufacturing department of their business, they give particular attention to

Plumbing, Roofing, Guttering,

And all work of that sort.

Warranted to give satisfaction.

feb17-1y 340 Third Street.

DEERE'S

CELEBRATED

MOLINE PLOWS,

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,

my20-tf Agents for St. Paul.

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COPPER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK,

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO. au24-1y

Musical Instruments, &c.

MUNGER BROS.,

Music Dealers

Concert Hall Block,

Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY & SONS,

CHICKERING,

United Piano Fortes,

CALENBORG & VAUPEL,

FISCHEE'S AND

GROVESTEIN'S PIANOS

Also, Prince's Melodeons and School Organs and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. All the above instruments at Manufacturers' prices.

We keep constantly on hand the *only complete stock of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise in the North-West.*

Church Organs, Melodeons and Pianos tuned and repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments sold by us are fully warranted. jan29-1y

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.

WAREROOMS,

90 South Clark and 89 Washington-St.,

CHICAGO, - - - - - - ILLINOIS

Manufacturers and Importers of

Musical Instruments

STRINGS, VIOLINS,
DRUMS, ACCORDEONS,
CLARINETS, GUITARS,

Brass Instruments,

AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the LOWEST MANUFACTURERS prices.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

PIANO FORTES
PIANO FORTES

OF THE FOLLOWING MANUFACTURERS,

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore,
BOARDMAN & GRAY, Albany,
A. H GALE & CO., New York,
GABLER & CO., "
IHNE & SON, "

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

PRINCE'S MELODEONS
PRINCE'S MELODEONS

Organs and Harmoniums,
Organs and Harmoniums,

DEALERS IN

Piano Stools, Spreads, &c.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch, and Beauty of Finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivalled.*

As to the relative merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the Certificates of Excellence, in our possession, from THALBERG, GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, G. SATTER, H. VIEUXTEMPS, LOUIS STAUB and E. MUZIO, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are *guaranteed for five years.*

Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A *liberal discount* to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

99 S. Clark & 82 Washington-St.

Send for a Circular. je24-tu th & sat

ADAMS' PATENT GRAINING MACHINE.

Williams & Bro. having secured the right of this Machine for

RAMSEY COUNTY,

Beg leave to inform the Public that we are now prepared to do GRAINING

Better, Cheaper and Quicker,

Than can possibly be done by the old method This machine produces FAC SIMILES of the wood intended to be represented.

WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

au4-dtf General House & Sign Painters, opp. P. O., 3d Street, St. Paul.

THE CITY.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—Last night about 8 o'clock, a low fellow named Pendergrast, who has been repeatedly before the public in some row or disgraceful trouble, attempted to assassinate E. R. Otis, Local of the *Pioneer*, by shooting him with a pistol. There had been some misunderstanding between them, probably on account of items published by Mr. Otis concerning Pendergrast's numerous scrapes, and the latter had threatened revenge. He rushed into the editorial room of the *Pioneer*, as above stated, and drawing a revolver, fired at Mr. Otis' head, fortunately missing him. He then rushed on Mr. Otis, and struck him two blows on the face and head with the revolver, inflicting two bad wounds. The whole thing occurred in a moment, and when some of the attaches of the office came in from another room on hearing the report of the pistol, Pendergrast rushed off, still threatening violence. He was arrested a few moments afterwards by Chief Cleveland and lodged in jail.

The whole attack was a cowardly and malicious affair, and should subject the perpetrator to severe punishment. As the case will probably be tried to-day, we forbear further comment.

The Family Markets.—Since our last report, watermelons, pumpkins and squashes have become very plenty, but are still held at inordinate rates. Peas and beans have disappeared, and roasting ears are becoming scarce. We quote:

VEGETABLES—	
Green corn, ₩ dozen	10@12
Squashes, each	5
Beets, ₩ dozen	20@25
Onions, ₩ dozen	20@25
Potatoes, new ₩ peck	25
Watermelons, each	20@50
Cauliflowers	15@20
Cucumbers, ₩ dozen	10
Egg Plants	15@20
Toma oes, ₩ peck	50
Cabbage, ₩ head	12½
FRUITS—	
Blackberries, ₩ quart	25
Red plums, ₩ quart	10
Green apples, ₩ peck	$1 75
Dried apples, ₩ lb	17½
Dried peaches, ₩ lb	30
Peeled do ₩ lb	40
Dried plums, ₩ lb	30
Lemons, ₩ dozen	1 25
CHICKENS—	
Live Spring, ₩ pair	40@60
FRESH FISH—	
Usual varieties, ₩ lb	5@6
BUTTER—	
Fresh, ₩ lb	25@35
CHEESE—	
Home, ₩ lb	20@25
LARD—	
Best quality, ₩ lb	25
EGGS—	
Fresh, ₩ dozen	25

Contributions of house pickles, canned fruits of all kinds, canned tomatoes, butter in cans or anything else, the soldier wants, will be received by Mrs. Alex. Wilson at her residence, corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, lower town, to send to Company G, Sixth Regiment, (formerly Young Men's Guard of St. Paul,) at Helena, Arkansas, on or before Wednesday evening August 31st. Each package to be plainly marked. The box will be sent by express.

The Clergy will confer a favor if they will notice this from the pulpit on Sabbath next.

Com. Davidson arrived yesterday from below. He reports the wing dams on Newport Bar progressing favorably, and says they will succeed. If they dont, he will erect *locks* and see what can be done by vigorous measures. The Commodore's blood is up, and he is going to exterminate the sand-bars, or else perish in the attempt.

He still has faith in more water this fall, and will not give up but that we will have an abundance of rains and high river. If so, all the iron sufficient to build our railroads to Saint Cloud and Faribault, will be brought up.

Arrival of the Third Regiment.—Some forty or fifty men of the Third Minnesota, home on furlough, arrived on the Albany yesterday evening. The remainer of the Regiment was furloughed along the river, at such points as they preferred. A number of the men were very ill, and one, Lieutanent Nudd, died on the trip up.

Col. Mattson, Lieut. Col. Foster and Adjutent Pierce accompanies the Regiment.

The men were furloughed yesterday, in effect, although their papers have not yet been made out, but will be sent to them.

The Sister of Lieut. Nudd, of the 3d Minnesota, who died at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, on the boat, arrived in the city on Thursday, en route to meet him. She was dissuaded from going down on the boat that connected with the one he was on, and he died before it landed. The disappointment was a great addition to the affliction. The name of the lady is Mrs. N. R. Thompson.

Kellog is in daily receipt of delicious watermelons that literally melt in one's mouth. We advise our readers to call on him to-day and lay in a good supply for Sunday. His stock of confectionary, toys, and notions is large and varied, as usual.

The Mortality among children the past few days has been unusually great. It is occasioned by various kinds of summer complaints. Parents cannot be too careful about the diet and clothing of their children.

Jo Hall has secured a monstrous turtle, weighing 56 lbs, which he will serve up in soup to day at 11 o'clock.

The Weather was quite cool yesterday, and a strong breeze prevailed all day. Autumn is evidently approaching, and summer and intense heats are over.

Iron.—Nearly six miles of iron is lying in barges on Newport Bar, about half of it for each road. It is expected to arrive in a day or two more.

Our Quota.—Several men were got yesterday by the city, and we are now almost out of the woods. In a day or two more we hope to announce that our quota is filled.

Personal.—A letter from Austin, Nevada Territory, dated July 23d, says:

Judge Cooper, formerly of St. Paul, arrived here last week, and will locate permanently. Judges Flandrau and Atwater have commenced the practice of their profession at Carson city. There are a great many Minnesotians in Nevada.

Passengers by the Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth line will leave on the G. H Gray daily and connect with the lower boat at Prescott. tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the largely increased and constantly increasing expense of publishing our Papers, we have been obliged to, and shall hereafter charge for publishing all calls for Political or Public Meetings, Society Notices, Religious Announcements, Obituary and Marriage Notices, at the following rates:

Obituary Notices (simple announcement of death only,) 25 cents each. All other notices (when not exceeding five lines,) 50 cents each; for each additional line, TEN CENTS for the first insertion and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion. These reasonable charges will hardly pay the actual cost to us for the work.

We have heretofore given publicity to notices of the kind alluded to, gratuitously, but justice to ourselves requires that we shall do so no longer. Persons bringing or sending in such notices, should bear in mind that they will not be inserted unless the pay for each insertion accompanies the copy.

PRESS PRINTING CO.
PIONEER PRINTING CO.

May 14th, 1864.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WORMS! WORMS!!—MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—Thousands of children die yearly from WORMS whose lives might be saved Mothers use DR. CHURCHILL'S WORM LOZENGES which will surely kill and expel them from your children. Children will eat them as readily as any candy. For Coughs, Colds, &c., use Shield's Compound Cough Lozenges, the most pleasant and effectual remedy discovered.

For sale by all Druggists.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,
Agent for Saint Paul, Min.
jy1-d tw&w

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—On and after Monday August 22d, the Ticket Offices of the different Packet Companies will open at 1 o'clock P. M., and remain open until the departure of the boat. Of this passengers will please take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Offices closed on Sunday.

C. L. WOOD,
Ag't La Crosse line.
O. CURTIS,
Ag't N. W. Packet Co.
dtf.

UNION HALL.—George Benz proprietor. This Hall has lately been refitted in a manner making it the finest place of resort in the city. Mr. Benz has introduced three of Phelan's fine marble bed Billiard Tables in the Hall, and has created a splendid patent air fountain for Ales and Porter on draught. The Bar is always supplied with the finest Liquors and Cigars. He keeps constantly on draught Philadelphia Ales and Porter. Genuine Reinish wines (direct importation) from Germany—all the vintages—on hand. Extra fine Brandies, Sherry wine, Port wine, (for medical purposes,) by the bottle or gallon.
e28-d1y

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE R. R. AND STEAMSHIP LINE Western Agency, corner Main and Wisconsin-sts., Milwaukee, June 16th, 1864.—O. CURTIS, ESQ., *Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have succeeded in making a change by which connectionsare made both ways by our line and the Prairie du Chien. Our boat hereafter will leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., or on arrival of Prairie du Chien train, which is due at six P. M. When that train is on time, our boat will NEVER LEAVE until we get passengers and baggage from trains. This is reliable. Please advise your passengers and do us all the good you C. D. PALMER,
Gen. West'n Pass. Agent.
je14-tf

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Spring Chickens, Brook Trout, Pigeons, Chops, Steaks, &c. every day at the restaurant tables. Chicken Soup at the 11 o'clock lunch every day. Fresh Cucumbers every day. Ice Cream at all hours—every variety. Separate entrance and room for ladies. 'dlm

THE place to buy clothing is at Eastwood & Morrison's. They have a fine stock of light and dark cassimere pants and vests. Fine black cloth coats; also fancy and plain cassimeres, made up in the best style and latest fashions, which they will sell at very low prices. Give them a call and see for yourselves. They will sell the above at wholesale or retail, at prices lower than the same can be purchased in the West. Rogers' Block, eight doors above the bridge.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Saint Paul, is now fully organized for the transaction of a general Banking business with a Capital of $250,000. The Bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States, and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, &c., &c.

OFFICERS.

J. E. THOMPSON, President.
T. A. HARRISON, Vice President.
HORACE THOMPSON, Cashier.
CHAS. SCHEFFER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

T. A. Harrison, J. C. Burbank,
Horace Thompson, Charles Scheffer,
H. G. Harrison, J. E. Thompson.
jan30-tf

PRESS BOOK BINDERY.—We take occasion to inform our friends and the public that we have in connection with this office one of the best BOOK BINDERIES and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORIES in the North-West, and are prepared to do RULING and BINDING as desired MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., bound in any style required. OLD BOOKS re-bound at short notice. Ledgers, Journals and Blank Books, for Railroads, Steamboats, Banking Houses, &c., manufactured on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ap2-d&wly

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, offers the most liberal advantages to parties desiring to effect insurance.

REV. EDW'D. EGGLESTON,
STATE AGENT FOR MINNESOTA,
th no19-1 sept 2'64 St. Paul.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
Saint Paul, August 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., September 5th, 1864, for the delivery at the Capitol of

125 Cords of Wood.

The wood must be of good quality of hedge oak cut at least one year, and to be delivered as required by the State Treasurer.

Payment to be made in U. S. Notes.

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.
au2-d&tw1w

MAGAZINES Bound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

HUMAN HAIR.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF HUMAN HAIR WANTED, At Franklin's, Bridge Square, FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID. WIGS, BANDS, SWITCHES, &c., Made to order at short notice. Country orders by Express promptly attended to.

L. P. FRANKLIN,
Bridge Square.
a23 dim*

Headquarters, District of Minnesota Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, April 28th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 84]

Hereafter all commissioned officers of the Army, arriving in this city on official business or otherwise, will immediately report in person or by letter, at the office of the *Assistant Adjutant General*, and furnish copies, if necessary, of papers showing by what authority they are here.

By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL H. H. SIBLEY,
R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.
ap21-tf

OLD BOOKS Rebound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

A CURIOUS QUESTION ANSWERFD.

The Difference between Recruits and Drafted Men.

Editors of the Press:

If you will afford me room, I propose to answer "A curious question," in your paper of this morning.

A drafted man is not a recruit seeking to *enter the service*. He is a soldier *already in the service*. His time and pay commence from the day he is drafted. When he reports to the Board of Enrolment, he is then a *soldier asking a discharge*, not a recruit applying to enlist. The law has always made a distinction between the examinations made when a soldier enlists, and when he is discharged. There are many disabilities which will cause the *rejection* of a *recruit*, that will not entitle the same recruit to a discharge, after he is actually in service. The General Hospitals contain thousands of men, not one of whom would be received as a recruit, and yet are not entitled to a discharge.

There is no difference between a recruit and a conscript (aside from bounty) except the manner in which they enter the service, One enters voluntarily, being first passed and examined by the Surgeon. The other enters involuntarily, by being drawn in the draft, and without an examination. The law provides that the conscript, having been called into service without an examination, shall, after ten days' furlough, be examined by a Surgeon, not for the purpose of receiving him into the service, for he is already in it, but for the purpose of discharging him. And in deciding whether he will or will not be discharged, the Surgeon is governed by rules very different from those applicable to recruits about to enter the service.

It then follows, that a man laboring under certain disabilities may be as a drafted man, *in* service, and apply for his discharge *from* service (or in common language exemption papers) and be refused. He may then, by furnishing a substitute or paying commutation, yet obtain his discharge. He may then volunteer and be rejected by the same Surgeon, and all very properly. A volunteer, after ten days or ten months' service applies for a discharge on the ground of a certain disability. Not being sufficient, the application for a discharge is refused. Another man in all respects similar, and with the identical disability, applies at the same time, and to the same surgeon, for an examination, for the purpose of enlisting, and the surgeon rejects him. Such cases are very frequent. Government will not receive a man as a soldier, unless he be *perfect*, physically and *mentally*. After he has been received, however, either by enlistment or draft, he will not be discharged unless for some permanent disability.

Further, Government has lowered the standard for soldiers very materially, as regards conscripts, but not as regards volunteers. It retains the services of a man as a conscript, that it would reject as a recruit. The drafted man receives $16 per month, the volunteer $24 per month. Paying more to a volunteer than to a conscript, it demands a better man physically. Further, it can and does receive conscripts, with a view, if unfit for field service of placing them in the invalid corps, or in many other positions aside from active field service. Hence it accepts men that would be rejected as volunteers, whose standard must be ability to perform *any service* required of a soldier.

The following is an extract from the instructions from the Provost Marshal General to the Examining Surgeons of the Boards of Enrollment:

"The drafted man cannot be exempted for any particular disease or infirmity, unless his case fully meets the requirements of the paragraph in which the disease is mentioned. In the examination of the drafted man you do not examine him for *acceptance*, for by virtue of being drafted he is *already in the service*. You examine him with a view to his *exemption*, i. e., discharge *from* service; and in determining whether a drafted man is fit or unfit for service, the Board of Enrollment must be governed by the test of infirmities and diseases enumerated in paragraph 85. This, therefore, will account for the difference in the examination of the drafted man, and the recruit or substitute. The drafted man is examined with a view to his *discharge from service;* the recruit or substitute is examined with a view to his *acceptance into service*."

The paragraph 85, above mentioned, contains an enumeration of the causes of exemption that entitle a drafted man to a discharge The standard herein set up is very materially different from the standard fixed for a recruit who seeks *to enter* the service. It does *not differ* materially, however, from the standard fixed for a volunteer soldier already in the service, who applies for an examination for his *discharge*.

At the risk of trespassing too much upon your columns, I select at random some passages from the Manual of Instructions, exemplifying the difference in the examinations of the volunteer and the drafted man:

Habitual drunkenness is a cause of rejection in the examination of a recruit for the regular army, or an organized volunteer regiment, but does not constitute a case for exemption under the enrollment act, unless accompanied by lessons of the digestive apparatus, liver, &c.

Myassia (short-sightedness), unaccompanied by disease of the retina, is not a ground of exemption under the enrollment act, But is a cause of rejection under the recruiting regulations.

Relaxed abdominal rings may be a cause of rejection of a recruit, but is not a sufficient cause for exemption under the enrollment act.

A volunteer must be five feet three inches high. A drafted man may be of any height.

I could fill a column of your paper with similar extracts, but the above is probably sufficient.

St. Paul, Aug. 26, 1864.

Since the above was in print, we have received the following letter from Lieut. Col. Averill, upon the same subject:

Editors St. Paul Press:

Some questions have been asked through your columns concerning the propriety of holding men to service under the Draft who are not susceptible of enlistment by their voluntary acts.

It is but justice to the Surgeons and Boards of Enrollment of the Congressional Districts of this State to say that their action has been based upon orders received from the War Department, which are so positive and concise as to permit little, if any, discretionary power.

While it may seem unequal and unjust to *draft* a man into service who has been refused the right to *enlist*, yet it is nevertheless the law.

By reference to the telegram just received from General Fry, in answer to my special inquiry upon this subject, the cause for this distinction may be understood. It is unquestionably true, and a fact known to military men, that when a soldier becomes diseased or disabled, the same principle which must govern in his discharge from, could not apply in receiving him into the military service. A man may be rejected as a recruit on account of some special debility which could not be sufficient cause for discharge when once in service. Many men become partially disabled while in service, who are not subjects for discharge, but who can always be used as clerks, orderlies, teamsters and for many other purposes equally as beneficial to the service as could those of perfect physical ability.

When a man volunteers, Government (especially with the inducements offered by bounties) expects him to perform all the duties of a soldier, however hard they at times may be, and of course expects able bodied men.

But the drafted man, as is stated in special orders pertaining to this subject *is already in the service*, and can be discharged only under the rules and regulations which govern in cases of examinations for discharged volunteers.

Hoping this brief explanation may remove any erroneous ideas of citizens concerning the action of the Board,

I remain very respectfully yours,
JOHN T. AVERILL,
Ac'g Ass't Pro. Mar. Gen'l., of Minn!

To Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Averill.
[By Telegraph from Washington, Aug. 25.]

The examination of volunteers will be governed by the regulations for the volunteer recruiting service.—The examination of drafted men by paragraph eighty-five [85] regulations of my bureau. The principle in the two cases is not the same. In the first case men are examined on application to enter into the service. In the second they are already in the service by draft, and are examined with a view to discharge from service. The rules for the two purposes are not identical.

(Signed) JAS. B. FRY, P. M. G.

Sealed Proposals.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 19th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate will be received at this office until

12 o'Clock, M.

SEPTEMBER THE 5TH, 1864,

For the delivery of

FORAGE AND STRAW

For Government use at the following military posts and stations, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
(sacks included,)
20,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
(sacks included,)
1,800 TONS OF HAY, AND
200 TONS OF STRAW.

AT SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

4,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
(sacks included.)

AT FT. ABERCROMBIE, D.T.,

12,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
4,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN.

AT POMME DE TERRE, ALEXANDRIA, & SAUK CENTRE, EACH,

2,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
800 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
135 TONS HAY.

Delivery of Oats, Hay and Straw to commence on or before the first day of October, 1864, and to continue monthly in such quantities as the undersigned may direct, or the necessities of the service may require, until the whole amount be delivered.

Delivery of Corn to commence on or before the first of December, and continue in like manner. Oats and corn to be delivered in the Government granaries; Hay and Straw to be stacked in the forage yards.

All of the above articles must be of good merchantable quality, and subject to such inspection as the undersigned may deem necessary, the expense attending which to be borne by the contractor. No coarse or overgrown grass, or any that has been injured by frost will be received.

Bids for each article at each place must be on separate sheets of paper; must have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below, attached to each, the responsibility of guarantors in all cases to be vouched for by the certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, and ——, of the County of ——, State of Minn., do hereby guarantee that ——, is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

No bids for Corn or Oats will be considered for less amounts than 500 bushels; for Hay, for less amounts than 100 tons, or for Straw, for less than 50 tons.

A bond with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the supplies delivered, except that one-third of each article shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

All Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have hitherto failed to comply with their proposals or contracts; or who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be rejected.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing ——," (the article bid for,) at ——," (the place bid for,) and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Chief Quartermaster, Dist. Minn.

NOTE.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.
a20-td

FINE OLD WHISKEY.

FIFTY BARRELS PURE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY.

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Embracing the following:

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CLAIM OF MINOR SISTERS,
CLAIM OF MINOR BROTHERS,
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CLAIM FOR INVALID PENSION.

Bounty and Back Pay.

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CLAIM OF MOTHER,
CLAIM OF BROTHERS AND SISTER.

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PRICE 75 CENTS PER QUIRE—5 CTS. EACH.

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We have received a

FINE STOCK OF NEW

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IN EVERY VARIETY,

New and beautiful styles of

SPRING SHAWLS

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CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

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ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Merchants from the interior,

Paying Cash for Goods,

Will be able to buy of us at satisfactory prices.

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NEW SPRING GOODS

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NEW YORK STORE,

A LARGE VARIETY OF

NEW STYLES

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SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
Cloakings,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
Both Silk and Gingham;
Cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy and Plain;
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STRAW GOODS,
FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS, &c.,

All in want of

DRY GOODS,

Will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

S. COMSTOCK & CO.,
Minneapolis, near the Suspension Bridge.
P. S.—We are selling our large stock of

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes at Cost,

As we are going out of that branch of Trade.

Please give us a call and we will suit you in the quality and price. my25

CLOTHING.

A FINE STOCK OF

Light Woollen and Linen Goods

At Low Figures.

MARSEILLES VESTS,

At old prices. These goods are a bargain.

In short we have a large stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AN GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS of all grades suited to the season, which we are selling at a small advance over cost.

All our Goods are MARKED DOWN

to the

LOWEST PRICE,

Which will be stated at once.

W. H. TEMPLE,
my1-1y Third-st.

Miscellaneous.

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REAL ESTATE

For Sale Cheap!

Great indecements offered to those having depreciated funds by investing in Real Estate that is bound to double in less than two years. A word to the wise is sufficient. Ira Bidwell, at his Real Estate Office on Third street, above Jackson, over Messrs. Bebby & Co.'s Cheap Wholesale Grocery Store, is still selling Real Estate at very reduced prices for Greenbacks and other depreciated funds.

ap1-tf IRA BIDWELL.

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(Successor to L. C. KINESTON, Jackson Street.)

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Will be constantly supplied with all kinds of Produce fresh from the country.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. jy25-d3m

$100 PER MONTH.—ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANT. GO IN THE ARMY AND EVERYWHERE ELSE, IN THE MOST LUCRATIVE BUSINESS KNOWN. Honorable and no risks. Address or apply to

T. & H. GAUGHAN,
jy3-3m 116 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. LAREAU,

UNDERTAKER,

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Two Daily Trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points. Day Express 6.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Chicago at 3.45 P. M.; Fulton at 4.00 P. M.; Burlington at 8.05 P. M.; Quincy at 10.15 P. M.; St. Louis 6.10 A. M.; Indianapolis at 3.40 A. M.; Cairo at 5.00 A. M., and Cincinnati at 10.15 A. M.

Night Express at 6.15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Chicago 9.30 A. M.; Fulton at 9.05; Burlington at 7.00 A. M.; Quincy at 9.35 A. M.; Keokuk at 12.00 M.; St. Louis at 1.15 P. M.; Indianapolis 7.00 P. M.; Cairo 5.00 P. M.; Cincinnati 12.15 A. M.

Trains connect at Chicago with all Eastern Lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Eastern Cities. Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis. Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and intermediate points will find this the only direct route.

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Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

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W. A. GREEN, Traveling Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
jy7-4m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6.30 a. m.—(Sundays excepted,) arrives at Detroit at 6.30 P. M.; Toronto, 4.05 A. M.; Suspension Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo, 4.30 A. M.; Albany, 3.45 P. M.; New York, 9.30 P. M.; Boston, 12.30 A. M.

5.40 p. m.—(Saturdays excepted,) arrives at Detroit at 6.00 A. M.; Toronto, 4.45 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, 4.45 P. M.; Buffalo, 5.00 P. M.; Albany, 5.45 A. M.; New York, 11.50 A. M.; Boston, 4.00 P. M.

10.00 p. m.—(Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) arrives at Detroit 10.00 A. M.; Toronto, 9.05 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, 9.10 P. M.; Albany, 8.40 A. M.; New York, 2.45 P. M.; Boston 5.00 P. M.

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H. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago
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BREWERS OF

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Cream Pale Ale,

LAGER BEER,

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FOR SALE BY

William Constans,
AGENT, St. PAUL.
mh25-1y

NEW U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
ST. PAUL, August 2, 1864.

This Bank is authorized to receive deposits and issue receipts for **Three Years Coupon Treasury Notes**, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, or one cent per day on each subscription of fifty dollars. The notes will be dated August 15th, 1864, and payable in blank or to order of the depositor. The interest is payable on the 15th of February, and August of each year, in lawful money. Interest on deposits made after August 15th will be paid by the depositor. The notes will be delivered free of expense to subscribers, and will be issued in sums of Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand dollars.

au2-d1mo J. E. THOMPSON, President.

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Mr. Wilder is a Piano-Maker, and has been in the business over 20 years, and will sell nothing but first-class instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all Pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

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PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
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And in fact every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS. jan10 1yd&w

1864. 1864.

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LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

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ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD---WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MORNING.		EVENING.	
Leaves St. Paul	7:00 A. M.	Leaves St. Paul	2:45 P. M
Leaves St. Anthony	7:45 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	3:30 P. M
Leaves Manomin	8:05 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	3:50 P. M
Arrive at Anoka	8:40 A. M.	Arrive at Anoka	4:25 P. M
Leaves Anoka	8:55 A. M.	Leaves Anoka	6:40 P. M
Leaves Manomin	9:30 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	5:15 P. M
Leaves St. Anthony	9:55 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	5:40 P. M
Arrive at St. Paul	10:35 A. M.	Arrive at St. Paul	6:20 P. M

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul daily at ..... 8:00 A. M. | Leave Anoka daily at ..... 1:00 P. M

F. R. DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.
ap18-tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE. for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and all affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both Sexes. Valuable Reports on Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, &c., containing eighty-four pages and numerous engravings, may be had at the office or by mail, price 25 cents.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or publicity.

Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations private and confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; afternoons, from 3 to 5, Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

GALENIC INSTITUTE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.
ian8

Miscellaneous.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's, Wabasha, Minneiska, Winona, and La Crosse at 6½ o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northf

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864. NUMBER 199.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, AUGUST 28, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation **Double** *that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.*

UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Chief Justice—THOMAS WILSON.

Associates { S. J. R. McMILLEN, JOHN M. BERRY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

CHAS. H. LINDSLEY, JOHN G. BETZ, J. N. MURDOCH, J. W. MORFORD.

THE NEWS.

The rebels have been repeating their desperate attempts to recover possession of the Weldon railroad. On Thursday they fiercely attacked Hancock, south of Ream's Station, and after several minor repulses, renewed the attack along his whole line, when they were disastrously defeated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Grant says "the loss of this road seems to be a blow the rebels can't stand." They have lost, he thinks, not less than 10,000 killed and wounded, in the last fortnight.

Butler also repulsed an attack on his lines on the same day.

The rebels were also repulsed by Averill on the Upper Potomac, in an attempt to cross into Maryland. They are said to have received heavy reinforcements from Lee.

Kilpatrick's raid on the Macon road was a splendid success. He destroyed 14 miles of the road. This, with the damage inflicted by Stoneman and McCook, will make that road useless to the rebels for two or three months.

A gentleman from Georgia represents the government of that State as desirous of negotiating for a separate peace on the basis of reunion. "Springes to catch woodcocks."

The pirate Tallahassee is making terrible havoc among the fishing craft.

We have an interesting dispatch from our Special Reporter at the Chicago Convention. The crowd is big. The outside pressure for Little Mac is huge. He s likely to be nominated on the first ballot. Bravo! This is as good as a Union victory in advance. McClellan's name is always an omen of defeat and disaster for whatever he leads. By all means give us Little Mac, and a platform to correspond. Let the coffin be fitted to the corpse.

NO HOPE FOR THE REBELLION SAVE IN MR. LINCOLN'S DEFEAT.

We trust every reader of the *Press* attentively perused the letter of Gen. Seymour, which we published yesterday, giving the result of his observations as to the present condition of the South, its almost exhausted resources, the despairing temper of the leaders—and especially of the duty of the loyal North at this time. Gen. Seymour has always been affiliated with the Democratic party—yet listen attentively to what he now says:

> Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President*. If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.
>
> In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*

"*The only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*" If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel "*sure of negotiations and sure of the Confederacy.*"

No one knows so intimately the heart of the Northern wing of the Democratic party; no one so well understands the motives and purposes of its leaders, as their fellow conspirators of the Southern wing of the party. It was not, we may be assured, without good reason that Mr. Davis "smiled with incredulity," when told by Col. Jaques that the northern people would compel even a Democratic President to prosecute the war. For he knows, what every southern and northern statesman knows full well, that the Democratic party is committed by all its antecedents, by the solemn pledges of its leaders, by fresh oaths sworn in secret conclave—and backed by secret and armed organizations, *to defend and maintain the right of secession*. It is the one distinctive and cardinal dogma of their political creed. Seymour, Wood, Vallandigham, Voorhes, Long, Pendleton, and all the active and influential leaders of the party, stand openly upon that ground, and upon that ground openly demand the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. No Democratic politician of any prominence, now connected with that party, dares to oppose the rebel doctrine of secession. It is the vital principle, the life-blood, of their whole party organization. Whoever, therefore, may be nominated at Chicago, under whatever vague generalities they may strive to conceal their real purposes—upon whatever pretences they may seek popular support—can only be nominated upon the distinct understanding that, directly or indirectly he will, if elected, favor a Disunion peace.

When they held the reins of power four years ago, the dogma of "no coercion" dominated in the councils of the Buchanan administration, and if our afflicted nation should be doomed to the terrible calamity of their accession to power again, the dogma of "no coercion" would once more be inevitably installed as the ruling principle of their administration.

No Democratic administration could, even if it would, escape the political necessity of subserving the ends of the party organization which should have placed it in power.

The rebels are beyond question right. "*The only remaining hope for the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat,*" and the only hope of preserving the unity of the Republic lies in Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

A JUDICIAL OUTRAGE.

A miscreant, named Pendergrast, entered the *Pioneer* office on Friday evening and deliberately discharged a pistol at the head of Mr. Otis, the local editor of that paper; and, the shot missing, he attempted to dispatch his victim by pounding him over the face and head with the weapon. The prompt interposition of parties near by, alone prevented the consummation of the most cold-blooded and brutal murder which has ever been perpetrated within the State.

There was nothing wanting in the circumstances of this atrocious outrage to stamp its perpetrator as a reckless and desperate assassin, capable of any crime, and whose existance outside of a prison was dangerous to the peace of the community, and to the life of anybody whom his caprice or resentment might select as a victim of the assassin's club or bullet.

The case was one, if one ever occurred, which demanded the utmost exercise of judicial power to secure the punishment of the offender, and to place his person under such wholesome restraint as would prevent any attempt to consummate the threatened crime.

The miscreant was promptly arrested by the police, and yesterday morning he was held to bail by City Justice McElrath in the sum of *six hundred dollars*—a sum so ridiculously disproportionate to the nature of the offence, that we should be false to a conviction of public duty if we allowed this wicked trifling with the interests of public justice and public order to pass without giving some expression to the universal indignation which is everywhere felt at the outrage.

As Mr. Justice McElrath seems to have forgotten, we take the opportunity to remind him, that he was not placed in his present position to give protection to scoundrels or impunity to crime. He was placed there in the expectation that he would use his best efforts to retrieve the character of the office and reform the administration of justice. This is not the first time he has disappointed their expectations; but this last proceeding is an insult to public decency, and an outrage upon justice, which makes the administration of Fleet Strother respectable.

We owe to the splendid efficiency of the police administration of the city, a degree of public order, of security for life and property, which St. Paul has never enjoyed before.

The reforms which were promised the public in the election of Mayor Stewart have been fully carried out by the executive branch of the city government, and the community cannot afford to have all the well trained efforts of the police to repress disorders thwarted by the folly, or the partiality, or the something or other of the City Justice. Of what avail is the utmost vigilance of the police in detecting and arresting criminals if they are to find an accomplice in the Magistrate whose duty it is to punish them?

No one suspects Mr. McElrath, who is personally an honest and well meaning man, of corrupt or dishonest motives; but the public interests may suffer as much from an amiable weakness as from a criminal intent—and the present is an instance in point.

THE ARMISTICE DODGE.—WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF IT.

It is understood that the Peace and Sham-war, or Fight-in-gloves, factions of the Democratic party have hit upon a compromise whereby they expect a fusion of the War and Peace wings. Their plan, the *Herald* says, "is the nomination of a war candidate on a peace platform—the platform of an armistice and convention of all the States." They are already preparing the public mind for this platform by representing prominent Republicans as being in favor of the scheme, and they have even gone so far as to represent the administration as favoring such an exhibition of imbecile poltroonery. These lies are coined and circulated merely as a forged certificate to the loyalty of this traitorous movement, and with a view to give it a deceitful currency among the people, and then they propose to use the indignant repudiation of the whole craven scheme by the administration and the loyal press, as a new pretext for hostility to the war.

But if the Government were base and dastardly enough to sue for an armistice with the rebels, they would, it is quite certain, be spit upon for their pains. We already have their answer to the proposal of the peace sneaks. Read it, and measure if you can, the depth of that national degredation into which the Copperhead Peace Sneaks would plunge the Government:

> It seems to be nearly certain that a proposal will soon be made to us from quarter, either from Lincoln or from the Chicago Democratic Convention, to assent to an armistice, or simple cessation of hostilities, to allow of negotiations "for peace and reunion," and for for that alone. A New York paper most urgently advises Lincoln himself to take the initiative in this, in order to "disarm and silence the demoralizing peace faction at the North"; because it shrewdly guesses that such armistice and negotiations would be refused. This is merely a move to take the wind out of the Democratic sail. Whether Lincoln is to make such a proposal now, or whether the Democrats are to carry in their candidate expressly that he may make it—from whencesoever it may come, *it is wholly inadmissible. If the North desires to have negotiation for reunion entered upon at all, let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn and the right of secession formally acknowledged, and then negotiation would be at least possible.* If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing, our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania.

WADE REPUDIATED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Since Senator Wade has joined hands with the Copperheads to defeat Mr. Lincoln, he has met with many severe rebuffs from sources whose censure will gall him to the quick. But his prompt and indignant repudiation by his own constituents is a withering and emphatic rebuke of his arrogant pretension to speak in behalf of any portion of the Union party, that will deprive him and his manifesto of all political influence, now and forever. The Toledo *Blade* states that at a meeting of Union men held on Monday evening last, at Ravenna, Ohio, to choose delegates to the Congressional Convention, two resolutions were passed. 1st. Instructing the delegates to support Gen. Garfield, an unconditional Lincoln man, for Congress, provided he is a supporter of the Administration, and not in sympathy with the Wade-Davis Protest against the Administration and the Union party. 2d. Instructing the delegates to procure the passage of a resolution by the District Convention censuring Senator Wade and requesting him to vacate the seat he now holds and defiles in the United States Senate.

And that is the sure fate that will overtake every man who in this crisis of the national destiny, would sacrifice the interests of the Union to a feeling of personal spite.

IN the list of quotas published a few days since, only the quotas were given, and the deficiencies and excesses were not published. Numerous towns have thereby got an idea that their excesses were cut off, and not to be credited to them. Such is not the case, however. They are credited with all due them, just as before, but there was not room to publish them in that list.

THE Albany *Atlas* states that "Governor Seymour is not a candidate for nomination at Chicago, and is utterly opposed to the use of his name for any public position." Our dispatches to-day say the same thing. Sour grapes. The *Herald* says he tried his best to get the nomination, but his chances being all gone, he has withdrawn in favor of McClellan.

—Gen. Sherman is not content to capture Atlanta, but is bent upon destroying Hood's army. He is reported to have remarked in a recent conversation with general officers, that if Hood succeeded in eluding him, and should evacuate Atlanta, the capture of that city would be the beginning of the campaign. When asked how soon this campaign would be over he replied, "When the war is ended."

FROM THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

A private letter from one of Company G, "Young Men's Guard," dated Helena, Arkansas, August 15, says:

> Company G, that left St. Paul 90 strong, now reports 12 men for duty. If we have good luck we expect to get out of this sickly hole, but whether we will or not we do not know.

GOV. MILLER has appointed the following gentlemen a committee to examine and decide upon the merits of the manuscripts sent in for competition for the prizes for the best and second best Emigration Document:

Rev. John Mattocks, of St. Paul.
William Colville, Jr., of Red Wing.
D. Sinclair, of Winona.
J. E. Bancroft, of Mantorville.
Lewis Bogan, of New Ulm.
Wm. H. Wood, of Sauk Rapids.

The committee are to meet at the Capitol on the 6th of September.

WM. H. H. DOOLEY, of Scott county, has been granted a commission to recruit for the Fourth Regiment in Scott county.

JOHN KIRK, Esq., of Clearwater, was run away with by his team a few days ago and had one leg broke, besides receiving other injuries.

THE news from the Frontier is very pacific. There does not neem to be any Indians within striking distance of our troops.

—Edward A. Pollard, formerly one of the editors of the Richmond *Examiner*, and who was some months since taken prisoner on the blockade runner Greyhound, brought to this port, and subsequently committed to Fort Warren, was was discharged from the fort last Friday. It is said he has been exchanged for some Federal prisoner in Richmond, and that he is on his parole to go to the city of Brooklyn, New York, where he is to report regularly to the Provost Marshal. Previous to leaving the fort, Pollard took the oath, swearing not to make any revelations, either verbal or written, and to keep his parole strictly and truly, &c. Pollard reached this city last Friday afternoon, and left in the early train Saturday morning.

—The Washington *Republican* learns that "Gen. Ledlie, who commanded the the division which led the assault at Petersburg on the explosion of the mine, has abandoned his command and disappeared from the army in a suspicious manner. Brigadier Gen. Julius White is in command of Ledlie's division."

—We are to have a royal visitor. The King of Barvaria is coming to this country. He will travel *incognito*—which means, in the royal dictionary, that no one save the newspapers, and the gossips and the hotel and steamboat folks, knows where he goes and when.

—Dickens is said to have used up all the money he was to get for his new novel in advance. He and Dumas are the wo greatest spendthrifts of the time.

—The beautiful residence of the widow of John Seldon, near Richmond, was lately burned, under the following order, which furnishes a new outcry about 'Beast Butler:"

> August 2, 1864.—This property, which has frequently been in the possession of the Union forces, and always been respected, is now destroyed in retaliation for the destruction of the property of Hon. Montgomery Blair by the Confederate forces in their recent raid near Washington city. By order of
>
> MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Outside Pressure for Little Mac Overwhelming.

The Opposition Divided.

THE MINNESOTA DELEGATION.

FREMONT SQUELCHED.

Doings of Distinguished Copperheads.

Dampening Effect the Tax on Whiskey.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.

Preparations for the great pow-wow here on Monday continue active. Quite a crowd are here, but not nearly as many as one would suppose by reading the copperhead papers. The outside pressure is overwhelmingly for McClellan, and nothing but a two-third's rule can possibly kill him. I doubt if that does, but it may. His friends claim that he will be nominated on the first ballot. The opposition to McClellan is so divided as to neutralize their efforts. They comprise the supporters of Vallandigham, Pendleton, Fillmore, Tom and Horatio Seymour, and lesser lights.

The Tremont and Sherman Houses are the great centres of attraction. Vallandigham, Governor Seymour, the Woods, Dean Richmond, and other prominent politicians, have their headquarters at the latter.

The Minnesota delegation have their headquarters at the Briggs House. They will go for McClellan and almost any kind of a platform. Peckham, Robertson, Gilman and Jim King, are all of the outside pressure delegates that have arrived as the result of the Monday night meeting in St. Paul. Brisbin is *drunk*; his friends keep him out of sight.

Vallandigham "tore open dead Cæsar's wounds" before a sympathizing audience last night. He related his greivances, made Abe Lincoln a fiend, and the rebels angels. He will probably be overslaughed in the convention.

Richardson, of Illinois, repeated his St. Paul speech in Bryan Hall last night. The McClellan men have their meeting to-night. They advertise fireworks and music to get up enthusiasm.

John Cochrane is here to secure the nomination for Fremont and himself, but Fremont's Boston letter squelched him.

Amos Kendall held his conservative convention this P. M. It proved a very small McClellan affair. E. De Mortimer "of Minnesota," (an old time St. Paul burst up speculator,) figures on the Committee of Organization, and also on the Committee on Resolutions. Dean Richmond wants the Platform to declare that if the rebels refuse terms of peace, they will whip them out. But the Vallandighammers "can't see it."

Five hundred Pennsylvania rowdies, principally from Philadelphia, and comprising some noted thives of that city, will arrive by special train to-night. Thieves and all hurrah for McClellan. If the supply of whiskey don't fail, Chicago will be lively next week.

H. P. H.

Our Frontier Defenses.

FORT SNELLING, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the St. Paul Press:

The extract in your issue of August 25, taken from the Mankato *Record* may give a wrong impression in regard to the frontier line of defense south from Fort Ridgley. I have spent most of the summer on the line both north and south of Fort Ridgely, visiting the different posts in the discharge of my duty. I have made myself familiar with the duties of the officers and soldiers of the entire line; and take pleasure in saying that to the extent of my knowledge they have been faithfully performed.

The system of patroling and scouting on the frontier is the most efficient kind for the means employed, and one that reflects credit on the skill of Gen. Sibley and on the faithfulness of Col. Pfaender, who is in command at Fort Ridgley. It is true that the south line from Fort Ridgley to Iowa, a distance of nearly eighty miles, was garrisoned to the time of the recent outbreak by not much more than one hundred cavalry; but it is not true that there were no guards put out at night: and desides patroling and scouting parties were continually at their duty along the line and on either side of it. One hundred men would not be a sufficient force for the protection of that portion of the frontier as it is now threatened; but if it is considered that for two months previous to the late raid but a single Indian had been seen or heard of in all that region, it will not seem inconsistent that so small a force had been employed.

I only add, as a matter of justice to Gen. Sibley, in command of the District, and to Lt. Col. Pfaender, in command of the most threatened portion of the frontier of the State, that while using the means of the government with the strictest economy, such secuaity has been given to the frontier settlers, that in a number of places along the line they have cultivated lands this season several miles west of the line of posts.

Yours respectfully,
S. S. PAINE,
Chaplain 2d Minn. Cav.

FROM THE FIRST MINNESOTA BATTALION.

List of Casualties at the Battle of Deep Bottom.

[Extract from a private letter.]

The Battalion was engaged in the fight, and behaved splendidly. They were complimented by the brigade and division commanders. The brigade to which they were attached charged the enemy's rifle pits, and our boys were the only troops that succeeded in reaching them. The following is the list of casualties:

Company A.—Killed, Private C. K. Fisher and F. Geiser. *Wounded*, Lieut. Parker, slightly in arm; Sergts. Pressnel and Roberts, slightly; M. Sherman and P. Graffham, severely.

Company B.—Killed, Corp. J. E. Smith; Privates Peter Collons and Sylvester Tallman. *Wounded*, Lieut. H. D. O'Brien, dangerously; Privates James Scurry and John McClay.

New Advertisements.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, and the Anglo French Alliance, in their relations to the United States and Russia. A book just published, by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., Pastor of Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati Ohio. An interesting and very instructive work, written in the author's peculiar attractive style. "It becomes all Americans to study afresh the origin and aims of the Anglo French Alliance, as shown by their own declaration and corresponding acts."

The Agent for the above work is now in town, and commences canvassing this week. The work is complete in one royal octavo volume of 570 pages, and sells for $3.00

St. Paul, Aug. 22. K. W. BURTON, Travelling Agent.
a24-d2w*

MEDICAL LECTURES—DR. TRALL will lecture in exposition of Medical Systems in general, and the HygienicMedical System in Particular, in the Hall of the WINSLOW HOUSE, St. Anthony, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. On Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, Dr. Trall or some one of his assistants will discourse on the Gospel of Health. The public is invited. Seats free. Physicians of all schools are respectfully invited to attend, and to state their objections to the positions advanced. After each lecture the speaker will respond to any questions or criticisms which may be presented by medical gentlemen or others.

The physicians of WESTERN HYGEIAN HOME invite discussion. a23-d1w*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All dealers in Highwines, Rectified Whiskeys and Liquors in general will please take notice that I will have my distillery in full operation about the

15th of September,

It will therefore be unnecessary for Dealers or Rectifiers to order a single barrel of WHISKEY FROM BELOW,

As I will be able to turn out Highwines in sufficient quantities to supply all demands for our State.

Thanking my friends and customers for the large portion of their patronage in the brewery business, I may state that I have greatly enlarged my Brewery, and will continue to furnish the best au ton est beer in the market.

au21-3m* T BENSBURG.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A three-story stone building, 25x80, between Jackson and Robert streets, on Fourth. Inquire of
a15 tf CHAS. SYMONDS.

TOBACCOS,

800 PACKAGES CHEWING AND SMOKING IN STORE.

For sale by Chas. Weide & Bro., No. 137 Third Street.

CIGARS.

580 000 ON HAND: PRICES FROM $15 to $100 per Thousand.

For sale by Chas. Weide & Bro., No. 137 Third Street.
au7 2m

300 MEN WANTED,

Three Hundred Men, to work on the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

Apply on the work, or at the office of William Branch, on Seventh Street, near Olive, immediately.

WILLIAM BRANCH.
June 21, 1864. e22-tf

WHITNEY & BANKER.

REAL ESTATE, General Commission Agents

Office: Third Street, Bridge Block.

CHAS. T. WHITNEY, Notary Public. | ISAAC A. BANKER, Surveyor & Engineer
au6-1y

FOR SALE,

A Good House and Lot,

On Douglas Street, near Fort Street.

Inquire of E. S. Edgerton.
jy26-tf T. J. FRAZIER.

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES OF TOBACCO,

Including all grades of PLUG, FINE CUT CHEWING & SMOKING.

Also, a fine assortment of Cigars of Favorite Brands.

For sale by J. I BEAUMONT.

JUST RECEIVED.

Cove Oysters, Fresh Peaches, Prunes, Pepper sauce, Tomato Catsup, Raisins, Pared Peaches, Fresh Lobsters, Dandelion Coffee.

For sale by
feb28-1y J. I. BEAUMONT.

Minnesota Female College,

Minneapolis, Minn.

This Institution will be opened for Young Ladies September 1st, 1864.

TEACHERS EXPERIENCED & EFFICIENT.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND EXTENSIVE.

LOCATION PLEASANT AND HEALTHFUL.

Accommodations for Board in the Institution with the President's family, excellent.

For Circular, address REV. J. N. MARTIN, A. M., Box 376, Minneapolis. Minn.
a23 d1w*

Two Lots on Third Street FOR SALE.

NEAR THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

Three 40-Acre Tracts, Near the City.

TWO HOUSES IN BRUNSON'S ADDITION

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, Aug. 23, 1864. a23-d&w2w*

WANTED.

A GIRL to do general housework. Apply at this office. a26-tf

AT EDDY'S, FORT STREET. a23 d4w

BLANK BOOKS Of every description for Records or Accounts, made to order in the best manner, at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

MAGAZINES Bound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

OLD BOOKS Rebound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

LATEST NEWS. By Telegraph.

Desperate Attempt of the Enemy to Recover the Weldon Railroad.

THEY ARE DISASTROUSLY REPULSED BY HANCOCK.

They Leave Their Dead and Wounded on the Field.

The Official Details from Grant.

REBEL LOSS IN THE LAST FORTNIGHT, 10,000.

Early Attempts to Cross the Potomac.

Is Repulsed by Averill.

Kilpatrick's Raid on the Macon Road.

PEACE OVERTURES FROM GEORGIA.

The Chicago Convention.

GRANT.

The Rebels Attack Hancock with Desperation—They are Repulsed—A Splendid Victory—Butler Repulses the Rebels—The Rebel loss 10,000 in the last Two Weeks.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 10.30 A. M.

To Major Gen. Dix:

On Thursday Gen. Hancock who was south of Reams Station, was attacked several times during the day but repulsed the enemy every time. At 5 30 a combined assault was made on his centre and left, which after one of the most desperate battles of the war resulted in the enemy withdrawing, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Official details are given in the dispatch from Gens. Grant, Meade and Hancock. We hold the Weldon railroad. In a dispatch dated 3 P. M., yesterday, Gen. Grant says:

"The loss of this road seems to be a blow which the enemy can't stand. I think I don't overrate the enemy's loss in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We lost heavily, but mostly in captured" Grant also makes the following report: On Thursday morning the enemy drove in Butler's line of pickets, who, however, soon rallied and drove the enemy back and reestablished their line. We lost one killed, sixteen wounded, fourteen missing. Two commanding officers and 59 men were captured from the enemy.

Signed, E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: An officer just from Grant's front reports all quiet except a slight skirmish. Lee's force has evidently been materially reduced in the past few days. The new position gained on the Weldon road has rendered Grant's army more confident of success than it has been since the campaign opened.

The *Post's* Washington special says the work of destroying the Weldon road still continues.

NEW YORK, August 27.

The *Times'* Washington special from City Point says about 4 o'clock Thursday morning the enemy in front of Butler's right made a sortie and were repulsed. We took about 60 prisoners, including 2 officers. The attack was probably intended to feel our strength, the fact having doubtless become known that there were changes taking place in the disposition of our troops. On our side the casualties were 20. Elsewhere in this army all is quiet.

SHERIDAN.

Early Whipped on the Upper Potomac—A Heavy Rebel Force in Front.

The latest news from Sheridan reports that the rebels are in heavy force in his front. It is believed that large reinforcements from Lee have been sent to the Shenandoah Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch dated in the field August 25.

Yesterday a reconnoisance was made by a detachment from General Crook's command to ascertain the strength and position of the enemy in our front. This force was instructed to move quickly on the right of the enemy's skirmish line, and if possible get in their rear. They state that Rhodes' and Ramben's divisions are detailed for picket duty in our immediate front, and the rest of the rebels under Early are at Charlestown.

The *American's* Harper's Ferry dispatch received to-night says the enemy made an attempt to cross into Maryland to-day, at Williamsport, with two regiments of cavalry and some infantry. After a spirited fight of some hours in duration they were handsomely repulsed by Averill with a heavy loss.

A reconnoisance was made by Gen. Crook which resulted in the capture of 6 commissioned officers, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, and 63 privates. The enemy still shows a force on our front.

FROM SHERMAN.

Kilpatrick's Raid—Its Splendid Success—The Macon Road Again Destroyed for 14 Miles.

The *Gazette's* Atlanta dispatch says that Kilpatrick has destroyed the Macon road at various places for a distance of 14 miles, captured and burned a train of supplies enroute to Atlanta.

On his return he met the rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them; capturing four stand of colors, six cannon and two hundred prisoners.

Afterwards he met another force which pressed him so heavily he was obliged to abandon all but one of his guns and most of his prisoners.

He made the entire circuit of Atlanta, and reached Decatur with a loss of 109 men. Severe damage was done to the rebel communications.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

An Immense Crowd Swarming in—Little Mac's Star in the Ascendant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.

The crowd attracted to the Democratic Convention, already great, will be swelled to immense proportions if one half the number reported on the way come; and although our hotels are extensive, the principal houses are overflowing, and parties coming in as early as last night, were turned away.

Some of the outside delegations have made arrangements to camp out. About all the delegates to the Convention are now in, and the canvass on the Presidential candidate, grows lively. But two names are prominently mentioned—Gen. McClellan and Gov. Horatio Seymour, Governor Seymour, however, says that he is not and will not be a candidate. His name is being used by gentlemen of prominence of his own and several Western States, and by Fernando Wood, who it is reported says that Mr. Seymour will be more acceptable to those he represents than Gen. McClellan. This nevertheless is denied by delegates from both Eastern and Western States, who claim to be consistent and warm peace men.

McClellan appears to have a large majority of the delegetes in the West as well as in the East, and his friends expect his nomination as early as the first or second ballot. The Ohio delegation is reported about equally divided between the contestants.

The Kentucky delegate difficulty has not been adjusted and will probably go to the Convention.

The New York delegation hold their first meeting for consultation this afternoon. McClellan undoubtedly has a majority of them.

The Constitutional Union men are now organizing their mass convention, the object of which seems to be to recommend the nomination of McClellan to the Convention.

New York, Pennsylvania Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, with two or three of the New England States, are claimed as certain for McClellan. Some of these States, however, do not vote as a unit.

A HEAVY STORM.

Railroad Train Blown from the Track.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.

There was a heavy storm this forenoon. A very severe rain fell in torrents accompanied by thunder and lightning. The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train which left here at 4 1-2 yesterday afternoon was was blown from the track thirteen miles west of Lawrenceburg, and the cars were tumbled down an embankment twelve feet. No particulars are known, but it is reported that from twenty to thirty persons are wounded. None are reported killed. The train contained a number of delegates en route to the Chicago Convention. The storm was very severe at Columbus, unroofing buildings and flooding the streets with water.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.

Heavy intermittent rains all day, accompanied by startling peals of thunder and most vivid lightning, which shattered the steeple of Rev. Mr. Danbert's church and injured several other buildings. A larger quantity of water is supposed to have fallen than ever before, in a single day. The train from Nashville was delayed an hour and a half, coming a part of the way through water up to the car axles.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Guerrilla Depredations.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Aug. 26.

Twelve guerillas entered this place this morning at daylight and compelled a negro blacksmith to hold their horses. They commenced breaking in the Court House door, when they were attacked by a number of the home guards armed with Henry rifles, and four were killed, including the blacksmith, and four wounded, and the guerillas driven out without loss to themselves. The guerillas were reported at Pleasureville and Bagdad Tuesday and Wednesday, stealing horses. To-day's Nashville *Times* says despatches from scouts on Wheeler's flank say they learned it was Wheeler's intention to invade Kentucky.

Another Peace Rumor.

The *Post's* Washington special says the executive branch of the Republican committee held an interesting meeting this morning with the President. There is really some foundation for the rumor that a commission is to be sent to Richmond to find out Jeff Davis' peace proposals.

Georgia Wants Peace.

NEW YORK, August 27.

The *Times* Washington special says a gentleman has arrived in this city from Georgia, who came by way of Atlanta, with permission of Gen. Sherman, and who represents that the State Government desires to learn upon what basis the United States Government will treat with the State of Georgia for re-admission into the Union. This action of the Georgia authorities is said to be with reference to the balance of the Southern Confederacy.

Depredations of Pirate Tallahassee.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 26.

A steamer from Charlottesville reports that the pirate Tallahassee burnt 22 American fishing vessels yesterday, off Prince Edward's Island.

—The New York *Daily News* says: "We are, *under all circumstances* for peace."

Are you? Suppose peace had been broken by a revolt, not of the slaveholders, but of the slaves, would you then have been for peace on any other ground than that of the unconditional submission of the insurgents? You know you would not. And yet you will not pretend that the slaveholders had half the justification for revolt that the slaves have.—*New York Tribune.*

[PUBLIC—No. 164.]

AN ACT authorizing the levy court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, to levy and collect its portion of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the levy court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, is hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect, in the same manner as other county taxes in said county of Washington are levied and collected, a sum sufficient to pay the county's proportion of the direct tax imposed on the District of Columbia by the act of Congress approved August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the expense and cost of collecting the same, and that the aggregate of said direct tax imposed by the act aforesaid shall be distributed and apportioned between the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and that part of said county of Washington lying outside the limits of said cities, according to the assessed valuation of property made in the jurisdiction of each by the assessment last prior to the date of the passage of said act of August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 165.]

AN ACT to authorize the Corporation of Washington to levy and collect the direct tax imposed by act approved August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Corporation of the City of Washington be and they are hereby authorized to assess and collect a tax not exceeding the rate of fifteen cents in every one hundred dollars of the value of all real and personal property in said city, and on any and all other subjects of taxation as made and returned by the Board of Assessors of said city, to enable the said corporation to pay to the Government of the United States the tax imposed by act approved August five, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That any surplus that may accrue from the imposition of the tax as herein provided shall be deposited and applied to the use of the general fund of the said city of Washington.

Approved, July, 1, 1864.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 27—1 P. M.

Stocks lower. Money 7.
Gold 250¼.
N. Y. Cent. 28¼.
U. S. 6's of '81, coup., 9¼. 5-20's, coup., 1.12. 7.30's 1.12, 1 year certificates, 5¼.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27—1 P. M.

Flour dull and heavy; 20c lower. $10.60 extra State.
Wheat dull; 3c lower. $2.21@2.34 Chicago spring; $2.22@2.34 Mil. club; $2.23@2.42 winter red.
Corn dull. 63c mixed western.
Oats dull ond declining. 94@95c for western.
Pork 1 dollar higher.
Whiskey lower. $1.80 western.

New Advertisements.

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG married man of Indianapolis, to improve his health, wants a permanent situation in the north in the forwarding commission business, or wholesale grocery. Am not partial to enter any respectable business. Good references given. Address, stating salary, J. E SWALLOW, Box 1,8$3, Indianapolis, Ind. a28-1t

FOUND.

A quantity of Centreville Scrip. Any person having lost the same, by applying at this office, giving the denomination of the scrip, and paying the expenses of this advertisement, can have the same returned to them. a28 1t

AN EXHIBITION

OF MR. MARHOE'S BEAUTIFUL Hydro Oxygen Transparencies will be given at INGERSOLL'S HALL, for the benefit of ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 31, At Half-past Seven o'clock.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Children with parents or guardians, 25 cents. Front seats reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them. a28-d3t*

THE CHILDREN OF OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS admire the New Music Book, "The Sabbath School Trumpet," containing choice Hymns and Tunes, Chants and Anthems, and a New Juvenile Cantata. Price in paper, 30 cts, boards 35. Superintendents Teachers and others will do well to look at this new and attractive work. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED. $3,000 on City property for a term of years.
$1,000 on City property for a term of years.
MORGAN & McCLOUD, Real Estate Agents.
a24-d1w

FOR SALE— IMPROVED PROPERTY, viz:
40 feet on Third street, Lower Town.
22 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
17 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
50 feet on Seventh street.
Houses and lots from $1,000 to $10,000 each.
10 acres in the city limits, cheap.
40 acres improved adjoining city limits.
MORGAN & McCLOUD, Real Estate Agents.
a24-d1w

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TEACHER who thoroughly understands all branches of the business.
Address, with terms, W. HASKELL, Principal Commercial College, St. Paul.
a24-5t*

OBTAIN A COPY OF "THE HARP OF JUDAH," by L. O. Emerson. Nearly fifty thousand copies of this superior book were sold during the first six months of its publication. Price in Boston, $1.37. Specimen pages sent free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office---Adjoining the Bridge.

The First District Union Congressional Convention.

The friends of Freedom and the Union residing in the First Congressional District of Minnesota, and who endorse the terms of the call for a State Convention at St. Paul on the 2d of August inst., are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Owatonna, on Wednesday, the 30th of August prox., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for member of Congress from the said District. The several counties composing the District will be allowed the same representation as is prescribed in the call of the State Committee, viz:

Houston	5	Steele	3
Fillmore	9	Waseca	2
Mower	8	Blue Earth	4
Freeborn	3	Rice	5
Faribault	2	LeSueur	4
Martin	1	Nicolet	3
Winona	8	Scott	3
Olmsted	8	Sibley	3
Brown	2	Dodge	2

D. BLAKELY.
Chairman Cong. Dist. Con.

Rochester, July 20, 1864.

Legislative Union District Convention---6th District.

The Union electors of the Sixth Legislative District of the State of Minnesota, are requested to meet in delegate Convention, at Watertown, in Carver County, on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator and three candidates for Representatives in the Legislature of said State. The delegates must be bona fide residents of the counties to which they are accredited, and were apportioned at the last annual Convention as follows:

Wright	6	Carver	6
Meeker	2	McLeod	2
Kandiyohi	1	Menongalia	1

F. G. MEALEY,
Chairman.

Dated July 30, 1864. au3 doawtd

The Cluster of Maples.

Just three years ago, I remember,
I strayed to the hill one day,
Where a tall form, strong and active,
Was clearing the timber away;
'Twas a beautiful shady hillock,
And I often wandered there,
For the shadows were deep and solemn,—
The flowers were pale and fair.

And I loved to watch the sunlight
Dart through the thick green leaves,
And glide like a shining serpent
Around the dark old trees;
And my eyes grew dim with sorrow,
For I could not bear to know
That the flowers were crushed and withered,
The proud trees lying low.

I told him it seemed a pity
To ruin so fair a place,
For sadly the elms and maples
Bend with their dying grace.
He smiled, and his bold eye softened,—
"A pity," he said—"'tis true;
And I'll leave this cluster of maples—
Leave them—on purpose for you."

Three years! and the maples are growing
Slender, and strong, and tall,
But the hand that spared them moulders
Under a southern soil;
And my eye now dims with sorrow—
Not for the forest's pride,
But with the sad remembrance
How the brave soldier died.

And here I may find a shelter,
When I am growing old,—
When my heart is sad and weary,
And the world is wide and cold;
I may sit in the purple twilight,
Under the maple tree,
Thinking how kindly he left it
To shelter and shadow me.

Reinforcements for Grant.

The Philadelphia *North American* of a late date, says:

It will undoubtedly be gratifying to all who watch the progress of Grant's army before Richmond to know that his losses by sickness and casualties are made good by reinforcements. The exact number of the reinforcements sent to him is wisely kept secret; but we observe that large numbers are steadily going to the front. Five hundred men were sent from Hart's Island on Wednesday; as many more on Friday, besides four hundred yesterday. This makes fourteen hundred from a single depot in three days. Recruiting of substitutes and colored troops is said to be much more brisk in and about New York than for some time past, as the towns and counties have been liberal in assisting conscripts. If this instance in a single locality forms any guide for other places, the Lieutenant General must now be better able to push his advance vigorously than at any previous moment, while the expedition of Early and the needs of Hood do not allow so much aid to be directed to Lee.

A Hard Nut to Crack.

Correspondence New York Tribune:

BEFORE ATLANTA, Aug. 15.—Permit me in the outset of this letter, to do away with any impression that may have gained currency at home that the rebels are likely to abandon their position here some dark night, and leave us to walk quietly into the town. The signs are all against it: and I no more expect that we shall occupy Atlanta without a severe struggle—perhaps a prolonged and bloody one—than that Richmond will be abandoned by Lee. No country ever furnished such natural opportunities for defence; and not even Georgia has anywhere in its northern section land so rough and difficult in which to prosecute offensive warfare. It would extend too far the limits allowed to this letter to fully describe the situation. A daily account of operations is the most that I have time to give. There never have been more than one or two points at most from which we could reach the city with our artillery; and since the 23d corps has been withdrawn from the left, and that position abandoned, I doubt if many shots or shells have been thrown into the place.

General Butler's Canal.

Mention has several times been made in the dispatches from the James river, to the cutting of a canal across the peninsula at Dutch Gap, by General Butler's forces. The James river makes an extraordinary bend at a point beginning some miles below Drury's Bluff, and forms a peninsula of which the river circuit is six miles, while the neck of it is less than a third of a mile in width. The peninsula is known as Farrar's Island. Under the lee of the Island have been stationed the rebel gunboats, and at various points of the river's course about it are sunk the obstructions to the channel. To cut a canal through Dutch Gap will leave the rebel fleet high and dry in the old river bed—supposing they chose or are forced to remain—and will open a new channel beyond obstructions. It is said that above this point there are no obstacles except Fort Darling to the passage of our fleet up to Richmond.

The rebels are endeavoring, by an enfilading fire from their gunboats and from the high ground at Howlett's Landing, to stop the laborers engaged in cutting the canal, but at the last accounts the work was going on, and water, it is expected, will be let in this week. The bank to be cut through is over fifty feet high. The canal is to be about eighteen feet deep, which will float the largest vessels we have on the James river.

SYRACUSE PEACE CONVENTION.

Treason Rampant—The Spirit of the Democratic Party.

The telegraphic version of the Syracuse Peace Convention, which we printed a few days since, furnished no conception of the treasonable character of that convocation. From the accounts published in the Rochester (N. Y.) *American*, we gather the following items, which will give a fair idea of the whole affair.

TREASONABLE MOTTOES.

The old Star Spangled Banner was not used in the procession, but there were plenty of banners with such legends as the following:

"No more victims for the slaughter pens—not a man nor a dollar."

"Seward touches his bell again, the people will stretch his neck."

"Abe Lincoln slaughters white men under the pretence of freeing niggers."

"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of Civil War."

"Lincoln demands blood! Provost Marshals beware!"

"Let the tyrant tremble when the people speak."

"Usurpation unrebuked is despotism accepted."

"Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you."

"Free ballots or free bullets."

"War is dissolution, speedy and final."

"This is a nigger war."

"We will not be conscripted in a war for the emancipation of Slavery."

"Humanity commands that this butchery shall cease."

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one nigger."

"The laws we will obey; arbitrary arrests we will resist unto the death."

"We stand by the Declaration of Independence."

"Horatio Seymour—the Champion of Civil over Military Law."

CIVIL WAR URGED.

The first orator was one Van Brockton. He stated that:

"Abe Lincoln was a tyrant—a more relentless and blood-thirsty one than ever Austria saw, and the people must rise in their might and overthrow him. Now is the time! You will probably have to fight next November for the privilige of voting, and you must not flinch when it comes to that. It is a happy augury that Mr. Vallandigham can now walk unmolested in Syracuse. This war must stop: men must not be torn from their happy homes by the merciless hand of military power—and if it cannot be stopped peaceably by the ballot box next November, there is one other way. [Cheers.] Are you ready? [Yes! yes!] The time is surely coming when you will have to vindicate your manhood, unless you are ready to sink down supinely, and let the despot Lincoln rule another four years."

NEVER SUBMIT.

Gen. Hough said: "If Abe Lincoln was elected by the votes of the rotten-borough States, we will never submit—we will take up arms then ourselves—and we will never lay them down—*never, never*, NEVER!

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the gist of the lengthy resolutions which prevailed:

1. Gratitude to God for the great change in the hearts of the people, from war to peace "which we think we see."
2. Demands that the war shall be stopped, for it has stripped from the people their "panoply."
3. Calls for a national convention.
4. Denounces the Administration for preventing elections at the point of the bayonet.
5. Union is best if we can have it.
6. Will not tolerate military interference in elections.
7. Provides for taking care of the widows and children of those who perish in defense of their liberties against the tyrant Lincoln.
8. The war is a slaughter pen.
9. The army is a fool.
10. Abe Lincoln is a tyrant.
11. To these principles we pledge our lives and our sacred honor.

INSULTING THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The two national flags of stars and stripes, which had been brought for decency's sake and placed upon the stand, were taken down by the committee, during the reading of the resolutions, and thrown behind the platform.

MURDER.

Joel Rogers, of Jefferson county, denounced the President as a tyrant, and appealed to everybody to resist the impending draft. If any minion of the despot at Washington came to their houses, to tear them from the bosom of their families in this war for the nigger, they must defend themselves in the easiest way. They must resist him, and show him their homes were inviolate. "You needn't look for a musket," said the speaker, "take a club, or an axe, or anything, and slay him on the spot!" This sentiment was loudly cheered.

The above are but a few of the treasonable acts of this meeting. Let loyal men read and attentively consider them.

A DUEL IN RICHMOND

Between the Editor of the Examiner and the Treasurer of the Rebel States.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 16.

The chivalry, as well as non-combatants, for the first time for many a day, were thrown into an excitement this morning, by a rumor that a hostile meeting had taken place between John M. Daniel, Esq, of the Richmond *Examiner*, and E. C. Elmore, Confederate States Treasurer.

The current report is that the meeting took place at half-past two o'clock this morning, on Dill's Farm, two miles north of the city.

Mr. H. Rives Tolland of the *Examiner* acted as the friend of Mr. Daniel, and Lieut Thomas Taylor of South Carolina, as the friend of Mr. Elmore. The weapons used, it is said, were the smooth bore duelling pistols; the distance ten paces. Only two shots were exchanged, Mr. Daniel being wounded in the second fire, in the flesh part of the right leg, a few inches above the ankle. His wound, though not dangerous, is said to be very painful.

The affair grew out of a paragraph which appeared in the local colum of the *Examiner* on the 1st instant, headed:—"Alleged Defalcation in the Treasury Department–Astounding Developments." The paragraph announced that the arrest of Detective W. F. Bond on the charge of attempting to bribe Detective R. B. Cradduck "into silence in respect to certain facts concerning a high official" of the Treasury Department, had resulted in bringing to its development "a defalcation in the Treasury, said to be of a very large amount." Cradduck reported to higher authority, and was instructed to ask ten thousand dollars for the suppression of the fact that he had seen the "high official playing government funds away at faro, and the gamblers 'beating him' out of immense sums."

It is stated on the street that Mr. Elmore addressed a note to Mr. Daniel, representing that public rumor unjustly pointed to him as the "high official" alluded to, and requesting the insertion of a paragraph in the *Examiner* disclaiming any allusion to the Treasurer. Mr. Daniel, report says, declined to insert the disclaimer, and further correspondence resulted in a challenge from Mr. Elmore, which was accepted.

SHERMAN.

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.

Clear Account of the Situation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE SITUATION.

ONE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF EAST POINT, Aug. 18, 1864.—At present the situation is greatly devoid of interest, except when regarded prophetically. The army has at length stretched its great length around "the doomed city," extending itself to the utmost extent, and yet the enemy confront us the entire length—nearly fourteen miles—with a defiant line, of whatever strength, and the huge walls of their earth and their timber still keep at bay all our thrusts and passes at Atlanta. Not only this, but, as I have said previously, their lines extend beyond our own, to, and, probably, around East Point; and behind this, in comparative safety, their railroad pulsates with the bread and bacon of life to the rebel armies, and we have not yet been able to raid it in two, so that it would stay thus.

All the movements and the engagements since the 3d, when the 23d corps first was sent in on the extreme right, or, rather, since first the Army of the Tennessee, on the 28th of July, came round on the right wing, have been directed solely with a view to driving in the enemy's flank, and reaching the railroad: or, in default of that, compelling him to developing his main line of defense. The former, of course, has failed thus far, but the latter has been accomplished; and so sharply have we pressed them, and so persistent has been the friction against it that we have been in more than one case well nigh rasped it through with the skirmish line and artillery alone.

THE REBEL EARTHWORKS

About Atlanta, and all the way along the front to East Point, are of appalling strength. In nothing is the desperate determination of their leaders to hold the place more unmistakably set forth than in the powerful forts and parapets which they have caused to be constructed, with so much labor and painstaking about the city. Our lines are so closely approached to theirs in many points, that their skirmishers cannot live between them except in the night, but where they do, the works they occupy are every whit equal in strength and solidity to the one held by our main force. Behind this is their main line of works—the backbone of their hope—which is like a chain linked with great forts, very towers of strength, and behind this still, Hood only knows what and how much. Against such, flesh and blood are no argument.

DESERTIONS.

After getting safely housed in Atlanta after their multitudinous defeats and retreats of the campaign, the rebels appeared to have become satisfied and better reconciled to the state of affairs, and consequently desertions were by no means frequent. But at last they appear to have given up their hopes in regard to Atlanta, and are coming into our lines more numerously than for many weeks past. The method adopted recently by a squad of these disappointed Johnnies in gaining admission within our portals was unique. I give it as related to me. In front of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Corps, a few days ago our skirmish line happened to be commanded by a Major, which was also the rank of the corresponding rebel officer. In consequence of the proximity of the lines, and uselessness of a continual picket-firing between squads of men who were pefectly stationary and gained nothing by it, a truce had been established along the entire length of our lines, especially close about Atlanta. The two Majors took advantage of this, and secretly met between their lines and arranged a grand sham battle to be fought by their commands. The men were to load with blank cartridges, and the rebels were finally to make a desperate charge, drive our men back, and take possession of their works.

The programme was carried out admirably in every particular. Both sides began to deliver a tremendous fire, volley after volley; the batteries on both sides were waked up and poured in in first-rate earnest, showers of real shells, in aid of their respective champions, and presently the whole rebel line gave their peculiar yelp, and rushed upon our men, driving them back in confusion; following them up rapidly, and rushing clear over the works together with our fellows, who seemed to make very little objection, and then forgetting, entirely, to return. The rebel cannoneers evidently discovered the game before it was fully played out, and turned their guns savagely upon their absconding brethren, killing and wounding several before they reached shelter. The rebel Major and three hundred and sixty-two of his men came in unhurt, and gave themselves up as deserters. There is no doubt of the authenticity of the story, though the number of deserters is much too large, as I have since learned that it was about eighty.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

It appears from the statement of Major Thompson, that the rebel railroad was destroyed far more effectually than any one previously had even dreamed. It was in this wise: Between Macon and Gordon there is a large tract of low ground between the Ocmulgee and Oconee rivers, through seven miles of which the Savannah railroad runs. Five miles of this distance are over a swamp, where the railroad was constructed entirely of piling driven into the ground, thus forming a sort of continuous bridge. These piles were closely boxed with boards to protect them from the weather, and the whole together formed a very combustible mass. Major Thompson states that a detachment of 125 men of the 14th Ill. was sent under Major Davidson to destroy this road, and that they succeeded in burning it nearly the whole extent, though they were captured in the end. The wagon road through the swamp was removed some distance from the railroad and the bridge on this they also burned, thus rendering it very difficult to approach the place to begin repairs. The Major declares that neither the rebels nor ourselves, even, with our superior appliances, could rebuild this break in less than two months. The Major has but lately arrived at headquarters with this information; and those who seek to prophecy of movements here, will do well to remember that not long after he returned a large force of infantry, of which I have spoken above, started out, as is supposed, to attempt to cut the West Point road, which every one can see would be useless with the Macon branch left intact.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent writes from City Point, August 19th:

The operation of Hancock and Birney have accomplished three things: 1st. A successful action giving us guns, battle flags and prisoners, and inflicting greater loss than has been suffered. 2d. They have prevented the enemy from sending more troops to the Valley, and have brought back at double quick troops already started. Lastly, and this was the main object, they have drawn troops from the Petersburg front, and enabled Warren to get a fair start on his mission. These operations had no relation whatever to the Dutch Gap project, and papers which jumped at the conclusion that Hancock meant Drury's Bluff, are informed that that position is on the left bank of the river, something further from Richmond than Hancock is to night.

THE NORTHERN FIRES.

The Devastations in Maine.

Cities and Towns in Danger and Villages Burned.

Great Amounts of Property Destroyed.

Augusta Moore writes to the *Evening Post* about the fires which succeeded the long drouth in Maine:

The greatest devastation is said to have been in the counties of Aroostook and Penobscot. A report was spread that the city of Bangor was burning; but in the city proper there was no fire—only anxiety and alarm. Dense volumes of smoke were seen suddenly rising from several points near the city. The wind blew a gale, and it was found that extensive fires were raging in the woods a few miles away. Information was sent to the mayor that help was wanted on the Essex road to fight the advancing foe, and he promptly furnished the required aid; but, happily, the dying of the wind rendered their efforts needless. The villages of Orono, Milford and Veazie, with their peculiarly inflammable mill property, were in great danger, and were reported as burning; but only a few buildings in the last named villages were destroyed.

A train on the Maine Central Railroad was blockaded by fires on both sides of the track at Pittsfield, and it was deemed unsafe to run the gauntlet. In Gleburn, Orono and Eddington there were extensive fires. Woodlands, crops, fences and houses were speedily destroyed. In South Paris the fire in the woods kindled suddenly one morning, and spreading through to the timber, came rapidly toward the village. The people, in great alarm, turned out to endeavor to check it, but the wind ceased and the danger passed. In Newport goods were removed from the stores, and the village was prepared for a general conflagration, which, as usual under such circumstances, did not take place. In Knox, and Ellsworth, and Bath, and, indeed, in nearly all directions, the danger has been real and near.

The village of Salmon Brook, in Aroostook, was entirely destroyed. Just after noon, one Wednesday, the terrible foe was seen streaming through the smoke to the south of the doomed place. The wind urged on the flames. It was in vain to attempt to resist them, and too late to stay to save anything but life. Men, women and children fled, unable even to drive away their cattle. Many of these, and the sheep were so badly burned that they died, and others had to be killed, as their poor feet had been burned to a crisp. The earth being so dry the fire has worked down very deep, and in fighting it men have frequently "stumped" through to the knees into intense fire. Woe to boots and to feet and legs. They have all suffered greatly this fiery summer.

It was stated that in Portland a large graveyard was burned over, the fence destroyed, and some of the grave-stones so burned as to crumble. The destruction of grass and grain has been deplorable. In one instance a family, seeing the flames sweeping towards their house, hurried, with the body of one of their number, just dead, to a building which they supposed stood in a safe place. But all was destroyed. They were unable to return to the poor, dear, helpless form, and it was burned to ashes.

In Palmyra the hardship and distress and loss have been very great. A hundred men in a scattered farming region have been obliged to forsake their farming labors and spend their whole time fighting fires. The women cooked and ran with food and coffee from place to place to feed their husbands, sons and brothers. From half a mile to a mile they had to go. They kept watch, too and when new fires from the incendiary embers, which were blown in all directions, started, they blew horns and called the men to try and extinguish them. Their clothes and all packable things are yet kept packed and covered with blankets. They live "from hand to mouth," and "all upside down," as it is expressed.

They are worried and worn enough; but as the rains that have fallen all about them have not yet been granted to Palmyra, they dare not relax their watch, though for several days the winds have been comparatively still, and the fires subdued.

Water has been scarce and precious with us all. Some families have had none even to drink, which they did not bring a distance of a mile, and to wash a floor has become an extravagance in Palmyra and other places.

The destruction of property has been immense. May there never be another summer like this in Maine, nor anywhere. We, just here in Winthrop, almost surrounded by lakes, have not really been scorched, though thoroughly choked we have been. It is decided, I believe, that the fires have not been within two miles of us; but we might almost as well be killed as seared to death.

AUGUSTA MOORE.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Beautiful young Lady Disappears on the day She was to be Married.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 22.

The citizens of a highly respectable locality in West Division are immensely excited at the mysterious disappearance of a daughter of one of the most respectable and wealthy families of the neighborhood—a young lady eighteen years old, well educated and highly accomplished. Her name is Miss B—n. We do not give it in full for obvious reasons. On the morning of her disappearance, and on the morning of the day she should have been married she left the house upon a trivil errand, and up to the present writing has not returned. The city detectives have looked for her in every conceivable place where it was likely she would be concealed, but so far without a clue to her whereabouts. It is known that the engagement that she had entered into was distasteful, and brought about solely by parental influence and authority. Where the poor creature is now sojourning no one imagines. It is feared that she has become an inmate of one of the guilded palaces of hell, for which our city is distinguished, but this is altogether a surmise. Her friends say that her pure womanly nature, and her refined moral sensibilities, would be all powerful to induce her to avoid such a course of life. We trust it may be so, and that she soon may be restored to her once happy home. There is a highly instructive moral to draw from instances like these, which will readily suggest itself to our readers.

The Last Act in the Tragedy of the Polish Rebellion.

The Czar of Russia, having crushed out the Polish rebellion and the Revolutionary Government about a year ago, is now engaged in the work of hanging the leaders of the revolt. It will be remembered that while that great rebellion was in progress, it maintained profound secrecy as to who were its leaders, and as to its means and agencies of operation. The "Revolutionary Committee," or "National Government," was a secret affair; secret as to its members and as to its plans, while its edicts were issued in secret and executed secretly by mysterious agents. It issued orders for the assassination of obnoxious persons, and vast numbers were suddenly and unexpectedly slain by they knew not whom. Some of its active military chiefs were of course known; but both in field and in cabinet, it tried to wrap itself in mystery. It assumed for a time very formidable proportions, and and had it got the assistance that was promised from England and France, it might have achieved success. But the immense armies of Russia, when fairly set in motion, soon broke it down, and reduced it to a mere guerilla war, which also in turn was crushed out; and all the notice we now find of the late Polish "Revolution" is such as is conveyed in the following telegram from Warsaw, under date of the 5th inst.:

"M. Tragott, the head of the Polish National Government, together with Krajewski, Foeyski, Zulinski and Jezioranski, the chiefs of the different departments, were hanged this morning on the glacis of the citadel. The sentences of death passed upon eleven officials of the National Government have been commuted in some cases to hard labor, and in the others to imprisonment in a Siberian fortress."

And so closes the latest bloody tragedy of Polish Revolution.

A UNION VICTORY.

The Wooing and Wedding of John Kick.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

GEN BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 13, 1864.—George Augustus Sala, in his last novel, "The Quadrilateral," indulges in some reflections on the often-happening fact that a man who falls sick among strangers, falls into kind hands, falls under the nursing, particularly during his convalescence, of a lovely young woman, and finally falls in love with the fair nurse and while he is still pal'id from illness—there is a wedding. I am about to present an illustration of these truths.

John Kick, of Buffalo, New York, is a private in the 2d New York Mounted Rifles, which regiment, notwithstanding its name, is not mounted, but serves as infantry "mounted;" if it refers to human legs and feet a palpable superfluity. Pushing along, sunned on, and dusted on during the march from Cold Harbor to James river, John, surnamed Kick, was stricken with deadly sickness; John could go no further. John was not simply tired out, exhausted, knocked up, played out and done for, but he was sick. He fell out of the ranks. His comrades thought him now sun-struck. A learned surgeon hazarded the expression of an opinion that the man was suffering from aggravated *coup de soleil*, induced by exhaustion and the climate.

His comrades bore John to the nearest house. The nearest house was the late residence of the late John Tyler, accidental President, defunct ex-President, whose picture of large nose, and brow of swift backward aslant, contradicts all rules of physiognomy and phrenology. There John was left, and his fellows went marching on. There was a young lady in the house, Anna Maria Tyler, niece of the once President. A month, nearly two months, passed, and John, sir-named Kirk, was not heard from. Was John still sick? Was John lingering in pain and helplessness?

Had John gone over to the Johnies after recovering? Or had Kick kicked the inevitable bucket that awaits all mortals? Would John ever be heard of again? Would Kick ever again pedestrinate with his fellow mounted rifles? No body could answer. Kick was supposed to have kicked out of the service. His enemies hinted that be had gone over to the enemy, in fact been Tylerized. They were mistaken Kick had not been Tylerized, but Tyler had been kicked. Anna Maria took tender care of John. She did pity him like another Desdemona. True, he was a Yankee, but Othello was a Moor. Perhaps Anna loved John for the dangers be had seen. At any rate she loved John in spite of the fact that he had done the State some service. And John loved Anna Maria (tiler.) As the flush of returning health came to John's cheek, Maria grew pale; pale, but interesting, John saw, and then John began to feel, Here I ought to write five chapters, and quote Tennyson, by way of describing the fusing of their two hearts, but I won't. I have related the "Veni,' and the "Vidi." Only the "Vici" remains. Now John wasn't agoin' to let concealment feed upon his cheek. John spoke. Anna Maria spoke back. She was a rebel, but she did not rebel. Both Barkises' were "willin'." A local preacher lived in a "small town hard by." This announcement did not appear in any newspaper the following day, but ought to have done so:

MARRIED—On the —— instant, at the residence of the late ex-President John Tyler, by by Rev. Close Atthande, John Kick, private 2d N. Y. R., U. S. V., and Anna Maria Tyler, niece of the ex-President. No cards.

Kick (prenomen John) and Kick (*nee* Tyler) were happy. "Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing and obtaineth favor of the Lord," is Scripture. Doubtless the converse should be understood. They were happy, but—(the reader will begin with this "but" and moralize as much as he pleases.) A cloud shadowed the honeymoon. John must go to his regiment, and Kick away his other half. But still he lingered. Duty called, but Anna pleaded. It was kicking against the pricks to think of parting. Four weeks passed at last; John wrenched himself away. Kick, afoot and alone, across lots and crying, left his brided ex-President's niece, and wended his sorrowful but proud way, "on this line" till he reached our pickets. And so, a few days ago John Kick, private, husband of Anna Maria Tyler Kick, presented himself at these headquarters. He told his tale. He was no deserter. On the contrary, he was the wedded husband of—his wife, and he told who his wife was and how he came to have her. He produced a letter to the commanding General, signed "Anna Tyler, Kirk," begging that her spouse might be granted furlough for thirty days, and pass north for self and wife, "to arrange domestic afiai.s." The letter was evidently that of a cultivated lady, in an exquisite hand on exquisite paper, couched in well considered, well-phrased and touching terms, giving lucid and cogent statement of the case, and pleading for furlough for Kick, and pass for Kicks, as only woman ("in our hours of coy, etc., but etc., ect.," can plead.) The Second New York Mounted Rifles happen now to be in General Burnside's corps. It was not in General Butler's power to grant the request. However, he gave Kick a letter to General Burnside, recommending that the request of the other half of Kick, late Tyler, (niece of ex-President John Tyler,) be granted, and commending John Kick, (private New York Mounted Rifles. United States volunteers, late of Buffalo, N. Y.,) for successful union strategy. I understand that furlough and pass have been granted, and that Kick (John) and (Anna Tyler) have gone North. So let it be,

DR. M. FOSSION, lately arrived from France, has taken an office in Minnesota street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he will remain permanently and devote his time and attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Particular attention paid to cases of Consumption Erysipelas, Typhus Fever and to all kinds of sickness. Call at the office between Fifth and Sixth-sts.

Free consultations for the poor will be given every Tuesday morning. je29-eod3m

PRESS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing, from a Visiting Card to a Large Poster. We have recently received a large stock of Job Type from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, together with a new Press, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality." PRESS PRINTING CO.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eight Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 166.]

AN ACT to expediate the settlement of titles to lands in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That whenever the surveyor general of California shall, in compliance with the thirteenth section of an act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," approved March third eighteen hundred and fifty-one, have caused any private land claim to be surveyed and a plat to be made thereof, he shall give notice that the same has been done by a publication, once a week for four consecutive weeks, in two newspapers, one published in the city of San Francisco, and one published near the land surveyed; and shall retain in his office for public inspection, the survey and plat until ninety days from the date of the first publication in San Francisco shall have expired; and if no objections are made to said survey, he shall approve the same, and transmit a copy of the survey and plat thereof to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, for his examination and approval; but if objections are made to said survey within the said ninety days, by any party claiming to have an interest in the tract embraced by the survey, or in any part thereof, such objections shall be reduced to writing, stating distincly the interest of the objector, and signed by him for his attorney, and filed with the surveyor general, together with such affidavits or other proofs as he may produce in support of the objections. At the expiration of said ninety days the surveyor general shall transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington a copy of the survey and plat, and objections, and proofs filed with him in support of the objections, and also of any proofs produced by the claimant and filed with him in support of the survey, together with his opinion thereon; and if the survey and plat are approved by the said Commissioner he shall endorse thereon a certificate of his approval. If disapproved by him, or if, in his opinion, the ends of justice would be subserved thereby, he may require a further report from the surveyor general of California, touching the matters indicated by him, or proofs to be taken thereon, or may direct a new survey and plat to be made. Whenever the objections are disposed of, or the survey and plat are corrected, or a new survey and plat are made in conformity with his directions, he shall endorse upon the survey and plat adopted his certificate of approval. After the survey and plat have been, as hereinbefore provided, approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioner to cause a patent to issue to the claimant as soon as practicable after such approval.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the preceeding section shall apply to all surveys and plats by the surveyor general of California heretofore made, which have not already been approved by one of the district courts of the United States for California, or by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; *Provided*, That where proceedings for the correction or confirmation of a survey are pending on the passage of this act in one of the said district courts, it shall be lawful for such district court to proceed and complete its examination and determination of the matter, and its decree thereon shall be subject to appeal to the circuit court of the United States for the district in like manner, and with like effect, as hereafter provided for appeals in other cases to the circuit court; and such appeals may be in like manner disposed of by said circuit court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where a plat and survey have already been approved or corrected by one of the district courts of the United States for California, and an appeal from the decree of approval or correction has already been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the said Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the appeal. But where from such decree of approval or correction no appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, no appeal to that Court shall be allowed, but an appeal may be taken, within twelve months after this act shall take effect, to the circuit court of the United States for California, and said circuit court shall proceed to fully determine the matter. The said circuit court shall have power to affirm or reverse or modify the action of the district court, or order the case back to the surveyor general for a new survey. When the case is ordered back for a new survey, the subsequent survey of the surveyor general shall be under the supervision of the Commissioners of the General Land Office, and not of the district or circuit court of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the district judge of any one of the district courts of the United States for California is interested in any land, the claim to which, under the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one is pending before him, on appeal from the board of commissioners created by said act, the said district court shall order the case to be transferred to the circuit court of the United States for California, which court shall thereupon take jurisdiction and determine the same. The said district courts may also order a transfer to the said circuit court of any other cases arising under said act pending before them, affecting the title to lands within the corporate limits of any city or town, and in such cases both the circuit and district judges may sit.

Sec. 5 *And be it further enacted.*, That all the right and title of the United States to the lands within the corporate limits of the city of San Francisco, as defined in the act incorporating said city, passed by the Legislature of the State of California, on the fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, are hereby relinquished and granted to the said city and its successors, for the uses and purposes specified in the ordinances of said city, ratified by an act of the Legislature of the said State, approved on the eleventh of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, entitled an "Act concerning the city of San Francisco, and to ratify and confirm certain ordinances of the common council of said city," there being excepted from this relinquishment and grant all sites or other parcels of lands which have been or now are occupied by the United States for military, naval, or other public uses, or such other sites or parcels as may hereafter be designated by the President of the United States, within one year after the rendition to the General Land Office, by the surveyor general, of an approved plat of the exterior limits of San Francisco, as recognized in this section, in connection with the lines of the public surveys: *And provided*, That the relinquishment and grant by this act shall in on manner interfere with or prejudice any bona fide claims of others, whether asserted adversely under wrights derived from Spain, Mexico, or the laws of the United States, nor preclude a judicial examination and adjustment thereof.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor General of California to cause all the private land claims finally confirmed to be accurately surveyed and plats thereof to be made, whenever requested by the claimants: *Provided*, That each claimant requesting a survey and plat shall first deposit in the district court of the district within which the land is situated a sufficient sum of money to pay the expenses of such survey and plat, and of the publication required by the first section of this act. Whenever the survey and plat requested shall have been completed and forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as required by this act, the district court may direct the application of the money deposited, or so much thereof as may be necessary to the payment of the expenses of said survey and publication.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the surveyor general of California, in making surveys of the private land claims finally confirmed, to follow the decree of confirmation as closely as practicable whenever such decree designates the specific boundaries of the claim. But when such decree designates only the out-boundaries within which the quantity confirmed is to be taken, the location of such quantity shall be made, as near as practicable, in in one tract and in a compact form. And if the character of the land, or intervening grants, be such as to render the location impracticable in one tract, then each seperate location shall be made, as near as practicable in a compact form. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to require a substantial complience with the directions of this section before approving any survey and plat forwarded to him.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in California, in regard to the survey and location of confirmed private land claims," approved June fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty, and all provisions of law inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge.; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle. au1-d&w

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, N. Y.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
je21-9m Sold by Druggists generally.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY would respectfully announce to the Merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to bring forward from La Crosse, Wis. and deliver to points of destination all "Merchants' Dispatch" and ordinary Railroad freight.

Merchants and others who may wish to avail themselves of this means of transportation, will please mark their goods to our care at La Crosse, at the same time giving us notice so that we may see that such goods are delivered to us at La Crosse, without any unnecessary delay.

For tariff rates call at their office, 219 Third-st., opposite Stage Office.
dec9 E. F. WARNER, Agent.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, FREE FROM TAN, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed. It is composed of palm oil, honey, and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, and
sept19-eowly N. H. HEMIUP, St. Anthony.

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DR. H. ANDERS & CO.'S IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the *Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, and Glandular System.*

The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic diseases which indicate Iodine, such as *Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, etc.*

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water as containing three-quarter grains *pure* Iodine in each fluid ounce *pure* water, *no solvent being used.* It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously-formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession. Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered *free* by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endea or to dispose of on our reputation. See our signature and trade mark (the Greek word heading this adver isement), upon the labels and wrappers of each bottle, without which none is genuine. Circulars gratis. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
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THE QUICKEST AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH, via CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—United States Mail and Express Route to Chicago, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleth, Delavan, Elkhorn, Rockford, Kenosha, Racine, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Sandusky, Crestline, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, St. Louis, Cairo, Quincy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Ogdensburg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Elmira, Binghampton, Great Bend, Corning, Oswego, Burlington, Troy, Portland, Rutland, Lowell, Concord, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Bellows Falls, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c.

Passengers going East and South, from all points in the Northwest, should be particular and purchase Tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

Passengers are taken, free of charge, from the depot in Chicago to all other depots.

This Road is acknowledged to be the best equipped in the country, being furnished with new and elegant Cars, with patent Ventilators attached, preventing the annoyance of heat and dust. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

By this Route Baggage is checked through from the Mississippi River to Chicago, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, &c, &c.

Passengers can buy tickets by this Road at all offices on the Mississippi River, where tickets are sold, but they should be particular and ask for tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

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Gen'l Ticket Agent.
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B. F. PATRICK,
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je7-tf

JOHN HANCOCK Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass., issues all non-forfeiting policies, allows interest on deposits.
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The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Rates of Advertising IN THE DAILY PRESS

One Square	One Square.	Each add. Square
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 50	1 75
Three weeks	5 00	2 50
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Two months	10 00	5 00
Three months	12 50	6 25
Six months	17 50	8 75
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First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

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6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, $1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

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9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

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AND
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The Press Printing Co.

Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the atest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER,
AND TO ANY PATTERN,
LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, COMMERCIAL AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND,
MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.
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MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS,
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Bound in Any Style Desired,
From the lowest priced work to the highest style of the art.

STEAM
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of
HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.
We are prepared to Print all kinds of
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS,
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS
BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING,
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And every other description of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
At moderate rates and at short notice.

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To supply a deficiency long existing, have printed and ready for sale the following Blanks for use in Probate Court:

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP,
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INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT,
SEPARATE INVENTORY BY WIDOW.

For sale by the quire or single sheet. Address
mh26 PRESS PRINTING CO.

PENSION BLANKS!
ALSO BLANKS FOR
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
The Press Printing Co.,
Have now printed and offer for sale
The Only Collection of Pension Blanks in the Northwest,
Embracing the following:

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CLAIM OF WIDOW,
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CLAIM OF FATHER,
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PRICE 75 CENTS PER QUIRE—5 CTS. EACH

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BRING IN YOUR OLD RAGS.

Bring in your Old Copper!
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Bring in your Old Iron!
Bring in your Old Lead!
Bring in your Old Zinc!
And get the highest price, in CASH!
mar14-tf WEST & CO., Robert-st., St. Paul.

RULING

Of all kinds done to order promptly at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Drewry & Scotten has been this day dissolved by consent. The business in future will be carried on under the firm name of Drewry & Greig, who receive and pay all debts belonging to the late firm.
EDWARD DREWRY,
jy24-tf GEORGE SCOTTEN.

Dry Goods.

146.

FOR CHEAP

DRY GOODS

GO TO

L. C. BURT'S,

146 Third Street.

oc20-1y

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SILK and CLOTH

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS

AND

CIRCULARS,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

FROM

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Which we will be glad to show to all

Wishing to Purchase

Also, a general stock of

DRY GOODS!

WHICH, WE ARE SELLING LOW AT

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

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mh24-1y

Boots & Shoes.

NEW GAITERS & BALMORALS

I have just received by express a very fine assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Fine Gaiters

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Which I can recommend with much confidence. Very small profits and very quick sales, is the order with me.

JOHN HUBEL,

ap10-1y Kilpatrick's old place.

FIRST OF THE SEASON

NEW

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just Received at

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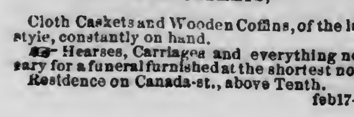
UNDERTAKER



Third Street, St. Paul, Min.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,

Cloth Caskets and Wooden Coffins, of the latest style, constantly on hand.

Hearses, Carriages and everything necessary for a funeral furnished at the shortest notice. Residence on Canada-st., above Tenth.

feb17-1y

Groceries.

C. E. FROST & CO.,

Offer for sale a full stock of

Groceries & Provisions, Hams and Shoulders

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Hams retail at 16c; Shoulders 13c; Rio Coffee at 45c, and Sugar, Molasses and everything else very cheap, on Wabashaw street, near the Bridge. feb18-1y

WINES AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
SPARKLING CATAWBA

And all other Articles in our line of business

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

my19 Sibley Block.

CHAS. A. B. WEIDE. JOS. R. WEIDE.

CHAS. WEIDE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

Groceries, Segars and Tobaccos.

No. 137 Third Street,

SAINT PAUL, - - - - MINNESOTA

ap17-1y

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

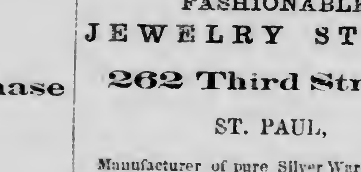
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourt street.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge. dec2'63-1y

Watches and Jewelry.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S



FASHIONABLE

JEWELRY STORE,

262 Third Street,

ST. PAUL,

Manufacturer of pure Silver Ware, and Solid Gold Jewelry. Hair Work. all kinds of Army Badges, &c. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, rich Silver Ware Plated Goods, &c., &c. The oldest established House in St. Paul.

My stock is now complete and much larger than any other establishment of the kind this side of Chicago. I have in store a very large assortment of American Watches, fresh from the factory, which will be sold at factory prices. Also, 100 cases of

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES,

Of which I am the authorized Agent. Also, the largest wholesale stock of various kinds of

Yankee Clocks,

Which will be sold at a small advance from eastern prices. No pains will be spared to increase my large and extensive trade and meet the demands of all.

I never advertise goods that I have not got.

All Goods WARRANTED to be precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

A full supply of Watch material always on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All kinds of new wheels and parts of the Watch manufactured to order for the trade, at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, and near the Postoffice.

mh28-tf D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

MARVIN'S

Crockery Importing House,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1864.

On hand, and to arrive, a large and complete stock of

CROCKERY,

China and Glassware,

CARBON OIL

AND

LAMP GOODS,

Of every description.

Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated and

Brittannia Ware,

Water Coolers, Japanned Toilet Sets, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

RICHARD MARVIN,

189 and 191 Third-st., and Bench-st., near the Bridge

sept

DR. L. H. DORPHLEY SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Paul, that he has opened an office in Rogers' Block, over the Express Office. New and improved artificial Teeth inserted on Vulcanite Plate, which for beauty, comfort, durability and cheapness far excel anything now in use. Teeth also inserted on Gold and Silver and warranted to give satisfaction.

Extracting, filling and all operations on the Teeth done in a superior manner, with little pain and on moderate terms.

L. H. D. is prepared to furnish Dentists with every variety of Teeth from the best manufactories in the United States, and at Eastern prices.

jy17-3m

NEW BOOKS.

McClellan's Reports, bound, price $2.50.
Counsel and Comfort, by the Country Parson $1.50.
The Campaigner, by Jean Paul, $1.50.
Warrington, by author of Rutlage, $1.50.
Industrial Biography, by Smiles, $1.25.
Hannah Thursby, by Bayard Taylor, $1 50.
Game of Authors and Poets, Soldiers' Portfolios, Casey's Infantry Tactics, Cook's Cavalry Tactics. New supplies of the above

At Combs' Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

An elegant French edition of Fleming & Tibbin's English and French Dictionary, 2 vols. For sale at a bargain, at

jan29 COMBS' BOOKSTORE.

OSCAR F. FORD, Justice of the Peace, Jackson-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., St. Paul, Minnesota. Collections for residents and non-residents promptly attended to. je18-6m

Recruits Wanted.

500 RECRUITS WANTED!

FOR THE

Veteran 5th Minnesota Infantry.

By enlisting in this Regiment, Government bounties will be secured as follows:

$100 FOR ONE YEAR MEN,

$200 FOR TWO YEAR MEN,

$300 FOR THREE YEAR MEN.

The city of St. Paul gives a local bounty of $150 to each volunteer who is credited to said city, irrespective of term of enlistment.

A recent act of Congress has increased the pay of privates to $16 per month, which makes an aggregate of pay and bounties as follows:

$442 FOR ONE YEAR,

$734 FOR TWO YEARS,

$1026 FOR THREE YEARS

Besides Subsistence and Clothing.

Persons desiring to enlist in the above mentioned Regiment, can report to Capt. A. P. French, or the undersigned, who are detailed as recruiting officers for Minnesota, with their Headquarters at cor. Washington and Third streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. C. BECHT, Major,

jy22-1st 5th Minnesota Vet. Regiment.

Millinery, &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

—AT—

MISS S. WILSON'S.

I now offer my entire stock of Millinery, Linings, Trimmings, Embroidery's, Hosiery, Woolen Goods and notions at a sacrifice, to close out the stock. It must be sold, either Wholesale or Retail. Merchants and Milliners would save money by calling early. I will sell much

Lower than New York Prices,

Or to any one wishing to engage in the business I will sell my

Entire Stock at a Bargain.

This is a splendid opening; good location, and good trade established.

Address: MISS S. WILSON,

au4- St. Paul, Minnesota.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING

AT

DUGAN'S,

THIRD STREET, - - - - ST. PAUL,

On Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Ladies we are now opening the largest stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings ever shown in St. Paul, and prices very moderate indeed. 200 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets, from 50c to $20; 100 doz. Hats, at prices that will please the customers. Those who love the little ones will be delighted. The imported Hat for children are beautiful. 70 doz. Shaker Hoods, from 25 to 70c each. The Ribbons and Flowers are perfectly elegant ornaments, such as Humming Birds, Birds Nests, Birds of Paradise, Butterflies, Shell Ornaments, Sea Shells, and hundreds of fixings used in the East, are now open. Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $50; Cloth Cloaks, Cloaking, and Ornaments in quantity; Dress Goods, Black Silks, Electic Skirts at cost, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Infant Fixings, Mourning Goods, Head-Dresses, Nets, Shell Combs, and Toilet Articles. Please call on Wednesday next, April 27th. Our show rooms are over the store, and free from sun and dust. It is a choice resort for ladies and children; they are saved the annoyance of the lower store. Our prices are lower than you could expect in such times, and we cannot be undersold by any house in the West.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. J. DUGAN,

ap8 Third-st., St. Paul.

JUST RECEIVED.

SILK AND LACE

MANTILLAS,

CLOTH SACKS

AND

CIRCULARS,

Genuine Thread Gimpnor and Valenciennes

LACES.

As usual, I will sell at a small advance on invoice price.

Mrs. J. B. LYGO.

ap30-1y

MINNESOTA HEADQUARTERS

IN NEW YORK

Is at the office of the Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways, 273 Broadway, where

Freight Contracts & Tickets

to all parts of the west can be had. A complete file of all the State papers is kept at this office in connection with the State Register.

JOSEPH W. PRINCE, Contracting Agent.

Mark packages 'D. & M. R. R., via S Bridge.' je25-3m

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Will also sell on commission Farms, Wild Land, Stores, Houses and City Lots. January 30th. 1864.—d&wly.

UNITED STATES

PENSION AGENCY

AT

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

Office in Rogers' Block, 3d-st., near the Bridge, Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

All letters to the office must inclose stamps to pay return postage. ROBERT P. LEWIS,

no1-d tw&wly Pension Agent.

SHERWOOD'S

Patent Wire Gauze Strainers,

A Great Refiner and Saver of Coffee, Tea & Sugar, as by its use a cup of this beverage is made so clear from all dregs that no portion of it need be wasted in the slop-bowl. In fact its practical utility must be too obvious to the lover of good tea or coffee to require a lengthy recommendation.

THE HANDLE STRAINER

Is for straining Nursery and Fancy Drinks, Starch, Yeast, Blanc-Manges, Custards, Gravies, Syrups Jellies, and for sifting Sugar upon Fruit, Cakes, Pies, &c. Two sizes.

FOR SALE BY

POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN.

Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Carbon Oil and Lamps, Plated Ware and House Furnishing Goods, 115 THIRD ST., COR. O ROBERT, Saint Paul, Minn.

jan22-d wly

CARBON OIL

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale low,

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN &CO

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine have issued free FOUR of their most interesting Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York.

mh27-9m

STEAMER ST. CLOUD,

Will leave St. Paul daily at half-past one o'clock for Carver, arriving at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Carver at 5 A. M., and arrive at St. Paul at 10 A. M.

au2-1m HOUGHTON, Master.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, AUGUST 24, 1864.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS.

D. W. Voorhees and the O. A. K.

A Spicy Letter from Gen. Carrington.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug 20.—Some time since copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were found in the office of D. W. Voorhees at Terre Haute, which naturally led to the inference that they were the property of D. W. Voorhees. He has made a denial to Col. R. W. Thompson and to Gen. Carrington, which occasioned the following reply. That "the people may know the truth," and judge for themselves, we lay it before our readers:

LETTER FROM GEN. H. B. CARRINGTON TO D. W. VOORHEES.

INDIANOPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Member U. S. Congress, Terre Haute, Ind.:

I have received from you a copy of your letter to Col. R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal, and his reply. The following laconic note accompanies them:

GEN. CARRINGTON: As you published this falsehood in the newspapers, I shall expect you to correct it as Col. Thompson has done.
D. W. VOORHEES.

The assumption in the above is groundless. Your name is not mentioned by me in my reports, neither have I published anything about you whatever.

You insist upon my answering your note to Col. Thompson. The points you make, are:

1st. "That the office in which it is said these papers were found, had not been occupied by you, or by any one connected with you, or been in any way under your control since last November."

2d. You "desire to ascertain whether the circumstances connected with the discovery of those papers in that office led to the supposition that you placed them there, or was even aware of their existence?"

You desire this, "that the people may know the truth," and "not that you attach any particular importance to the documents."

The papers referred to are 112 copies of the Ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable Order, aiming to overturn the Government of the United States, of which you are a member.

The gentlemen who found "these papers," told me they were found in your office.

The following are "some of the circumstances" that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had declined re-nomination for Congress, and the office was reported as not for rent, as late as April 1864.

The Ritual had been issued in the Autumn of 1863. Your Congressional documents were in the office where "these papers" were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the "John Brown" sheech, were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Senator Wall of New Jersey, under his frank, indorsing a proposition to furnish you with 20,000 stand of Garibaldi rifles just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of J. J. Bingham who asks you "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay," and says that "you must have sources of information which he has not," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that a certain New York Journal "is wonderfully exercised about secret anti-war movements, and tremble in their boots in view of the terrible reaction which is sure to await them," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that "the Democracy are fast stiffening up when this war is to be openly declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro," "which will arouse another section of the country to arms," and declaring "that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of J. Hardesty, who "wants you to have that hundred thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," were in the office where this ritual was found.

The correspondene of C. L. Vallandigham, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready," and fixing a point on "the Lima road" at "which to meet you," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State, declaring "that he would like, to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistence to all attempts to keep ours a united people by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the Democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of W. S. Walker, who "keeps out of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies," inclosing the oath of the K. G. C's., prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where these papers were found.

The petition of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees and Benjamin Wood in favor of two Republics, and a united South, was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Campbell, who says the "Democracy were once not afraid to let their purposes out to daylight;" but that "now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent," were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that "your credentials as member of the 38th Congress have been received and filed in the proper office," and for you "to come on," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Gorge H. Pendleton, which states that Etheridge's plan to organize Congress, viz: "to elect himself Clerk and Cox as Speaker," though he (Pendleton) will not facilitate the re-nomination of any man as Clerk whose programme is for *his* defeat as Speaker," "suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ears of Etheridge, to reciprocate favors and opposition," and do this *authoritatively*, but not as from him, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. McDonald, who had an interview with Perkins, "in one of his (Perkins') lucid intervals" with regard to "the discovery of the North-west passage" by Perkins, for which he claimed the credit, etc, was in the office where "these papers" were found.

And of B. W. Hanna, who wants a good place in the regular army; and so of Hannegan, and so of W. J. Pierce, who "will show the Beasts that Lincoln has turned out to be *monsters* in 1864;" and so of Bigger and Devlin and Dodd, &c., whose said correspondence was in the office where these papers were found.

These are some of "the circumstances" that led me to believe that "these papers," the Ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

I looked upon these circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and not as a statesman, and innocently supposed that such papers as these, if spared from the fire, would be in the possession of the owner, and that the office of the owner would be the place where these papers would be found.

And yet, with Col. Thompson, I cheerfully accept your denial, and so respond as you request, "that the people may know the truth."

Your well-wisher,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Patent Medicines, &c.

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will cure

TICKLING in the THROAT,

Coughs,

INFLUENZA,

WHOOPING COUGH,

Or Relieve Consumptive Cough,

As quick as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

Have been sold in its native town, and not a SINGLE INSTANCE OF ITS FAILURE IS KNOWN.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from

Eminent Physicians,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It Does Not Dry Up a Cough,

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES WILL INVARIABLY CURE

Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough!!

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will Guarantee a Cure,

IF TAKEN IN SEASON.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

It is within the reach of all the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO, PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Connecticut.

LORD & SMITH,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,

san&tu my17 1y 23 *Lake Street, Chicago.*

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon. Being now used to the exclusion of all other Bitters in more than fifty United States Army Hospitals, and millions of private families, and is the only popular medicine which has been especially EXEMPTED FROM STAMP TAX by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard REMEDY by the medical profession.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

They are made of ingredients well known and approved by the medical profession, as having powerful tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strengthening properties to correct the bilious derangement of the system, and act like a charm when taken according to direction, as a remedy for the following diseases:—Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Affections, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit Sallow Complexion.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

FOR

Headache, Costiveness, and kindred diseases, arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels. Let every one try these agreeable bitters; once tried and used, they will recommend them with confidence to all others who are in need of a wholesome, agreeable and effectual tonic. The rapidly increasing demand for these Bitters has induced me to give them publicity, so that thousands who have not used them, may try them and be convinced of their efficacy.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

Ladies, who have tried and found most other Stomach Bitters too bitter, unpalatable and too highly medicated for their delicate taste, please give these a trial, and you will not be without them. They will give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system. If your druggist or tradesman has not got these Bitters, have him send for them. Remember the name, and take no other,

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

The composition of Dr. Swain's Bitters, having been made public through the columns of Medical Journals, and having been adopted as a standard remedy by the Medical Profession, are by the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.

DR. C. H. SWAIN, Proprietor.

OFFICES.—{ 375 Broadway, New York. 34 South Water-st., Chicago.

C. A. COOK, General Agent for the West, Office, 20 Market Street, Chicago.

SOLD IN ST. PAUL BY

E. H. BIGGS, DRUGGIST.

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Musical Instruments, &c.

MUNGER BROS.,

Music Dealers

Concert Hall Block,

Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota'

SOLE AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY & SONS,

CHICKERING,

United Piano Fortes,

CALENBORG & VAUPEL,

FISCHER'S AND

GROVESTEIN'S PIANOS

Also, Prince's Melodeons and School Organs and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. All the above instruments at Manufacturers' prices.

We keep constantly on hand the *only complete stock of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise in the North-West.*

Church Organs, Melodeons and Pianos tuned and repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments sold by us are fully warranted. jan29-1y

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

F. O. WILDER, & CO.

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., &c., No. 230 Third-st., corner of St. Peter-st., St. Paul, Minnesota. Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos, Also, the Prrior Gem

Mr. Wilder is a Piano-Maker, and has been in the business over 20 years, and will sell nothing but first-class instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all Pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired Lesson given on the Piano and Melodeon,

no26-d&wly

Dry Goods.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

PACIFIC LAWNS

SELLING AT

35 CENTS

AT

CAMP'S.

ALSO

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF

NEW YORK

CLOAKS!!!

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS,

Waterproofs, &c.

SELLING CHEAP.

JOHN H. CAMP.

142 Third Street.

feb24-1y

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding Gold is said to be quoted at 2.35, we have great confidence in

GREENBACKS,

And now propose to sell our entire stock of

Summer Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

AT APRIL PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY

For the Next 60 Days.

We will not advance our prices as goods go up in New York, in order to

Close Out Our Entire Stock,

But no goods will be sold at the above low prices unless for the CASH ON DELIVERY.

CATHCART & CO.,

132 Third Street,

my15-4m ST. PAUL, MIN.

Hotels.

SAWYER HOUSE.

Corner of Myrtle and Second-Sts.,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

A. & J. LOWEL, - - - Proprietors

This House has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the North-west, together with the romantic surroundings of the city. The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to and from the house, free of charge. As a place of SUMMER RESORT, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Innumerable Lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of Fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game, desirable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists. Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns. Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from ½ to 3 miles in width. A good bar, stocked with the choicest liquors, attached to the house.

Terms as low as at any other first-class Hotel. ap2-tf

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

Corner Broome-St. and Bowery, NEW YORK.

On the European plan. Accommodations for two hundred guests.

je21-1y J. F. DARROW, Proprietor.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan,

Opposite the City Hall Park, COR. OF FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK.

Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms, and Barber Shop, Bed-Rooms warmed gratis, and only one bed in a room. Do not believe runners or hackmen who say we are full. Servants are not allowed to receive perquisites. ap19-1y

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

AND

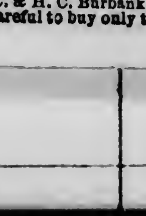
All Kinds of Traveling Bags,

A large lot just received at

C. PROAL'S

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

7my14 Cor. Third and Robert-sts.



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STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS,

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14

Burbank's Column.

1864.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally to the following advertisement, comprising some of the leading articles, which, (with increased facilities,) we offer to the trade:

500 bbls. Rectified Whisky.
100 bbls. Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
10 bbls. Holland Gin.
20 bbls. Neutral Spirits.
10 pipes and eighths do. Cognlac Brandy.
25 ¼ pipes Cherry, Madeira and Port Wine.
50 baskets Champagne.
60 cases Claret and Sauterne Wine.
500 M choice brands Cigars.
300 cases Cove Oysters.
50 cases ¼ and ½ Sardines.
50 packages Prunes.
10 bbls. Zante Currants.
50 hogsheads Brown Sugar.
250 bbls. Refined Sugar.
200 packages Molasses and Syrups.
25 bags Pepper and Spice.
250 boxes Government do., assorted.
500 M G. D. Caps.
1000 sacks Salt.
15000 lbs. Bar Lead.
100 boxes Babbitt's and De Land's Saleratus.
1000 kegs of Nails and Spikes.
500 boxes assorted Window Glass.
25 cases Flasks.
500 coils Manilla Rope.
100 dozen Bed Cords.
25 pairs assorted Blocks.
50 bales Oakum.
10 barrels Pitch.
1000 packages Wagon Gear.
100 barrels Carbon Oil.
500 dozen Painted Pails and Tubs.
100 barrels Dried Fruits, assorted.
250 packages assorted Teas.
25 sacks Rio Coffee.
100 barrels Ground Coffee.
50 sacks Old Government Java Coffee.
300 packages, assorted brands, Plug Tobacco.
200 barrels Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco.
40 kegs Gold Leaf Tobacco.
250 boxes Soap.
200 boxes assorted Candles.

"SAMPLES"

Of the above articles our friends will always find us ready and willing to shew them.

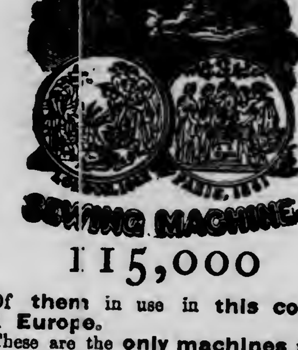
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

Corner of Lower Levee and Sibley street,

my21-tf St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's



115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Agencies.

M. P. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent,

THIRD-ST.,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Policies issued in the following New York Companies:

Lorillard, Metropolitan Niagara, Phenix,

AND MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW JERSEY.

Combined cash assets over $6,500,000

dec11-t nov10'64

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SETTLERS ON RAILROAD LANDS.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., Land Department, St. Paul, April 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming lands granted to the Territory of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1857, to aid in the construction of a line of railroad from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, by virtue of settlements made at and prior to the time when the line of said road was definitely fixed, with a view to pre-empt and who have continued to occupy the same, that this company has acquired the title to the lands in ranges twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, being the lands in the counties of Hennepin, Carver and Wright, and that all persons claiming the right to purchase said lands at Government price, must make application therefor and proof of their right to purchase, within six months from date hereof at this office.

GEORGE L. BECKER,

Land Commissioner, First Division,

ap26-tf St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.

ADAMS' PATENT GRAINING MACHINE.

Williams & Bro. having secured the right of this Machine for

RAMSEY COUNTY,

Beg leave to inform the Public that we are now prepared to do GRAININ

Better, Cheaper and Quicker,

Than can possibly be done by the old method This machine produces FAC SIMILES of the wood intended to be represented.

WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

General House & Sign Painters,

au4-dtf opp. P. O., 3d Street, St. Paul.

CORDAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

Hardware.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED TO ALL

Purchasers of Stove,

STOVE WARE,

TINNERS' STOCK, &c.

TIN WARE sold to the trade at Chicago prices

Also, sole agent for

P. P. STEWART'S

CELEBRATED SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which Has No Equal.

It will pay for itself in the saving of fuel, besides the many comforts and conveniences it affords to all good Housewives.

ALL STOVES ARE WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Call and examine Stock and Prices.

N. B. HARWOOD.

mh26-1y

G. W. NICOLS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware,

TINNERS' STOCK. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.,

Are now receiving a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Having secured the services of a first-rate mechanic from an Eastern city, as foreman in the manufacturing department of their business, they give particular attention to

Plumbing, Roofing, Guttering,

And all work of that sort.

Warranted to give satisfaction.

feb17-1y 340 Third Street.

DEERE'S

CELEBRATED

MOLINE PLOWS,

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,

my20-tf Agents for St. Paul.

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COPPER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK,

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO, au2? 1y

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH.

A FAST FREIGHT LINE

NEW YORK & BOSTON,

TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST

At Regular Railroad Rates.

Delivered Free of Cartage.

The Great Western Dispatch

Is a Fast Freight Line established by the United States Express Company for

Transporting Merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express Charges.

And is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. Great Western Dispatch Freight is shipped

WITH ONLY TWO TRANSFERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN OR LA CROSSE,

Making better time than any other line except the regular Express Company.

Freight Bills are Collected by our Local Agent, and in no case are patrons of the Dispatch sent to Steamboats for reclamation.

M. H. HOVEY, Agent,
291 Broadway, New York.
GEO. J. DOCKRAY, Agent,
60 Washington St., Boston.
W. H. Perry, Superintendent,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All damages and overcharges promptly settled by

WILLIAM CONSTANS, Agent.

Saint Paul.

a15-d3m Cor. Jackson Street and Levee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

FOR

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, AND ALL PARTS OF THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Two Daily Trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express 6.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Chicago at 3.45 P. M.; Fulton at 4.00 P. M.; Burlington at 8.05 P. M.; Quincy at 10.15 P. M.; St Louis 6.10 A. M.; Indianapolis at 3.40 A. M.; Cairo at 5 00 A. M., and Cincinnati at 10.15 A. M.

Night Express at 6.15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Chicago 3 10 A. M.; Fulton at 3 00; Burlington at 7.00 A. M.; Quincy at 9.35 A. M.; Keokuk at 12.00 M.; St. Louis at 1.15 P. M.; Indianapolis 7.00 P. M.; Cairo 5.00 P. M.; Cincinnati 12.15 A. M.

Trains connect at Chicago with all Eastern Lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Eastern Cities. Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis. Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and intermediate points will find this the only direct route.

Passengers for Chicago and Eastern Cities will find this the most comfortable route.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For through Tickets, apply to

ORRIN CURTIS, St. Paul.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Chicago,
W. A. GREEN, Traveling Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR.
jy7-4m Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6.30 a. m.—(Sundays excepted,) arrives at Detroit at 6.30 P. M.; Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Suspension Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo, 4.30 A. M.; Albany, 3.45 P. M.; New York, 9.30 P. M.; Boston, 12.50 A. M.

5.40 p. m.—(Saturdays excepted,) arrives at Detroit at 6.00 A. M.; Toronto, 4.45 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, 4.45 P. M.; Buffalo, 5.00 P. M.; Albany, 5.45 A. M.; New York, 11.50 A. M.; Boston, 4.00 P. M.

10.00 p. m.—(Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) arrives at Detroit 10.00 A. M.; Toronto, 9.05 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, 9.10 P. M.; Albany, 8.40 A. M.; New York, 2.45 P. M.; Boston 5.00 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M., Mail Train; 10 P. M. Fast Express.

The 10 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATING AND WARMING APPARATUS on all Cars of this Company. An elegant Smokers' Car, with Euchre Tables has lately been added to our Day Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

Through tickets for sale at all Principal offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWROTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago

DR. DE MONTREVILLE, DENTIST,

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET,

FIRST BUILDING WEST OF POST OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

mh1-1y

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

For the benefit of strangers and others, we publish to-day the following Directory of Churches in our city. The clergy will please inform us from time to time, of any changes in the hours of service, &c.

BAPTIST.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—On the corner of Eighth and Waconta streets. Organized Dec., 1849—Rev. J. D. Pope, Pastor. Residence, Canada street, between Tenth and Pearl. Hours of service, 10:30 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:15 P. M.; Geo. W. Prescott, Superintendent. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 P. M.

CATHOLIC.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL.—On the corner of St. Peter and Sixth streets. Rt. Rev. T. L. Grace, V. Rev. A. Ravoux, Rev. A. Oster, Rev. L. E. Caillet, Rev. John Ireland. Service for English congregation at 7 and 10:30, A. M.; for French congregation at 9 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30, A. M., and Vespers at 3:30 P. M.

ASSUMPTION CHURCH (GERMAN.)—Ninth st., West of St. Peter. Rev. Clement Staub, Rev. Bernard Gahr. Services at 7 and 10 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY—St. Anthony Hill. V. Rev. Demetrius Marogna.

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—On Goodrich street, near the International Hotel. Organized 1858—Rev. J. F. Dudley, Pastor; Residence, 7th street. Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 M.

EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL CHURCH.—Corner of Ninth and Olive streets. Organized 1857—Rev. A. B. Paterson, D. D., Rector. Residence on the Stillwater road. Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—On Cedar street, near Third. Organized 1851—Rev. S. Y. McMasters, D. D., Rector. Residence near Minnesota House, on Fifth street. Hours of service, 10:30 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Meeting Friday at 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERAN.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Corner Tenth and Pine streets. Rev. Leonard Von Wohl, Pastor.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Corner of Wabashaw and Tenth streets. Established in 1855. Rev. G. Fachtmann, Pastor. Residence, corner Sixth and College streets. Services, 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 2 P. M.

METHODIST.

JACKSON STREET CHURCH.—On the corner of Ninth and Jackson streets. Organized Dec., 1848—Rev. J. N. Martin, Pastor. Residence, cor. of Jackson and Seventh streets. Hours of service, 10:30 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.; E. H. Fitz, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MARKET STREET CHURCH.—On Market street, near the Post Office. Organized Dec., 1848—Rev. Andrew J. Nelson, Pastor. Residence on the corner of Walnut and Oak streets. Hours of service, 10 30, A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School, 2½ P. M.—James H. Murray, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7 P. M.

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.—On the corner of Rosabel and Sixth streets. Organized 1852—Rev. F. W. Traeger, Pastor. Residence near the church. Hours of service 10 30, A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 9, A. M., F. Knautt. Superintendent. Preaching Wednesday at 7 30, P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday, at 7 30 P. M.

NORWEGIAN CHURCH.—Corner of Tenth and Temperance street. Rev. Shogreen, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On the corner of Third and St. Peter streets. Organized 1849—Rev. John Mattocks, Pastor. Residence, Canada street. Hours of service, 10 30, A. M. and 8, P. M. Sabbath school at 2, P. M.—D. W. Ingersoll, Superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 7 30, P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Near the Capitol. Organized 1852—Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer, Pastor. Residence, corner Summit Avenue and St. Peter streets. Hours of service 10 30, A. M. and 7 30, P. M. Sabbath school at 9, A. M.—T. Simonton, Superintendent. Lecture Wednesday, at 7, P. M.

HOUSE OF HOPE.—On Walnut street, above Fort. Organized, December 1855—Rev. F. A. Noble, Pastor. Residence, Oak street. Hours of service, 10 30, A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.—H. Knox Taylor, Superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7 30, P. M.

THE CITY

The Assassination Case.—John Pendergast was arraigned before the Police Court yesterday, on charge of shooting Mr. Otis of the *Pioneer*, with intent to murder, being the preliminary hearing. Wm. H. Grant appeared for the defence; S. M. Flint and J. P. Kidder for the State.

Mr. Otis testified to the attack on him, and that it was made with a deadly weapon, to the danger of his life, and with the evident intent to take the same.

At the conclusion of the case Justice McElrath held the defendant to bail in the sum of $600. Up to a late hour last night he had not procured it, but had made arrangements to do so.

In common with many others, we are surprised at the small amount of bail required. For a trivial larceny case, or some offence of that grade, $600 might be enough. But for a deliberate attempt to take a man's life, it seems an amount almost contemptible in comparison with the heinousness of the crime. The object of bail is not to oppress the defendant, nor should it be made oppressive. But it should be of an amount sufficient to protect society from crime, and when placed so low that criminals laugh at it, and consider it of no account, a great safeguard to the peace and order of society is lost. We hope that human life is not to be rated so low and cheap that $600 is to be the price of the taking, whether the attempt be successful or unsuccessful.

A man is quietly seated in his office, when he is attacked by an enemy who endeavors, but fails, fortunately, to take his life. The penalty for this offence is from one to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, or from $100 to $1,000 fine. Yet by getting the bail at a small sum, the criminal can afford to forfeit it, and turn up *non est* on trial day.

As long as laws are faithfully executed, the public will feel satisfied. It is only a belief that criminals are protected, and society is not, that leads to lynch law and other abuses. But we feel sure there will never be any occasion for them here. We have pointed out the evil to which we were drifting, and hope that in future there will be no occasion to refer to the subject again.

An Elegant Residence—*S. R. Champlin's Villa.*—There is nothing that is so good an evidence of the advancement of our city in wealth, thrift, and social culture than the multiplication of fine residences. Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances attending building the past two seasons, there have been quite a number of really elegant villas erected, which we propose to mention from time to time.

The residence of S. R. Champlin, Esq., on Munroe street, in the 5th ward, nearly opposite the Bass' property, is one of these. So quietly has it risen in the thick grove of trees that embowers it, that but few would notice it, unless near by.

It faces to the west, and is an elegant villa, in the Italian style. The material is blue limestone. The main house is 43 front by 24 deep, with an L of 26 feet square, and is 2½ stories in height. A fine veranda covers the front, and a part of the L. There are some 15 or 16 rooms in the three stories, all spacious and well lit. They are finished in a hard coat, and in the front hall and parlors a fine ornamental cornice of plaster of Paris has been moulded on. The apartments are very conveniently arranged.

The basement is high and airy, and is divided into several rooms, with various conveniences for storing vegetables and other articles. The building will be warmed by a hot air furnace, and lit with gas, and is laid with hot and cold water pipes.

The building was designed by A. F. Knight, and is being built under the superintendence of Mr. Degraw. The estimated cost is $12,000. It will be completed in a few weeks.

The grounds around the house are very handsome, sloping away to Trout brook, and are covered with a shady grove.

On the lot adjoining, Mr. Champlin's partner, Theo. Borup, Esq., designs erecting a similar villa next season.

Religious Notices.—The Rev. Hollis Read, Agent of the National Freedman's Relief Association, will speak in behalf of the Freedmen, in the Central Church, near the Capitol, on Sabbath afternoon, at 3½ P. M. A collection will be taken up.

Rev. Calvin S. Hendricks will preach this morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, at halfpast ten o'clock.

The services in the Baptist Church will be suspended until further notice. Sabbath School continued at the usual hour

In nearly every veteran regiment that comes home, there are more or less bad men, who get into trouble and bring a stain on their comrades. Peter LeClaire, a veteran of the Third, is one of these. He was found guilty, at the Police Court, yesterday, of stealing a stereoscope, valued at $4, from Martin's Photograph Gallery, and was sent to jail for three weeks, in default of $15 to pay his fine.

STRONG, 225 3D ST., is in receipt of a splendid lot of Muslin Curtains, all widths of Hair Cloth, a few more Carpets. &c., &c., at his Carpet Hall.

JO HALL HAS JUST RECEIVED A FINE lot of Fresh Trout, the last of the season.

BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the government.

Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speed construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal state to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

Minneapolis Advert'sm'ts.

10 HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE

In the growing town of Minneapolis.

Also, a number of Building Lots, Improved Farms in Hennepin and the adjoining counties.

We are prepared to enter Land Warrants or Agricultural Scrip along the line of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

immediately after the sale in September next, and have now two competent surveyors engaged looking up the best and for entry in the counties of Wright, Meeker, McLeod, and Kandiyohi.

Circulars sent to all desiring them, and communications promptly answered.

McFARLANE, BURKE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Minneapolis, Minn.

a27-d1w*

100 HALF CHESTS CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

For sale at New York cost,

LAND FOR SALE.

All persons having land for sale, especially in the neighborhood of St. Paul, are invited to send the description and price to "The Minnesota Irish Emigrant Society," Box 250, St. Paul, so that the Society may be able to direct those who wish to purchase land. aug 9 2w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of H. M. SHAW, & CO., in the Hat, Cap, Furs and Gents Furnishing Goods business, wholesale and retail, in the City of St. Paul.

All debts due to or owing by Henry M. Shaw, will be receipted for and paid by him.

HENRY M. SHAW,
WM. B. REYNOLDS,
WM. B. SHAW.

St. Paul, Aug. 23, 1864. a24-d3t

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the largely increased and constantly increasing expense of publishing our Papers, we have been obliged to, and shall hereafter charge for publishing all calls for Political or Public Meetings, Society Notices, Religious Announcements, Obituary and Marriage Notices, at the following rates:

Obituary Notices (simple announcement of death only,) 25 cents each. All other notices (when not exceeding five lines,) 50 cents each; for each additional line, TEN CENTS for the first insertion and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion. These reasonable charges will hardly pay the actual cost to us for the work.

We have heretofore given publicity to notices of the kind alluded to, gratuitously, but justice to ourselves requires that we shall do so no longer.

Persons bringing or sending in such notices, should bear in mind that they will not be inserted unless the pay for each insertion accompanies the copy.

PRESS PRINTING CO.
PIONEER PRINTING CO.

May 14th, 1864.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WORMS! WORMS!!—MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—Thousands of children die yearly from WORMS whose lives might be saved. Mothers use DR. CHURCHILL'S WORM LOZENGES which will surely kill and expel them from your children. Children will eat them as readily as any candy. For Coughs, Colds, &c., use Shield's Compound Cough Lozenges, the most pleasant and effectual remedy discovered.

For sale by all Druggists.

EDWARD H. BIGGS, Agent for Saint Paul, Min.

jy1-d tw&w

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—On and after Monday August 22d, the Ticket Offices of the different Packet Companies will open at 1 o'clock P. M., and remain open until the departure of the boat. Of this passengers will please take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Offices closed on Sunday.

C. L. WOOD, Ag't La Crosse line.
O. CURTIS, Ag't N. W. Packet Co.

dtf.

UNION HALL.—George Benz proprietor. This Hall has lately been refitted in a manner making it the finest place of resort in the city. Mr. Benz has introduced three of Phelan's fine marble bed Billiard Tables in the Hall, and has created a splendid patent air fountain for Ales and Porter on draught. The Bar is always supplied with the finest Liquors and Cigars. He keeps constantly on draught Philadelphia Ales and Porter. Genuine Reinish wines (direct importation) from Germany—all the vintages—on hand. Extra fine Brandies, Sherry wine, Port wine, (for medical purposes,) by the bottle or gallon.

e28-d1y

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE R. R. AND STEAMSHIP LINE Western Agency, corner Main and Wisconsin-sts., Milwaukee, June 10th, 1864.—O. CURTIS, Esq., *Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have succeeded in making a change by which connections are made both ways by our line and the Prairie du Chien. Our boat hereafter will leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., or on arrival of Prairie du Chien train, which is due at six P. M. When that train is on time, our boat will NEVER LEAVE until we get passengers and baggage from trains. This is reliable. Please advise your passengers and do us all the good you can.

C. D. PALMER, Gen. West'n Pass. Agent.

je14-tf

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Spring Chickens, Brook Trout, Pigeons, Chops, Steaks, &c. every day at the restaurant tables. Chicken Soup at the 11 o'clock lunch every day. Fresh Cucumbers every day. Ice Cream at all hours—every variety. Separate entrance and room for ladies. d1m

THE place to buy clothing is at Eastwood & Morrison's. They have a fine stock of light and dark cassimere pants and vests. Fine black cloth coats; also fancy and plain cassimeres, made up in the best style and latest fashions, which they will sell at very low prices. Give them a call and see for yourselves. They will sell the above at wholesale or retail, at prices lower than the same can be purchased in the West. Rogers' Block, eight doors above the bridge.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Saint Paul, is now fully organized for the transaction of a general Banking business with a Capital of **$250,000.** The Bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States, and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, &c., &c.

OFFICERS.
J. E. THOMPSON, President.
T. A. HARRISON, Vice President.
HORACE THOMPSON, Cashier.
CHAS. SCHEFFER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
T. A. Harrison, J. C. Burbank,
Horace Thompson, Charles Scheffer,
H. G. Harrison, J. E. Thompson.

jan30-tf

PRESS BOOK BINDERY.—We take occasion to inform our friends and the public that we have in connection with this office one of the best BOOK BINDERIES and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORIES in the North-West, and are prepared to do RULING and BINDING as desired MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., bound in any style required, and OLD BOOKS re-bound at short notice. Ledgers, Journals and Blank Books, for Railroads, Steamboats, Banking Houses, &c., manufactured on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ap2-d&wly

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, offers the most liberal advantages to parties desiring to effect insurance.

REV. EDW'D. EGGLESTON, STATE AGENT FOR MINNESOTA,

th no19-t sept 2'64 St. Paul.

Passengers by the Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth line will leave on the G. H Gray daily and connect with the lower boat at Prescott. tf

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, Saint Paul, August 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., September 5th, 1864, for the delivery at the Capitol of

125 Cords of Wood.

The wood must be of good quality of body oak cut at least one year, and to be delivered as required by the State Treasurer.

Payment to be made in U. S. Notes.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of State.

au2-d&tw4w

HUMAN HAIR.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF HUMAN HAIR WANTED, At Franklin's, Bridge Square, FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID.

WIGS, BANDS, SWITCHES, &c., made to order at short notice. Country orders by Express promptly attended to.

L. P. FRANKLIN, Bridge Square.

a23 d1m*

Headquarters, District of Minnesota Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, April 20th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.]

Hereafter all commissioned officers of the Army, arriving in this city on official business or otherwise, will immediately report in person or by letter, at the office of the *Assistant Adjutant General*, and furnish copies, if necessary, of papers showing by what authority they are here.

By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL H. H. SIBLEY.
R. C. OLIN, Assistant Adjutant General.

ap21-tf

Sealed Proposals.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 19th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate will be received at this office until

12 o'Clock, M,

SEPTEMBER THE 5TH, 1864,

For the delivery of

FORAGE AND STRAW

For Government use at the following military posts and stations, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS, (sacks included,)

20,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN, (sacks included,)

1,800 TONS OF HAY, AND

200 TONS OF STRAW.

AT SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

4,000 BUSHELS OF OATS, (sacks included.)

AT FT. ABERCROMBIE, D.T.,

12,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

4,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN.

AT POMME DE TERRE, ALEXANDRIA, & SAUK CENTRE, EACH,

2,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

800 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,

125 TONS HAY.

Delivery of Oats, Hay and Straw to commence on or before the first day of October, 1864, and to continue monthly, in such quantities as the undersigned may direct, or the necessities of the service may require, until the whole amount be delivered.

Delivery of Corn to commence on or before the first of December, and continue in like manner. Oats and corn to be delivered in the Government granaries; Hay and Straw to be stacked in the forage yards.

All of the above articles must be of good merchantable quality, and subject to such inspection as the undersigned may deem necessary, the expenses attending which to be borne by the contractor. No coarse or overgrown grass, or any that has been injured by frost will be received.

Bids for each article at each place must be on separate sheets of paper; must have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below, attached to each, the responsibility of guarantors in all cases to be vouched for by the certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, and ——, of the County of ——, State of Minn., do hereby guarantee that ——, is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

No bids for Corn or Oats will be considered for less amounts than 500 bushels; for Hay, for less amounts than 100 tons, or for Straw, for less than 50 tons.

A bond with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the supplies delivered, except that one-third of each article shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

All Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have hitherto failed to comply with their proposals or contracts; or who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be rejected.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing ——," (the article bid for,) at ——," (the place bid for,) and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster, Dist. Minn.

Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co's.

NOTE.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

a20-td

FINE OLD WHISKEY.

FIFTY BARRELS PURE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY.

For sale by J. I. BEAUMONT.

THE NATIONAL PATENT OFFICE

SNYDER & WALTERS,

229 Broadway, N. Y.,

PATENT SOLICITING HOUSE AND PATENT COMMISSION HOUSE COMBINED!

Soliciting—This Company will act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this country and Europe on the most reasonable terms. Conduct Infringment Cases—and procure renewals of Patents.

Our Exhibition Rooms and Selling Department.—We respectfully submit to the public that ours is the only Responsible Soliciting House in the World that has an Exhibition Room, and *Efficient* and *Successful* Selling department attached. *On Patents taken out by us we require no advance Fee for Selling.*

We are in Regular Communication with upwards of 180 Patent Sellers throughout the country who depend wholly for their supply of Patents upon us. Our Exhibition Rooms (corner Broadway and Barclay Streets, in the very heart and centre of the City), are daily visited by numbers of Capitalists and men of Enterprize, seeking investments in valuable Patents, for the purpose of re-selling in subdivisions, while other and heavier Capitalists are always ready to purchase a useful Patent and engage in its manufacture, and thus secure a lucrative monopoly. These sources of demand that are daily augmenting are fully sufficient to absorb the entire supply of Patents now being issued, and *that at fair prices.*

Consignments of Patents for sale are respectfully *solicited.* Any information free. Responsible Agents wanted in every county and town who have fixed places of business—to such we will pay $30 per quarter, and 8 per cent. on all sales, to act as our Agents, for the explanation (one hour or more per day) of the models of such Patents as may be placed in their hands for sale. To good Salesmen who will give whole time to business, will pay $38 per month. Also traveling Agents wanted at a fair salary.

Agents will be required to give some satisfactory security or deposit the cost price of models, which will be refunded when returned. Address, enclosing stamp.

SNYDER & WALTERS, No. 229 Broadway

REFERENCES.—We, the undersigned, doing business in New York City, *do authorize* Joseph S. Walters and G. H. Snyder, comprising the firm of the National Patent Office, to refer to us, and believe they will conduct their business upon *strictly honorable principles.*

[Signed] *N. Y. February 29th.*

J. McKewen, Esq., Importer, 55 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City; W. L. Taylor, Esq., Banker, 76 Wall st., N. Y. City; Charles H. Voorhees, Esq., Banker, 48 Pine street, N. Y. City: Shepherd, Seward & Co., Importers, 214 Pearl st., N. Y. City; John Wilmot, Esq., Commission, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. City; John W. Kirby, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, 108 Broadway, N. Y. City; H. Arthur, Esq., British and American Exchange Banking Corporation, 63 Wall Street, N. Y. City; H. Dawes Smith, Esq., Chemical Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-sts., N. Y. City.

mh16-d&wly w f & sun

AGENTS! Look to your interests!—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retails for Two Dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW YORK. jan12-lyw

WANTED,

A GOOD WOOD TURNER.

Inquire of LLOYD & WANDALL, Faribault, Minn.

a20-tw1w*

Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

INGERSOLL'S.

We have received a

FINE STOCK OF NEW

DRESS GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

New and beautiful styles of

SPRING SHAWLS

AND

CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

&c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Merchants from the interior,

Paying Cash for Goods,

Will be able to buy of us at satisfactory prices.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Sept. 1:1y

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

S. COMSTOCK & CO.'S, NEW YORK STORE,

A LARGE VARIETY OF

NEW STYLES

IN

SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

Cloakings,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

Both Silk and Gingham;

Cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy and Plain;

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY, DOMESTICS,

HATS AND CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS, &c.,

All in want of

DRY GOODS,

Will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

S. COMSTOCK & CO., Minneapolis, near the Suspension Bridge.

P. S.—We are selling our large stock of CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes at Cost,

As we are going out of that branch of Trade.

Please give us a call and we will suit you in the quality and price. my25

CLOTHING.

A FINE STOCK OF

Light Woollen and Linen Goods

At Low Figures.

MARSEILLES VESTS,

At old prices. These goods are a bargain.

In short we have a large stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS of all grades suited to the season, which we are selling at a small advance over cost.

All our Goods are MARKED DOWN to the LOWEST PRICE, Which will be stated at once.

W. H. TEMPLE, Third-st.

my1-1y

Miscellaneous.

1-4 OF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF

REAL ESTATE

For Sale Cheap!

Great inducements offered to those having depreciated funds by investing in Real Estate that is bound to double in less than two years. A word to the wise is sufficient. Ira Bidwell, at his Real Estate Office on Third street, above Jackson, over Messrs. Bebby & Co.'s Cheap Wholesale Grocery Store, is still selling Real Estate at very reduced prices for Greenbacks and other depreciated funds.

ap1-tf IRA BIDWELL.

N. SINKS,

(Successor to L. C. KINESTON, Jackson Street.)

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Family Groceries and Provisions,

Will be constantly supplied with all kinds of Produce fresh from the country.

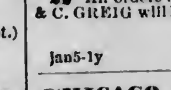
Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. jy25-d3m

$100 PER MONTH.—ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN THE ARMY AND EVERYWHERE ELSE, IN THE MOST LUCRATIVE BUSINESS KNOWN. Honorable and no risks. Address or apply to

T. & H. GAUGHAN, 116 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

jy3-3m

J. LAREAU,



UNDERTAKER,

Has a large lot of Coffins of all kinds, and zinc boxes, constantly on hand; and in the meantime don't forget that he promptly attends to Carpenter Jobbing. Fourth st., between Minnesota and Robert sts. my26

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus, (or Whites in females,) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action: purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor: thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the **Cherokee Remedy**, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gleet, Gonorrhea, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are restored to full vigor and strength.

Price, **Cherokee Remedy**, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, **Cherokee Injection**, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

All such orders must be sent to E. H. BIGGS, St. Paul, our General Agent.

Sold in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin Michigan, and Indiana.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Cherokee Cure!

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-Pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

For full particulars get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write to the Agent, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise, in pamphlet form.

All such orders must be sent to ED. H. BIGGS, St. Paul our General Agent.

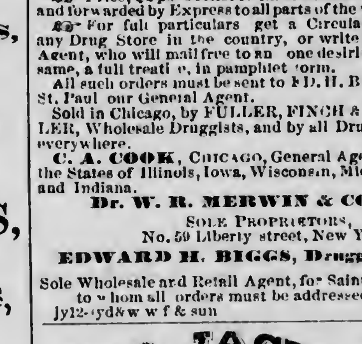
Sold in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

EDWARD H. BIGGS, Druggist, Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent, for Saint Paul, to whom all orders must be addressed.

jy12-lyd&w w f & sun



These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from either of these loathsome diseases will find a sure cure by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly pure and free from all those drugs and poisons usually put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO., 21 River Street, Chicago.

Sold by COOLEY, CARVER & Co., G. P. PEABODY, VAWTER & ROSE, Wholesale & retail agents for St. Paul.

au7-eowdtw&w-w f&sun

Breweries.

NORTH WESTERN

Ale and Porter Brewery.

ST. PAUL..........MINNESOTA.

DREWRY & GREIG,

Brewers of

Stock and Cream Ale and Porter.

Delivered to any part of the city in Barrels, Half and Quarter Barrels.

ALSO

Bottled Ale & Porter

EXPRESSLY FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

Orders from the Country solicited.

All orders left at the Warehouse of L. B. & C. GREIG will be attended to.

EDWARD DREWRY,
L. B. GREIG,
CHARLES GREIG.

jan5-1y

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK

AND

Cream Pale Ale,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

FOR SALE BY

William Constans, AGENT, ST. PAUL.

mh26-1y

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL, PATENT MEDICINES.

And in fact every article appertaining to the **DRUG BUSINESS**, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS. jan10 lyd&w

1864. 1864.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &C., &C.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

SAINT PAUL.

jan1-tf

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

oc22-tf Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD---WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MORNING.		EVENING.	
Leaves St. Paul	7:00 A. M.	Leaves St. Paul	2:45 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	7:45 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	3:30 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	8:05 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	3:50 P. M.
Arrive at Anoka	8:40 A. M.	Arrive at Anoka	4:25 P. M.
Leaves Anoka	8:55 A. M.	Leaves Anoka	4:40 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	9:30 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	5:15 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	9:55 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	5:40 P. M.
Arrive at St. Paul	10:35 A. M.	Arrive at St. Paul	6:20 P. M.

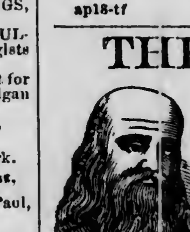
FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul daily at..........8:00 A. M. | Leave Anoka daily at..........1:00 P. M.

F. R. DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.

ap18-tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.



ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and all affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both Sexes. Valuable Reports on Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, &c., containing eighty-four pages and numerous engravings, may be had at the office or by mail, price 25 cents.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations private and confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; afternoons, from 3 to 5. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

GALENIC INSTITUTE, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

jan3

Miscellaneous.

1864. 1864. 1864

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona, and La Crosse at 6½ o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle [illegible] Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Me[illegible] Falls and Owatonna, connecting at [illegible] Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago [illegible] Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, [illegible] Waseca [illegible] Mantorville, Rochester, [illegible] —Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industrian, Anoka, Crono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 7 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, [illegible] Prairie, [illegible] Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, [illegible] Abercrombie, Mondays a[illegible] o'clock A. M.

For Little Canada, Columbus, Sunrise City—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO. Proprietors

ap21-d1y

FREDERICK ALBRECHT,

WATCHMAKER,

Third Street.

OPPOSITE JUSTICE, FOREPAUGH & CO'S DRY GOODS STORE.

Would respectfully announce to the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clocks, and Jewelry repairing, having worked in some of the largest shops in the East and also in Europe, and perfected himself there in the trade and having a complete set of tools with all new improvements, he is enabled to do work as good and cheap as any body out west. He also keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Watches and American Clocks.

Especial attention paid to work for the trade, which will be done at the lowest rates.

je29 tf

STRASBURGER & NUHN,

65 *Maiden Lane, New York,*

IMPORTER OF

TOYS,

China, Fancy Goods,

BEADS, &C.

SLATES, SLATE-PENCILS.

We have on hand the largest and best assortment of the above goods. Our whole stock has been imported since the 1st of February, and we are daily receiving all the novelties appearing in Europe. We have paid for these goods before the great advance in gold, and can sell at the most reasonable rates.

We solicit a share of your patronage. You will buy from us if you examine our stock.

China and Crockery Dealers will find it their interest to call upon us. jy27-d3m

NOTICE.

I take this method of informing my late clients, that with the exception of some cases specially disposed of, all my papers are left in charge of H. L. Moss and R. F. Crowell, Esqs., St. Paul.

my31 D. COOPER.

W. A. GORMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has resumed practice. Office over Edgerton's Bank.

ly6-d&w3m

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, SAINT PAUL, MIN., Aug. 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock M.,

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1864,

For the delivery of

WOOD

At the following places, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

(In the Post Woodyard)

1,500 cords, in such quantities monthly as may be required.

At the public offices, storehouses, &c. in Saint Paul, Minn., 100 cords (sawed in common stove lengths), in such quantities monthly as may be required.

All wood must be of best quality of merchantable dry wood, free from small or crooked limbs, and to be subject to inspection.

Delivery to commence on or before the 1st day of October, 1864.

Bids accepted for 100 cords and upwards.

Bids for each place to be on separate sheets of paper, to have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below attached to each; the guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be vouched for by the certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or by the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ———, and ———, of the County of ———, and State of Minnesota, do hereby guarantee that ——— ———, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his sureties.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Bonds with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with the name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the wood delivered, except that one-third shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have heretofore failed to comply with their propositions or contracts; or from those who do not comply with the above requirements, will not be considered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing wood at ———," (the place bid for), and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. Dist. of Minn.

Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co.'s.

NOTE.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

a23-dtsep6

NEW U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ST. PAUL, August 2, 1864.

This Bank is authorized to receive deposits and issue receipts for **Three Years Coupon Treasury Notes**, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, or one cent per day on each subscription of fifty dollars. The notes will be dated August 15th, 1864, and payable in blank or to order of the depositor. The interest is payable on the 15th of February, and August of each year, in lawful money. Interest on deposits made after August 15th will be paid by the depositor. The notes will be delivered free of expense to subscribers, and will be issued in sums of Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand dollars.

au2-d1mo J. E. THOMPSON, President.

BILL-HEADS—Ruled and Printed in the best style, at the "PRESS" Job Printing Office.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864. NUMBER 300.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, AUGUST 30, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ *This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation* **Double** *that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.*

UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Chief Justice—THOMAS WILSON.
Associates S. J. R. McMILLEN, JOHN M. BERRY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
Chas. H. Lindsley, J. N. Murdoch,
John G. Betz, J. W. Morford.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

On and after TUESDAY, August 23, 1864, the following will be the Terms of Subscription to the "Press" and "Pioneer:"

DAILY:

By Mail, 12 months	$11.00
By Mail, 6 months	5.50
By Mail, 3 months	2.75
By Mail, 1 month	1.00
In the City, 12 months	12.00
In the City, 3 months	3.00
In the City, per week	25
News Dealers, per hundred	3.00

TRI-WEEKLY.

Twelve months	$7.00
Six months	3.50
Three months	1.75
One month	60

Clubs of ten *to one address* at the rate of Six Dollars per annum.

WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$ 2.50
Single copy, six months	1.25
Clubs of four copies, one year	9.00
Clubs of ten copies, one year	20.00
Clubs of twenty copies, one year	40.00

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

☞ Our City Subscribers will please bear in mind that these terms are *strictly in advance*, and each quarter must be paid for at *any time* within the quarter when our City Collector gives them a call.

☞ Persons not wishing to comply with the new terms, will please give notice at our counter immediately.

PRESS Printing Co.
PIONEER Printing Co.

THE NEWS.

The Richmond papers again sob out glorious news for the loyal boys on the hither side of the bristling works that shut them up to their doom. *Fort Morgan is ours!* The rebels don't know whether it was evacuated, blown up, or surrendered. But there is little room for question here. It was completely invested by sea and land. The rebels could not have blown it up without blowing themselves up with it. They could not have evacuated it without falling into our hands. But one thing, apparently, was possible, and that was—surrender.

The possession of this fort, one of the most formidable defensive structures on the coast, and mounting, it is said, 150 guns—gives us all the seaward defences of Mobile, and the command of all the outlets to the gulf. Mobile sets thirty miles further up the bay, at the mouth of the Alabama. Whether an attack on the city is contemplated we shall learn in a few days. Its possession would have the great advantage of giving us the control of the Alabama river, navigable for the largest steamboats to Montgomery, and would enable Sherman to shift his base at pleasure. Perhaps it is for this he is waiting.

The *Pioneer* man posted on his bulletin board yesterday an announcement to the effect that our forces had been driven from the Weldon Railroad by the rebels. Crowds of eager and delighted copperheads hung around the board long enough to suck in the news and then sped over the city with beaming countenances to spread the "joyful tidings" that "Grant has been whipped like h—ll"—that "we have been compelled to abandon the Weldon road,"

The hearts of loyal men sunk within them as the news spread, and the copperheads tripped gleefully around the street corners and saloons to congratulate each other that "Grant had been whipped like h—ll."

The Press office was thronged with anxious faces. "What is this terrible disaster that has happened to Grant?" "We have not heard of any terrible disaster to Grant," was the reply. And so, to dissipate the anxiety created by the *Pioneer's* lying bulletin, we read the two perfectly plain and perspicuous dispatches relating to the fight on the Weldon road on Saturday, and the crowd dispersed with lighter hearts, cursing the Copperhead forger who had garbled the news to suit the uppermost wish of his traitorous and craven heart.

The falsehood was perfectly without excuse, as it was without foundation. Grant has not been forced from the Weldon road. Warren's corps, to which that business was entrusted, still holds its position as strongly and as defiantly as ever. He has not yielded an inch of several miles covered by his entrenched front. An out-lying detatchment, consisting of two divisions of Hancock's corps, was sent early last week to destroy the road for ten miles south of Ream's station. This they accomplished thoroughly, and were preparing to abandon their entrenched position at Ream's station, to join the main body when they were furiously attacked—these two divisions—by a corps and two divisions of the enemy, or about four times their number.

Our small force repulsed the rebels four times with great slaughter, when the two weakened regiments in front gave way before a fifth ouslaught, which exposed the rest of the force to a flank attack, and they fell back towards our main body, yielding that fragment of the Weldon road, which had been thoroughly destroyed, to the enemy. And this slight and transient advantage to the rebels was purchased at at least double the loss they inflicted upon us. We say *transient* advantage, for, according to the *Tribune*, we hold all the road between Ream's station and Petersburg, a distance of about seven miles. In any event we hold enough to choke it off as a means of rebel communication, and to make it very inconvenient for any rebel force on our left flank, or in Petersburg.

The advantages of that position are not affected an iota by the abandonment of the ground below Ream's station—except that the position is relatively strengthened as the line is shortened. It is very evident from the smallness of the force sent south of Ream's station that it was not intended to hold the ground permanently. And so tumbles into the sulphurous abyss another Copperhead lie. These fellows are eager for a Union disaster to couple with the expected announcement of McClellan's nomination at Chicago—so that McClellan and disaster may go together, as they always have done heretofore—a blood offering of defeat to the genius of failure.

Sheridan has been driving the rebel raiders again, and the indications are that Grant's threatening movement south of Petersburg has compelled them to beat a precipitate retreat down the Shenandoah valley. *Sauve qui peut!*

We have no gold dispatches, but private telegrams in the hands of our bankers yesterday announced that *gold had fallen in New York to* $2.37—a tumble of nearly 14 cents in two days. That is the interpretation which Wall street puts upon the surrender of Fort Morgan.

EMIGRATION.

The following is an extract from an article in the New York *Independent*:

We have repeatedly directed attention to the increasingly pressing importance of the subject of immigration, and more than once expressed the desire that some adequate effort might be made to facilitate the importation into this country of that portion of labor which in Great Britain and the Continent of Europe is abundant and so ill paid. This subject has engaged the attention of Congress, and the result has been a law, enacted just at the close of the last session, "to encourage immigration." The object of the law is to stimulate in every legitimate and practicable way, the emigration of foreign laborers to this country; and, in order to this end, it provides that contracts made abroad are legal here; special facilities are afforded for the recovery of moneys advanced to emigrants in foreign lands; a guarantee is given against the exposure of the emigrant, under any circumstances, to the danger of conscription; and a general guardianship of his interests secured. Thus far the Government employs its power in the promotion of this object—further it cannot go. Its true function is to encourage and protect private enterprise in prosecuting the work of importing labor.

It affords us pleasure to state that, in order to give practical efficiency to this law, an organization, on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, and wisely adapted to the necessities of the case, is already in operation. The American Emigrant Company (to which we allude) is an incorporated company, chartered for the purpose "of procuring and assisting emigrants from foreign countries to settle in the United States," is composed of gentlemen of high character and undoubted responsibility, possesses a large capital (a million of dollars, more than half of which is paid up), commands the confidence of the most influential men in the community, and is under the direction of practical business men, who bring to the performance of the work they have undertaken zeal, experience and capacity.

The object of the company is to stimulate, foster and direct European emigration, by the establishment of an organized system of agencies through Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden. By means of these agencies, ramified all through the countries we have named, and under the control of a central agent resident at the principal shipping port of each, it will seek not only to disseminate full and accurate information on all subjects respecting the United States—the extent, resources, and capacity of the country; the characteristics of climate, soil, mineral resources, etc., of its different sections; the best fields for the various classes of workmen, its pursuits, the relative proportion between the rate of wages and the cost of living; its social and educational condition, etc.—but also to provide specific employment for the emigrant before he leaves his home, and to provide him protection and safe guidance until he is placed under the care of his employer in America.

There is a great dearth of laborers, male and female, in our State, at the present time; a dearth that will be most sorely felt after the draft on the 5th of the next month, and which cannot fail to operate most injuriously on our farming and manufacturing interests.

Cannot our people take advantage of the opportunity presented by the organization referred to in the foregoing article? Let the enterprizing farmers of some one township make the effort. Let them organize and open a correspondence with this society, and if everything proves satisfactory to them, let them send the passage money of as many laborers, male and female, as they may need. The law passed by Congress puts it out of the power of the emigrant to defraud those who advance such funds, and the debt would speedily be repaid by the labor of the emigrant. A double benefit would result from such a movement: 1. Contracts for labor could be made at much lower rates than those now ruling in our rural districts, and under the law of Congress, as we understand it, these contracts could be enforced. 2. Every healthy, industrious man and woman so induced to come to Minnesota, is an actual gain to the development of the State.

We must do something to make up for the reduction of our population by the war. Gentlemen lately from Europe inform us that the offices of the Consuls are crowded with tens of thousands of hardy laborers, anxious to come to this country if some assistance could be given them. One consul has declared that if he had authority he could recruit ten thousand in one month for our army; and the manner in which great numbers have been secured for that purpose by the New England States, shows that this is not an extravagant statement.

We call upon our intelligent farmers to take hold of this matter. If the experiment works well in one township, we will find every township in the State following the example thus set, and a vast addition would speedily be made to our laboring and producing population.

Will not such a society as this furnish the medium for the distribution of those emigration pamphlets now being prepared under the act of our last Legislature?

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Our special dispatches from Chicago post us up on the condition of things in the Copperhead wigwam, up to 9 o'clock last night. McClellan was ahead, but he still lacked ten votes of coming up to the two-thirds requirement, and it is not unlikely he may be wrecked on that rock.

The Convention begins to find itself in a sad dilemma. To save itself from splitting to pieces before the nomination, it prohibits any discussion—which might evoke into activity the elements of antagonism that are seething in its bosom.

The Peace men insist on knowing what platform the candidate is to stand upon before they will agree to his nomination, while the Fight-in-gloves fellows are equally determined to suppress the platform till the candidate shall have been chosen.

A hot time is anticipated over this little question of precedence. But the difficulty will only be postponed by the latter arrangement—not avoided. The platform must either be for war or peace, or neither. If it is for war, the peace men will be disgusted. If it is for peace, what few sincere war men there are in the party will cut loose from it. If it is for neither, both sides will spew the lukewarm decoction out of their mouths.

In the meantime Vallandigham is on the platform committee. If he agrees to the report it will be instructive to the country to know that the platform suits this deep-dyed traitor. If he does not agree to it there will be a row in the camp.

The travail of the Copperheads will probably be over to-day. The baby will be born, and our readers will be duly informed of the sex of the "critter" to-morrow.

PEACE SNEAK RESOLUTIONS.

The following are among the resolutions passed by the Iowa Peace Sneak, or Copperhead Convention which met at Iowa City, August 24th:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further prosecution of this war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the Government's agreeing to an armistice and by calling a National Convention of the Soverign States to consider the terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.

Resolved, Further, that believing war to be disunion, and being desirous to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the government to postpone the draft for 500,000 men, driven like bullocks to the slaughter, until the result of an armistice and National Convention of States be known.

Resolved, That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight.

Resolved, That should Abraham Lincoln owe his election to the electoral votes of the seceded States under the application of the President's 1-10 system and military dictation, and he attempt to exercise the duties as President by virtue of such election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy of the slavish degradation which submission under such circumstances would seem to be their just deserts.

A Peace meeting was held at Montezuma, Poweshiek county, Iowa, a few days since, at which the following resolution wss unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will be governed by the following views and principles in the present Presidential campaign, viz.:

1. That unless the coming Chicago Democratic National Convention shall adopt a straight-forward, plain, out-and-out Peace platform, without ambiguity, as clearly anti-war as the English language can express it, and then nominate candidates for President and Vice-President men whose views and feelings harmonize with the platform, WE WILL SEE THE PLATFORM, CONVENTION AND CANDIDATES IN HELL RATHER THAN VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATES OR SUSTAIN THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

As the Chicago Democratic National Convention will in all probability get up a platform as weak, unmeaning, ambiguous, and shilly-shally, as the most prominent candidate for its nomination, we do not at all doubt that the Montezumians will have a full opportunity to accompany it and its accessories to the pleasant southern climate to which they so elegantly consign it.

That the sole remaining hope of the rebels lies in the defeat of Mr Lincoln," as Gen. Seymour, a Democrat but a loyal soldier says, after months of observation in the South, every voice from rebeldom brings new proofs. Prognosticating of events in aid of the rebellion within the next four weeks, the Richmond *Sentinel* says:

"Within that time, it is almost certain that the approaching Chicago Convention will have thrown its APPLE OF DISCORD AND DISTRACTION into the already distracted and discordant ranks of the North."

A Washington telegram of the 25th instant says:

The National Union Committee elected from their number an Executive Committee consisting, viz: Henry J. Raymond, Few York: George B. Senter, Ohio; Marcus L. Ward, New Jersey; S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania; Jno. Clark, Wisconsin; W. A. Gliflin, Massachusetts, and Specy of Connecticut, Secretary. To-day the Executive Committee met at Willard's, Messrs. Claflin of Massachusetts, and Specy of Connecticut being absent. The business to be transacted by the Committee is of very high importance.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 26.—The Executive Committee of the National Union Convention had a long session to-day, but no business of a public character was transacted. They will adjourn to-morrow, and their next meeting will be held in New York.

So far from there being any probability whatever of President Lincoln withdrawing from the canvass as some have suggested, the gentlemen composing the committee express themselves confident of his election.

We learn that the second year of the Minnesota Institute for Deaf and Dumb at Faribault will commence on the 17th of September. A note from one of the officers of the Institute says: "All mutes who propose to attend during the current year, should be on hand at the first of the term. The State furnishes them with a home and tuition *free*," without money and without price, but they must bring comfortable clothes and bedding, &c., whatever else they may want.

Horace Austin, Esq., of Saint Peter, a sound lawyer and an excellent man, has received the Union nomination for Judge for the Sixth Judicial District. As his compeditor will probably be Branson, or E. W. St. Julian Cox, he will likely walk over the track with very little opposition.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

SEYMOUR A CANDIDATE.

McClellan's Nomination Almost Conceded.

He Lacked Ten Votes of Two-Thirds, last night.

A Peace Platform or a Split.

Great Contest in the Convention Anticipated.

Chicago, Aug. 29, 11 A. M.
[BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]
Special Despatch to St. Paul Press.

The tide is setting for the Convention, which meets at noon. It is doubtful whether the Convention more than temporarily organizes to-day. At this writing Vallandigham is haranguing a crowd from the Sherman House balcony. Dean Richmond invested largely in McClellan stock yesterday and brought it up above par. Seymour is to be a candidate, and that makes the McClellan men divided again. They almost concede McClellan's nomination this morning. Campbell of Tennessee and Guthrie of Kentucky are the most prominent for Vice President now. The platform is mixed. There is some talk of re-adopting the Baltimore-Douglas Platform. A prominent member of the Delegation offered to bet last night, that the platform would not mention an armistice and Convention of States, or declare in favor of peace. If there is not a peace plank there will be a split.

[LATER.]
Chicago, Aug. 29,—6 P. M.
Special dispatch to St. Paul Press.

The Convention met at noon with Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for temporary chairman.

In order to prevent a fight, a resolution was adopted referring all resolutions to a committee on resolutions, without debate.

Kentucky has harmonized, both delegations being on the floor, but casting but one vote.

Alex. Long offered resolutions requesting the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and ask him to suspend the drait until after the people have had a chance to vote on it. This resolution was lustily cheered by the audience.

The Convention appointed committees on organization, credentials and resolutions, and then adjourned to meet at ten to-morrow. Judge Hamlin is on the platform committee from Minnesota. Vallandigham is also on the committee, and will insist on a strong Peace platform.

LATEST.
Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.
Chicago, August 29—9 P. M.

The crowd to-night exceeds anything I have yet witnessed in Chicago. A meeting in the Court House Park and at the Sherman and Tremont are in progress, and the streets are completely blocked with people. All the leading copperhead lights are announced as speakers to-night.

It is now stated that New York will vote twice as a unit for McClellan, and then if he be not nominated will go for another man. McClellan lacks ten to-night of a two-thirds vote.

The platform is said to have been amicably agreed on by the committee, but I doubt it.

A great contest is anticipated in the Convention to-morrow over the resolution providing that no nomination shall be made until after the platform shall have been adopted. The McClellan men want to nominate first.

H. P. H.

[A DELAYED DISPATCH.]
Chicago, Aug. 27.
Special Despatch to the St. Paul Press.

The McClellan meeting to-night in the Court House Park was not by any means a stupendous affair. Large crowds were drawn together by fire-works, but not more than five hundred listened to the speeches. Leslie Comb Perue, of New York, Norton, of Texas (a brother of D. S. Norton of Winona, I believe) and two or three others, relieved themselves of speeches, the burden of which was "McClellan is the man."

The opposition are confident of defeating McClellan by means of the two-thirds rule, and several prominent delegates here stated this evening that McClellan's defeat is certain if they can unite against against him. They may succeed. Vallandigham, I am informed, is positively not a candidate.

H. P. H.

—The installation of Archibishop McCloskey took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and was attended with great splendor and magnificence. The ceremonies were under the direction of the Rev. Frances McMirney, and consisted of a procession of boys, priests, bishops, Archbishop, under a beautiful canopy, and bearers of the various insignia of his holy office, down the south aisle, and on re-entering the Cathedral by the main door, a *Te Deum* was performed by the choir, specially strengthened for the occasion, and under the leadership of Professor H. Schmidt, Professor Gustavus Schmidt presiding at the organ. The Archbishop, being seated on his throne, received the homage of his clergy, after which mass was celebrated by the Right Reverend Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, assisted by priest, deacon and subdeacon, and the Archbishop preached his inaugural sermon. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the Cathedral was crowded in every part long before the hour for the commencement, by a respectable audience, which evinced its interest in the proceedings by its close attention during the four hours which they lasted.

SULLY'S EXPEDITION.

He Whips 1,600 Lodges of Sioux near the Little Missouri.

Destroys immense Quantities of Provision and Property.

The following dispatch from General Sully brings good tidings:

[By telegraph from Milwaukee.]
Headquarters Dept. N. W., August 29th, 1864.
Brig. Gen'l Sibley, St. Paul.

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Sully:

Camp on Heart River, Aug. 2.

I came to the Indian camp, over (1600) sixteen hundred lodges, last Thursday, in the Tah-ka-ka-kney mountains, near the Little Missouri. After (6) six hours fight I drove them from their strong position, and from their camp. Destroyed immense quantities of provisions and property. Indian loss in killed heavy. Ours very light.

A. SULLY, Brig. Gen.
(Signed,) J. F. MELINE, A. A. G.

As the battle referred to took place near the Little Missouri, about 120 miles, we suppose, west of Fort Rice, while the dispatch is dated on Heart River, a small stream emptying into the Missouri near Fort Rice, it would appear that General Sully did not pursue the Indians, but after driving them from their position and destroying their camp and its contents, retraced its steps towards Fort Rice.

This retrograde movement we are afraid, must dissipate the hope of any decisive results from the campaign in that quarter. Our correspondence with the expedition had been led to believe that it was destined to go as far westward as the mouth of Big Horn river, where they alleged a new fort was to be built. This Expedition also would seem to be doomed to disappointment, if indeed, it had any other ground than camp rumor. The probability is that the difficulty of transporting supplies over the vast wastes west of the Missouri proves a greater embarassment to operations in that region than was expected.

FROM FORT ABERCROMBIE.

Two Men Killed by Indians.

The following private letter to Mr. Mendleson, of this city, gives the sad intelligence of the murder of his brother and another man, by the Indians, near Fort Abercrombie:

St. Cloud, Aug. 26th, 1864.
Mr. J. Mendleson, St. Paul:

Dear Sir,—A messenger has just come in from Sauk Centre bringing the painful intelligence that your brother and a Mr. F. Duhn, of this place, were both killed by Indians at Whiskey Creek, a few miles this side of Fort Abercrombie, on Monday, 22d inst. Their teams ran off across the prairie, followed by the Indians. Both men fell dead from their wagons. A Mr. Lustic, of this place, was some distance behind them when they were shot, and he managed to return to the Fort and give the alarm. Major Adams immediately dispatched sixty men in pursuit of the murderers. The bodies of both men are said to have been taken back to the Fort and buried.

Sincerely regreting this unlooked for calamity, I remain, my dear sir,

Fraternally Yours,
A. B. CURRY.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Directions to County Committees.

Office of the Secretary of State, St. Paul, August 29, 1864.

The political committees or others having the matter in charge in the several counties, are requested, as soon as the nominations are made, to prepare and apportion their tickets into separate parcels suited to the number of soldiers from their respective localities in the various companies, regiments and battallions from this State, now in the service of the United States.

These parcels should then be enclosed in separate envelopes and endorsed, in a legible hand, with the name of the county, the political complexion of the ticket, and the name of the company and regiment for which it is intended. For example "*Fillmore County, Union tickets for Co. B, 7th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers*," or "*Dakotah County, Democratic tickets for Co. A, Hatch's Battallion.*" They should then be gathered into a single package or bundle for such county and forwarded to this office by express, expenses prepaid.

The care and arrangement of tickets is no part of the duty of the Secretary of State; yet he cheerfully volunteers such service provided he is not saddled with expense nor subjected to unnecessary labor. The Committees or persons interested in the several counties, are of course best informed as to the particular military organization through which the voters from their localities are scattered, and a compliance with the above directions will greatly simplify and facilitate the labors both of the Secretary of State and the Commissioners for receiving the votes.

It is earnestly urged that the various nominations be made and the ballots forwarded to to this office as early as possible. The many and distant posts to which the regiments of this State are now assigned, renders prompt action the more imperative. Heretofore many of our soldiers have been debarred the privilege of voting because, from want of ballots, the Commissioners were compelled to delay their departure to a period too late to admit of their reaching all the posts.

Let this mistake be avoided. It is certainly due to the gallant defenders of our national cause that all who desire may be afforded the opportunity to exercise their right of suffrage in the important election now approaching.

The Commissioners should be prepared for their duties by the 10th, and on no account should their departure be delayed beyond the 15th of September.

D. BLAKELY
Secretary of State.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-RATE GLEE BOOK, obtain "The Musical Lyra," containing new and sparkling glees, trios, serenades, chants, four-part songs, chorusses, operatic selections, hymns, tunes, and sacred anthems—decidedly the best book of its class. Price $1.38, on receipt of which it will be sent post paid.
a30-tf OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

LATEST NEWS.
By Telegraph.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FORT MORGAN OURS!

FIGHT ON THE WELDON ROAD.

WE YIELD PORTION OF THE ROAD BUT HOLD THE REST.

The Rebels Retreating up the Shenandoah Valley.

GENERAL SITUATION.

Fort Morgan in Our Possession—The Rebels Retreating from the Shenandoah Valley.

Washington, Aug. 28.
To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant just received states that the Richmond papers of yesterday, the 27th, announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession. It is not stated whether the fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up. Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday: "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession—whether blown up or evacuated is not known."

Gen. Sheridan, in a dispatch dated yesterday at 2:30 P. M., reports—"The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Middleburg. We captured 105 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 100 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints along the river by the enemy, but there has been no strength shown. Indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the valley." Other reports state the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley.

Nothing has been received from the army of General Sherman for two days.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GRANT.

The Contest for the Weldon road.—The Rebels regain four miles.—We still hold four.

New York, August 29.

The *World's* special gives the following accounts of fighting on the Weldon road: The 2d and 3d divisions of the 2d corps went down Wednesday near Reams' station to continue the destruction of that road, and effectually succeeded in that object, to a distance of some 10 miles, without encountering very much opposition. Yesterday morning, however, the rebels massed Early's corps and two divisions of Longstreet's corps in front of our lines and commenced skirmishing. About eight o'clock they charged our line in front of 2d division of the 5th corps, and were handsomely repulsed, although they fought with the utmost determination. Almost as soon as they were beaten back they were rallied again. This was repeated four times, and each time they were punished severely, but on returning the 5th time they succeeded in driving back the 52d and 69th New York, who had already suffered dreadfully. They poured through the opening thus made, and gained the flank and the rear of the remainder of the division, and rendered their withdrawal a matter of necessity.

This movement placed the other division in a critical position, forcing it to withdraw on the left flank and make its front in another direction; and in making the change it also suffered severely, but was able to prevent another advance of the enemy.

The result of the battle is we have lost possession of about four miles of railroad on our left, though the 5th corps still holds some three or four miles. The portion which is lost was effectually destroyed, and would perhaps have been evacuated in a few days. So our withdrawal from it was nothing deplorable, further than that we did not leave at our option.

New York, Aug. 29.

The *Tribune's* special sums up the results of the fighting on the Weldon Road as follows:

1st. That the enemy were successful, after repeated and impetuous assaults, in compelling the abandonment by our forces of the railroad below Ream's station.

2d. That, although attacking us in vastly superior numbers, he received bloody repulses in three successive instances.

3d. That his loss in killed and wounded must have exceeded ours by twice the number.

Finally, by an overwhelming force he succeeded in forcing us back from our entrenchments on the other side of the railroad below the station—a position which we had already decided to abandon.

We fully accomplished the special objects in view, viz.: the destruction of the track ten miles below the station. And although our withdrawal from the entrenchments is somewhat hastened by the attack of the enemy, still his loss was more than sufficient to compensate us for the loss of a few miles of railroad.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Chicago, August 29.

The New York delegation held their final meeting at the Sherman House this morning, and after a brief consultation the vote was taken, resulting in 53 for McClellan and 13 scattering.

The Missouri vote is 13 for McClellan to 9 scattering.

Neither Ohio or Missouri vote as a unit.

Indiana stood 18 for McClellan to 10 against.

Bets of 4 to 1 are offered this morning that McClellan will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

It is not expected that more than the temporary organization and the appointment of the usual committees will be effected to-day.

A majority of both delegations from Kentucky are said to be for McClellan.

As yet, little or no difference of opinion as to the character of the platform has been manifested. An armistice, a convention of the States, and the adoption of every means consistent with Christianity and civilization, to bring about permanent peace, seem to be points very generally agreed upon by all the delegations.

Vallandigham is understood to have pledged himself to support the candidate of the Convention, whoever he may be. This is reported to be the position of Fernando Wood. Hon. Ben. Wood is said to hold the position that he will support the nominee unless there is a division, another Convention and a Peace nominee.

LATER.

The Wigwam is densely crowded, although half an hour before the organization, and the section of the amphitheatre set apart for gentlemen accompanied by ladies is over-filled. The day is bright and cool. An immense crowd, not favored with tickets, are gathered outside on the shore of the lake. The music is furnished by Gilmore's band, of Boston.

A portion of the auditory without seats where the people are densely packed, has just given away, and a number has been precipitated to the ground, a distance of ten or fifteen feet; but nobody is seriously hurt. Gov. Seymour, Vallandigham, Col. Richardson, and other prominent leaders, were received with music and escorted within the building.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Aug. 29.

The New York from Southampton, the 18th, arrived this morning.

The *Times* expresses astonishment at the manner in which federal bonds are treated at Frankfort, adding that each successive fall is regarded by existing bondholders with gratification instead of dismay.

The *Times* believes the campaign will continue unless the danger to Washington becomes so great as to demand the return of the main body of Grant's army. The capture of Richmond is a test of ability of the North to make an impression on the Confederacy.

SHERMAN.

A special to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, dated Washington, 29th, says that information received here from Halltown has been sounded, and another battle is expected and predicted.

FARRAGUT.

Philadelphia, August 29.

The *Evening Telegraph* has Richmond papers containing the following extracts:

Mobile, August 24.

Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands. Whether surrendered, evacuated, or blown up, is unknown.

Fire.

Toronto, August 29.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Elevator and Wharf was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss of Elevator and contents is estimated at $100,000. One-half is covered by insurance.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]
New York Produce Market.

New York, Aug. 29—1 P. M.

Flour dull and heavy; 30@50c lower.
Wheat 3@5c lower.
Corn dull; 1@2c lower; 60@65c mixed; 62c choice mixed.
Oats 1c lower; 93½@94c Western.
Pork dull and lower.

—Letters from Europe assert that Mr. John Slidell, chief Plenipotentiary of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, has received his quietus from Louis Napoleon. Slidell is an old and wily intriguer—probably the ablest of all the Confederates—and he has long been on terms of personal intimacy with the French Emperor and his chief Ministers. The former would like to oblige him; but what he asks cannot be granted. The *Herald's* London Correspondent says:

I have just received some very important information from an entirely reliable source. The Emperor of the French has just informed Mr. Slidell that he will never recognize the rebel States (even should they achieve their independence, *de facto*), unless they determine to abolish slavery and engage that all the children born of slave parents shall be free, and that "slavery shall be totally abolished and cease within ten years from the date of recognition."

You may be assured that the above statement is true in every particular. I am told that Mr. Slidell went away from the interview with the Emperor, looking more dejected than he has through all the reverses of the rebels, and all the rebuffs that he has received since coming on his ill-starred mission.

DIED.

At White Bear Lake, August 29th, NORA M., infant daughter of Thomas H. and Mary J. Murray, aged 15 months and 9 days.

August 8, at Memphis, Tennessee, ROBERT YOUNG, son of I. G. and M. B. Lennon, aged 2 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Also, at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 19, NATHANIEL McLEAN, only son of I. G. and M. B. Lennon, aged 5 years, 7 months and 28 days.

New Advertisements.

CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The seventh term of this school will open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.
Location on Summit Avenue, between Rice and St. Peter streets.
Terms, one-half in advance.
a30-3t* J. EDGAR DIXON, Principal.

HARD TIMES.
Economise and Save Money.
G. W. NICOLS & CO.
Are now manufacturing their celebrated Heater, called the BANNING STOVE, with improvements. For style, beauty and economy, they cannot be surpassed. We believe the saving in fuel over any other stove to be at least one-half. We take the liberty of referring to some of our patrons, as they have expressed entire satisfaction with them:
Hon H. Hale, Hon. Edmund Rice, T. M. Metcall, Rev. Dr. McMasters, O. Curtis & Green, Rev. G. Rihelddaffer, Gen. Washburne, Rev. F. A. Noble, C. Wood, Rev. J. Mattocks, C. Nichols, D. W. Ingersoll. a30 dow

UPPER TOWN
Auction and Commission Mart.
ALFRED MOORE,
Auctioneer and Appraiser, Commission Merchant, &c, having had experience in the business nearly twenty years, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. May always be found at his old stand,
"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
Near the Post Office, Saint Paul.
a30-1w*

New Advertisements.

WANTED,
A GIRL to do general housework. Apply at this office. a26-tf

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A three-story stone building, 25x80, between Jackson and Robert streets, on Fourth. Inquire of
a15 tf CHAS. SYMONDS.

TOBACCOS,
800 PACKAGES CHEWING AND SMOKING IN STORE.
For sale by Chas. Weide & Bro., No. 137 Third Street.

CIGARS,
580,000 ON HAND: PRICES FROM $15 to $100 per thousand.
For sale by Chas. Weide & Bro.,
au7 2m No. 137 Third Street.

WHITNEY & BANKER.
REAL ESTATE, —AND— General Commission Agents
Office: Third Street, Bridge Block.
CHAS. T. WHITNEY, Notary Public. | ISAAC A. BANKER, Surveyor & Engineer
au6-1y

FOR SALE,
A Good House and Lot,
On Douglas Street, near Fort Street.
Inquire of E. S. Edgerton.
jy26-tf T. J. FRAZIER.

WANTED.
$3,000 on City property for a term of years.
$1,000 on City property for a term of years.
a24-d1w MORGAN & McCLOUD, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED PROPERTY, viz:
40 feet on Third street, Lower Town.
22 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
17 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
50 feet on Seventh street.
Houses and lots from $ 000 to $10,000 each.
10 acres in the city limits, cheap.
40 acres improved adjoining city limits.
a24-d1w MORGAN & McCLOUD, Real Estate Agents.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TEACHER who thoroughly understands all branches of the business.
Address, with terms,
W. HASKELL, Principal Commercial College, St. Paul.
a24-5t*

300 MEN.
WANTED,
Three Hundred Men, to work on the LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
Apply on the work, or at the office of William Branch, on Seventh Street, near Olive, Immediately.
WILLIAM BRANCH.
June 22, 1864. e22-tf

AN EXHIBITION
OF MR. MARHOE'S BEAUTIFUL
Hydro Oxygen Transparencies
will be given at
INGERSOLL'S HALL,
for the benefit of
ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 31,
At Half-past Seven o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Children with parents or guardians, 25 cents. Front seats reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them. a28-d3t*

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.
THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES OF TOBACCO,
Including all grades of
PLUG, FINE CUT CHEWING & SMOKING.
Also, a fine assortment of
Cigars of Favorite Brands.
For sale by J. I. BEAUMONT.

JUST RECEIVED.
Cove Oysters, Fresh Peaches, Prunes, Pepper sauce, Tomato Catsup, Raisins, Pared Peaches, Fresh Lobsters, Dandelion Coffee.
For sale by
feb28-1y J. I. BEAUMONT.

Minnesota Female College,
Minneapolis, Minn.
This Institution will be opened for Young Ladies
September 1st, 1864.
TEACHERS EXPERIENCED & EFFICIENT.
COURSE OF INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND EXTENSIVE.
LOCATION PLEASANT AND HEALTHFUL.
Accommodations for Board in the Institution with the President's family, excellent.
For Circular, address
REV. J. N. MARTIN, A. M.,
a23-d1w* Box 376, Minneapolis, Minn.

Two Lots on Third Street FOR SALE.
NEAR THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
Three 40-Acre Tracts, Near the City.
TWO HOUSES IN BRUNSON'S ADDITION
HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Aug. 23, 1864. n23-d&w2w*

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, and the Anglo French Alliance, in their relations to the United States and Russia. A book just published, by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., Pastor of Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati Ohio. An interesting and very instructive work, written in the author's peculiar attractive style. "It becomes all Americans to study afresh the origin and aims of the Anglo French Alliance, as shown by their own declaration and corresponding acts."
The Agent for the above work is now in town, and commences canvassing this week. The work is complete in one royal octavo volume of 570 pages, and sells for $3.00
K. W. BURTON, Travelling Agent.
St. Paul, Aug. 22.
a24-d2w*

MEDICAL LECTURES—DR. TRALL will lecture in exposition of Medical Systems in General, and the HygienicMedical System in Particular, in the Hall of the WINSLOW HOUSE, St. Anthony, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. On Sunday afternoons at 4½ o'clock, Dr. Trall or some one of his assistants will discourse on the Gospel of Health. The public is invited. Seats free. Physicians of all schools are respectfully invited to attend, and to state their objections to the positions advanced. After each lecture the speaker will respond to any questions or criticisms which may be presented by medical gentlemen or others.
☞ The physicians of WESTERN HYGEIAN HOME invite discussion. a23-d1w*

100 HALF CHESTS CHOICE
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
For sale at New York cost,
AT EDDY'S,
FORT STREET. a23 d1w

BRING IN YOUR OLD RAGS.
Bring in your Old Copper!
Bring in your Old Brass!
Bring in your Old Pewter
Bring in your Old Iron!
Bring in your Old Lead!
Bring in your Old Zinc!
And get the highest price, in CASH!
mar14-tf WEST & CO., Robert-st., St. Paul.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Drewry & Scotten has been this day dissolved by consent. The business in future will be carried on under the firm name of Drewry & Greig, who receive and pay all debts belonging to the late firm.
jy24-tf EDWARD DREWRY, GEORGE SCOTTEN.

Minneapolis Advert'sm'ts.

10 HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE
In the growing town of Minneapolis.
Also, a number of Building Lots, Improved Farms in Hennepin and the adjoining counties.
We are prepared to enter Land Warrants or Agricultural Scrip along the line of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,
immediately after the sale in September next, and have now two competent surveyors engaged looking up the best and for entry in the counties of Wright, Meeker, McLeod, and Kandiyohi.
Circulars sent to all desiring them, and communications promptly answered.
McFARLANE, BURKE & CO., Real Estate Agents,
a27-d1w* Minneapolis, Minn.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office---Adjoining the Bridge.

The First District Union Congressional Convention.

The friends of Freedom and the Union residing in the First Congressional District of Minnesota, and who endorse the terms of the call for a State Convention at St. Paul on the 30th of August inst., are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Owatonna, on **Tuesday, the 30th of August prox.**, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for member of Congress from the said District. The several counties composing the District will be allowed the same representation as is prescribed in the call of the State Committee, viz:

Houston	5	Steele	3
Fillmore	9	Waseca	2
Mower	8	Blue Earth	4
Freeborn	3	Rice	5
Farribault	2	LeSueur	4
Martin	1	Nicolet	3
Winona	8	Scott	3
Olmsted	8	Sibley	3
Brown	2	Dodge	2

D. BLAKELY,
Chairman Cong. Dist. Con.

Rochester, July 20, 1864.

Legislative Union District Convention---6th District.

The Union electors of the Sixth Legislative District of the State of Minnesota, are requested to meet in delegate Convention, at Watertown, in Carver County, on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for senator and three candidates for Representatives in the Legislature of said State. The delegates must be bona fide residents of the counties to which they are accredited, and were apportioned at the last annual Convention as follows:

Wright	6	Carver	6
Meeker	2	McLeod	2
Kandiyohi	1	Monongalia	[illegible]

F. G. MEALEY,
Chairman.

Dated July 30, 1864. au3-dozwtu

DOWN IN TENNESSEE.

General Rosecrans in Camp.

Projected Negro Insurrection—And How it was Prevented.

Carleton has just issued a book of uncommon interest—a new volume from the pen of the gentleman who, though he has a name of his own, persists in calling himself "Edmund Kirke." In this volume we find some living and life-like descriptions of camp life in the Army of the Tennessee, much that is interesting concerning the author's "southern friends," and concerning Union men of the South generally; and, what will interest a large number, a full account of Colonel Jaques and his Western military exploits, as well as of his recent visit to Richmond.

A few extracts will show the reader the quality of Mr. Edmund Kirke's new volume "Down in Tennessee":

THE MAN "WHO DON'T SURRENDER MUCH."

A little elevation at the right of the railway was the scene of one of the most heroic exploits of the war. There Col. Innis—warned by the old negro I have introduced to the reader—with a little band of three hundred and eighty-nine Michigan men, without artillery or other defense than a hastily thrown-up barricade of camp wagons and underbrush, beat off Wheeler's whole force of three thousand horse and two field pieces.

"Colonel Innis," said General Rosecrans to him on the eve of the battle of Stone River, "will you hold Lavergne?"

"I'll try, General."

"I ask if you will *do* it?" exclaimed the laconic General.

"I WILL," quietly responded the Colonel, and he kept his word.

Just as the New Year's sun was sending its first greeting to the little band that crouched there behind the wagons, the head of the rebel column emerged from the woods which skirt the southern side of the town, and Captain Firman, riding forward to the flimsy breastwork, cried out:

"General Wheeler demands an instant and unconditional surrender."

"Give General Wheeler my compliments, and tell him we don't surrender much," came back to him from behind the brush heaps.

Mounting then his Kentucky roan, the heroic Colonel rode slowly around the rude intrenchment.

"Boys," he said, "they are three thousand—have you said your prayers?"

"We are ready, Colonel. Let them come on!" answered the brave Michigan men.

And they did come on!

"Six times we swept down on them," said Captain Firman, Wheeler's aid, to me, "and six times I rode up with a flag and summoned them to surrender; but each time Innis sent back the message, varied, now and then, with an adjective, 'We don't surrender much.' He sat his horse during the first charges as if on dress parade; but at the third fire I saw him go down. I thought we had winged him, but when we charged again there he sat, as cool as if the thermometer had been at zero. One of our men took deliberate aim, and again he went down; but when I rode up the fifth time and shouted, 'We'll not summon you again—surrender at once!' it was Innis who yelled out, 'Pray don't, for we don't surrender much.' At the seventh charge I was wounded, and the General sent another officer with the summons. Your people halted him a few hundred yards from the breastwork, and an officer, in a cavalryman's overcoat, came out to meet him. ['They had killed my two horses,' said Colonel Innis to me afterwards, 'and I was afraid they would singe my uniform—the fire was rather hot—so I covered it.']

"'What is your rank, sir?' demanded the Union officer.

"'Major, sir.'

"'Go back, and tell General Wheeler that he insults me by sending one of your rank to treat with one of mine. Tell him, too, I have not come here to surrender. I shall fire on the next flag.'

"It was Innis, and by that ruse he made us believe he had received reinforcements. Thinking it was so, we drew off, and the next day Innis sent Wheeler word by a prisoner that he had whipped us with three hundred and eighty-nine men!"

CAMP FUN.

At Sheridan's I saw Rosecrans unbent. The bow which is always strung loses its power; so workers, such as he, wear out by constant working. The hour of relaxation is the time to learn any man, and I tried to study him. Sheridan had invented a game he called "Dutch Ten-Pins." On the lawn in front of his quarters, between two immense elms, he had suspended a long rope, and to the end of it attached a small cannon-ball. On the ground, midway between these trees, was a square board which held the ten-pins. The game lay in throwing the ball so that it would miss the pins in going out and strike them in coming back. To do this, a peculiar twist had to be given to the rope by bending the wrist, and it seemed almost impossible to avoid hitting the pins on the direct throw. Three 'throws' were 'a game,' and only thirty 'strokes' could be made. Sheridan, by such practice, had become expert at the play, and could make, pretty regularly, twenty 'strokes,' but a novice did well if he made ten. He soon challenged Rosecrans, and the dozen officers with him, to enter the lists. Sheridan opened the play, cleared the board twice, and missed it altogether the third throw. 'Twenty,' cried the 'scorer,' and another player took his place. He did indifferently well. Others followed with more or less success, though none came up to Sheridan's 'score.'

"Now for the General," shouted "the major," laughing, as Rosecrans took his place. "He'll score thirty, sure."

"Don't laugh till you win, my boy," answered the General, with his peculiar smile.

Calculating deliberately the motion of the ball he let it go. Every pin fell on the direct throw, and a general laugh followed. Not at all disconcerted, he tried again and again, till he had played three or four "games" with scarcely better success. Amid the mock congratulation of the whole assemblage he at last sat down, and Garfield entered the lists. "It is nothing but mathematics," said Garfield; "You only need an eye and a hand," and carelessly throwing the ball, he cleared the board and scored twenty-three.

"You can't do that again"

"I'll try," answered the modest Brigadier, and he did so several times in succession.

"I can do better than that," said Rosecrans, again taking the ball. A shout of derision followed the boast, and he quietly set himself to work, and, half a dozen times in succession, made from twenty five to thirty "strokes."

A PROJECTED INSURRECTION.

I passed, as I have said, several weeks at Murfreesboro, and I could fill a volume with what I saw and heard, but the fear of compromising public interests holds my pen. Some day, "when this cruel war is over," I may be at liberty to write what I know. Then, if not before, the American people will say to Rosecrans: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

But now, when the rebels are raising the black flag, and butchering our troops, black and white, in a spirit unknown even to savage warfare, there is one thing which should be told.

One day, as I was sitting alone with Rosecrans, an aide handed him a letter. He opened it, ceased doing half a dozen other things, and became at once absorbed in its contents. He re-read it, and then, handing it to me, said, "read that. Tell me what you think of it." I read it. Its outside indicated it had come from "over Jordan," and had "a hard road to travel," but its inside startled me. It was written in a round, unpractised hand, and though badly spelled, showed its author familiar with good southern English. Its date was May 18th, 1863, and began as follows:

"General: A plan has been adopted for a simultaneous movement or rising to sever the rebel communication throughout the whole South, which is now disclosed to some General in each military department in the secesh states, in order that they may act in concert, and thus insure us success.

"The plan is for the blacks to make a concerted and simultaneous rising, on the night of the first of August next, over the whole states in rebellion. To arm themselves with any and every kind of weapon that may come to hand, and commence operations by burning all railroad and county bridges, tearing up all railroad tracks, and cutting and destroying telegraph wires—and when this is done to take to the woods, the swamps, or the mountains, whence they may emerge, as occasions may offer, for provisions or for further depredations. No blood is to be shed except in self-defence.

"The corn will be in roasting ear about the first of August, and upon this, and by foraging on the farms at night, we can subsist. Concerted movement at the time named would be successful, and the rebellion be brought suddenly to an end."

The letter went on with some details which I cannot repeat, and ended thus:

"The plan will be simultaneous over the whole South, and yet few of all engaged will know its whole extent. Please write '1' and 'approved,' and send by the bearer, that we may know *you are with us*."

"Be assured, General, that a copy of this letter has been sent to every department in the rebel states, that the time of the movement may thus be general over the entire South."

I was re-reading the letter when the General again said: "What do you think of it."

"It would end the rebellion. It taps the great negro organization, of which I speak in 'Among the Pines,' and co-operated with by our forces, would certainly succeed, but—the South would run with blood."

"Innocent blood? Women and children!"

"Yes, women and children. If you let the blacks loose, they will rush into carnage like horses into a burning barn. St. Domingo will be multiplied by a million."

"But he says no blood is to be shed except in self-defence."

"He says so, and the leaders may mean so, but they cannot restrain the rabble. Every slave has some real or fancied wrong, and he would take such a time to avenge it."

"Well, I must talk with Garfield. Come, go with me."

We crossed the street to Garfield's lodgings, and found him bolstered up in bed, quite sick of a fever. The General sat down at the foot of his bed, and handed him the letter. Garfield read it over carefully, and then laying it down, said:

"It will never do, General. *We* don't want to whip by such means. If the slaves, of their own accord, rise and assert their original right to themselves, that will be their own affair: but we can have no complicity with them without outraging the moral sense of the civilized world."

"I knew you'd say so; but he speaks of other department commanders—may they not come into it?"

"Yes, they may, and that should be looked to. Send this letter to ———, and let him head off 'the movement.'"

It was not thought prudent to intrust the letter to the mails; nor with the railway, infested with guerrillas, was it a safe document to carry about the person. A short shrift and a long rope might have been the consequence of its being found on a traveler. So, ripping open the top of my boot, I stowed it snugly away in the lining, and took it North. On the 4th of June following, Garfield wrote to me that he had just heard from the writer of the letter; that five out of the nine of our department commanders had come into the project, and, subsequently, that another general had also promised it his support.

But I can say no more. All the world knows that the insurrection did not take place. The outbreaks in September, among the blacks of Georgia and Alabama, were only parts of the plan, the work of subordinate leaders, who, maddened at the miscarriage of the grand scheme, determined to carry out their own share of the programme at all hazards. It was a gigantic project, and the trains were all laid, the matches all lighted, and two centuries of cruel wrong were about to be avenged in a night, when a white man said to a negro: "You will slaughter friends and enemies. You will wade knee deep in nocent blood; God cannot be with you in midnight massacre!" A white man said that, and the uplifted torch fell from the negroe's hand: "I will 'bide my time; I will leave vengeance to God," he went back to his toil and his stripes.

The time has not come to write the history of this, and I have said what I have, only to show that while Southern men were starving our prisoners, butchering our wounded and desecrating our dead, we were supplicating the destroying angel to pass over their homes, and save their wives and little ones from a swift destruction. In the day when "He maketh inquisition for blood,' on whose garments, my Southern brother, think you, will he find the stain?

GOV. BROUGH TO THE OHIO TRAITORS.

His Stirring Proclamation on Threatend Resistance to the Draft.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, August 24.—Gov. Brough has issued a proclamation to persons in Ohio who are preparing to resist the draft, warning them to desist from such a purpose. It is a strong and patriotic appeal to loyal men to observe their duties to their common country, and a strong warning to traitors within the borders of Ohio to desist from all attempts to resist the constituted authorities. The Governor says:

However unwilling to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this State would array themselves in a spirit of factions, if not treasonable, opposition to the execution of the laws of the land, there are indications of such a spirit in the State, which, as Chief Magistrate, I may not disregard. * * * The man who supposes that either the National or State Government is unadvised of, or unprepared for the threatened emergency, is following the deception of his leaders to consequences of the most serious character.

After reciting the act of Congress, approved July 31st, 1864, "To define and punish certain conspiracies," the Proclamation concludes as follows:

Mort earnestly do I appeal to the people of the State, not to engage in this forcible resistance to the laws, to which evil counsellors and bad men are leading them. It cannot and will not succeed. Its triumph, if it achieve any, must be of a mere temporary character. The Government is not weak. It is strong and powerful. It cannot and will not permit any armed insurrection to impeach its strength or impair its power, while contending with the Southern rebellion. I do not say this to you in any spirit of intimidation, or in any threatening tone. I speak it to you as a warning, and with an imploring voice to hear and heed it. I know what the determination of your government is, and I fully comprehend the power at hand to enforce it.

What can you, who contemplate armed resistance reasonably expect to gain by such a movement. You cannot effectually nor permanently prevent the enforcement of the law. You cannot in any wise improve your own condition in the present, and must seriously injure it in the future. Judicious and conservative men, who look to the supremacy of the Government for the protection and safety of their persons and property, will not sympathize nor co-operate with you. You may commit crime; you may shed blood; you may destroy property; you may spread ruin and devastation over some localities of the State; you may give aid and comfort for a season to the rebels already in arms against the country; you may transfer, for a brief time, the horrors of war from the fields of the South to those of the State of Ohio; you may paralize prosperity, and create consternation and alarm among our people. This is a bare possibility but it is all you can hope to accomplish, for you have looked upon the progress of our present struggle to little purpose, if you have not learned the great recuperative power of the country in this contest. The final result will not be doubtful; the disaster to you will be complete, and the penalty will equal the enormity of the crime.

From the commencement of this rebellion, the State of Ohio has maintained a firm and inflexible position, which cannot now be abandoned. In this internal danger that now threatens us, I call upon all good citizens to assert and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the land. These constitute the great element of our strength as a nation, and they are the bulwarks of our people. Hold in subjection by persuasion and peaceable means if you can, all attempts at civil insurrection or armed resistance to the laws. Failing in this, there is another duty, as citizens, from which we may not shrink, and to which I earnestly hope we may not be enforced. To those who threaten us with this evil, I say, we do not use any threats in return—there is no desire to provoke passion or create further irritation. Such men are earnestly and solemnly invoked to abandon their evil purposes; but at the same time they are warned that this invocation is not prompted by any apprehension of the weakness of the Government, or the success of the attempts to destroy it. I would avert by all proper means, the occurrence of civil war in the State, but if it must come, the consequences be upon those who precipitate it upon us.

JOHN BROUGH.

FROM MOBILE.

Admiral Faragut's Congratulatory Order—The Ram Tennessee.

The latest from Mobile is a congratulatory order from Admiral Farragut:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 12.

UNITE STATES FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 6, 1864.—The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the fight of yesterday. It has never been his good fortune to see men do their duty with more courage and cheerfulness, for although they knew that the enemy was prepared with all devilish means for our destruction, and though they had witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the Tecumseh by a torpedo, and the slaughter of their friends, messmates and gunmates on our decks, still there was no evidence of hesitation in following their Commander-in-Chief through the line of torpedos and obstructions, of which we know nothing, except from the exaggerations of the enemy, who had given out that we should all be blown up as certainly as we attempted to enter.

For this noble and implicit confidence in their leader, he heartily thanks them.

[Signed] D. FARRAGUT,
Rear Admiral Com'd'g W. G. B. Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24—Private letters received in Washington from naval officers belonging to Farragut's fleet off Mobile, say that the captured rebel ram Tennessee is invulnerable, and her power is vastly superior to any iron-clad used, excepting, perhaps, the new Ironsides in our navy. She had but one defect in her construction, and that was the exposure of her rudder chains, which were above deck instead of below, and only partly protected by a thin coating of iron. Only two shots out of more than two hundred which struck her, penetrated her sheeting, and only one—a 15-inch solid shot—went through her wood work. The Tennessee is comparatively uninjured, and with a few slight repairs, which can be completed in a few days, will become a most valuable adjunct to our navy. She cost the rebel Government over a million and a half dollars.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes:

The triumphant entry of the fleet within the Bay, under the blazing thunders of the guns of Morgan and Gaines, and through a channel sown with torpedoes dangers, more formidable than Scylla and Charybdis combined, was an act for which the pages of history can show no parallel; but all these accomplished, the work would have been half undone had the destruction of the rebel fleet inside the harbor been left incomplete. Without undertaking to belittle the wonderful achievement which successfully carried our fleet inside the harbor of Mobile, I am fully persuaded that the victory over the rebel gunboats, especially the formidable ram Tennessee, in its immediate and remote results, was of at least equal importance to the nation to the passage of the fleet inside the forts.

The rebel ram Tennessee, in the extraordinary fight with nearly half our entire fleet, which took place inside the harbor, proved herself one of the most formidable crafts for harbor defense which has ever been constructed, and an inspection of her which I have been permitted to make shows with what justice the rebel Admiral Buchanan declared that she was able to sink an entire fleet.

FORREST'S DASH INTO MEMPHIS.

NARRATIVE OF INCIDENTS.

What the Rebels Did and what they Didn't do.

Compiled from our Exchanges.

About ten o'clock on Sunday morning the citizens were awakened by the shouts of several hundred confederate soldiers who had quietly entered the city, and for the time being held entire possession. The morning was damp, dark and dreary, a dense fog prevailing. Almost every one, except the sentinels and guards, were buried in the deepest slumbers. No better hour or weather could have been selected for such a surprise. Most truly did it become one to the military authorities, as well as those pursuing the ordinary avocations of life.

A prisoner captured gives the following account of the expedition:

Forrest concentrated nine regiments of cavalry at Oxford, Miss., on Thursday evening last, where they were furnished with twenty rounds of ammunition They started at 5 o'clock and reached Panola early next morning. Here they were furnished with six days' rations and sixty additional rounds of ammunition, part of which was carried in wagons, which accompanied the expedition. On Friday, in the evening, they encamped six miles above Como. At 4 A. M., on Saturday, they resumed their march, and soon after arrived at the Coldwater, where they built bridges and succeeded in crossing half an hour before sundown the same evening. Soon after they started on a quick pace by the Hernando road, towards Memphis. At 3 o'clock they dashed through our picket lines on the same road, and after a brisk skirmishing, in which a few were killed or wounded, a portion of the force entered the city. The expedition was under command of Gen. Forrest in person

The pickets made a stubborn resistance. An alarm was given to the 7th Wisconsin and 6th Iowa regiments. The rebels did not stop to fight, but dashed into the city. Col. Starr, of the 6th Iowa, reached Gen. Washburne's residence a few minutes before the rebels arrived, and informed the General that the rebels had forced the passage of the guard, and he should save himself. Gen. Washburne looked out of the bedroom window as Col. Starr spoke, and saw the rebels dashing up Union street towards his headquarters The next moment he passed out the back way and went round towards his headquarters to see what was going on, and to take measures for concentrating the federal forces at some point. As he stood on Union street, a short distance above his headquarters, a second rebel column was seen dashing down Union street towards him. He started to get away. The rebels called upon him to stop He did not do it. They then fired a number of shots at him; but as he had no shoulder-straps on, or other insignia of rank, they did not recognize him. Without receiving further interruption or the slightest injury, he made his way to the fort. The rebels doubtless supposed he was some private soldier. They hoped to capture a Brigadier General. They did not find General Washburn but captured Lieut. Kinsey, who is a member of his staff; also several clerks.

Lieut. Col. Forrest remained in the headquarters some fifteen minutes, and brought forth Gen. Washburn's overcoat and some papers, after which he started for the Gayosa House with his force.

They drove right into the office of the hotel until it was crowded to excess with horses and men, and inquired for Gen. Hurlbut, whom they wished delivered up. The clerk, Mr. Beck, who was behind the office counter, informed them that he was not in the hotel. The rebels called him a d——d liar, and said they knew better, demanding the number of his room. It was given, and the rebels dismounting and leaving their horses standing in the office, ascended to the upper floors, and battered in two-thirds of the doors through the house in their search for Gen. Hurlbut. The General, however, was fortunately at the residence of Col. Eddy, on Shelby street, whither he had gone the night before.

Capt. Cook of his staff was in the hotel, and escaped capture, after a sharp encounter with three rebels, who entered his room to take him prisoner. Further than breaking in the doors the rebels committed no depredation in the rooms. The furniture was not molested.

Considerable money and jewelry, as well as clothing, were taken from the boarders, some of whom were taken prisoners, but subsequently released.

Lieut. Harrington, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, was in the office when the rebels first appeared. They made him prisoner and placed him behind the counter with Mr. Berthold. While there, a bullet coming through the window from the street, pierced his head, killing him instantly. His person was immediately plundered.

Gen. Buckland with his staff turned out promptly and rode through the streets collecting forces and organizing resistance, and when it was discovered that the rebels had retired he prepared for rapid pursuit. Gen. Washburne, when he escaped, repaired to the fort, and from thence issued his orders for collecting forces to meet the invaders. In about an hour he returned to his headquarters, which had been pillaged of papers and an old coat or two. The rebel dash failed in its great object, the capture of Gen. Washburne. It was a miserable failure, as it cost the rebels men and wear of horses, and it accomplished nothing of the slightest military importance.

It is not unlikely that General Smith may meet the rebels as they fly from our forces. At last accounts there had been fighting at Nonconnah between the rebels and their pursuers. Three of the six days' rations with which the rebels started from Oxford have already been used up, and their escape is exceedingly doubtful.

During the fighting, Col. Stone, who distinguished himself by bravery, was severely wounded, a short distance from the city, while pursuing the rebels with such force as he could collect. The number of rebels killed, wounded and captured is considerable—perhaps seventy or eighty in all. The final result may be yet more disastrous to the invaders. Their first check was at Irving Block, where they stood for only a single fire from the guards.

General Duston evinced the utmost promptitude. When the alarm was given, he found eight men and marched on the double quick for Gen. Washburne's headquarters, but was confronted by eighty rebels, who exchanged shots with his little company, which was marched towards Main street and received additions of several officers and some twenty Federals and militia.

While these and other proceedings were going on, the militia hastily collected under Gen. Dustan, and rendered valuable services at various points. They have shown that they can be depended upon in time of need. Volunteers were also busily engaged and harrassed the enemy considerably,

At 6 o'clock P. M. the rebels, finding the city getting too hot for them, suddenly retreated back into the country, going through Beal street, having remained two hours in the city and accomplished nothing more than the capture of about 200 citizens and straggling soldiers and 100 horses and mules.

The rebel prisoners above referred to also informed us that the Kentucky brigade detailed to leave Oxford with the expedition, deserted entire on the route. Their term of service expired on the 1st of August. They were unwilling to do any more fighting. They returned to their homes.

Forrest admitted to persons of the highest responsibility, who visited his camp to arrange the release of individuals captured, that the raid was a miserable failure. The object was to capture Generals Washburne and Hurlbut and staffs, and obtain rich plunder, in all of which they were disappointed. His forces stopped some distance beyond Nonconah Creek, and are short of food and ammunition. They were closely pursued by our men. with a prospect that many will be captured.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eight Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 162.]

AN ACT to incorporate the "Metropolitan Railroad Company" in the district of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That Alexander R. Shepherd, Richard Wallach, Lewis Clephane, Samuel P. Brown, Nathaniel Wilson, Franklin Tenney, Matthew G. Emery, Samuel Fowler, John Little, J. C. McKelden, Sayles J. Bowen, John H. Semmes, D. C. Forney, Wm. Kapley, Wm. G. Moore, Thos. Lewis, John B. Keasbey, and Charles H. Nichols, and their associates and assigns be, and they are hereby, created a body corporate, under the name of the "Metropolitan Railroad Company," with authority to construct and lay down a double-tract railway, with the necessary switches and turnouts, in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, through and along the following avenues and streets: Commencing at the junction of A street north and New Jersey avenue, at the north side of the Capitol; along the east side of New Jersey avenue to D street north, along D street north, and along C street north and Indiana avenue to the intersection of D street north with Indiana avenue; along Indiana avenue, D street north, and Louisana avenue to Fifth street west; along Fifth street west to F street north; along F street north to Fourteenth street west; along Fourteenth street west to I street north; along I street north, across Pennsylvania avenue, to the junction of New Hampshire avenue and Twenty-third street west; thence along New Hampshire avenue to the Circle. Also, a double or single track branch railway, commencing at the intersection of D street north and New Jersey avenue; along New Jersey avenue to Massachusetts avenue; along Massachusetts avenue to H street north; and along H street north to Seventeeth street west, inteseeting the double track road. Also a double or single track road from the intersection of Fifteenth street west and I street north, connecting with the double trrek road at Fifteenth street west; along I street north to New York avenue; along New York avenue to Ninth street west; and along Ninth street west to the Washington canal; with the privilege af extending the said branch road at any time along Ninth street west to M street north, along M street north to Twelfth street west, and along Twelfth street west to the Washington canal and Maryland avenue to the Potomac river, with the right to run public carriages thereon drawn by horse power, receiving therefor a rate of fare not exceeding five cents a passenger, for any distance between the termini of either of the said main railway, or between the termini of of either of said branch railways, or between either terminus of said main railway and the terminus of either of said branch railway: *Provided*, That the use and maintenance of the said road shall be subject to the municipal regulations of the city of Washington within its corporate limits.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said roads shall be deemed real estate, and they, together with other real property and personal property of said body corporate, shall be liable to taxation, as other real estate and personal property, and to license for their vehicles or cars, in the cities aforesaid. except as hereinafter provided, and that all other corporators in the District of Columbia heretofore organized for like purposes shall be subject to pay license, as provided in this section.

SEC. 3. *And be further enacted*, That the said railway shall be laid in the centre of the avenues and streets, (excepting New Jersey avenue, and there it shall be laid as hereinbefore provided for,) as near as may be, without interfering with or passing over the water or gas pipes, in the most approved manner adapted for street railways, with rails of the most approved patterns, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, laid upon an even surface with the pavement of the streets; and the space between the two tracks shall not be less than four feet, nor more than six feet; and the carriages shall not be less than six feet in width, the guage to correspond with that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation hereby created shall be bound to keep said tracks, and for the space of two feet beyond the outer rail thereof, and also the space between the tracks, at all times well paved and in good order, without expense to the United States or to the city of Washington.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall prevent the Government at any time, at their option, from altering the grade or otherwise improving all avenues and streets occupied by said road, or the city of Washington from so altering or improving such streets and avenues and the sewarage thereof as may be under their respective authority and control; and in such an event it shall be the duty of said company to change their said railroad so as to conform to such grade and pavement.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act may at any time be altered, amended, or repealed by the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said body corporate to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt to be used as a currency.

SEC. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall be not less than two nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said company may direct.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall place first-class cars on said railways, with all the modern improvements for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon during the day as often as every four minutes on the route from the Capitol, via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot and departments, to the Circle; and on the other routes once in fifteen minutes each way, and until twelve o'clock at night as often as every half hour; and throughout day and night as much oftener as public convenience may require.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That said company shall procure such passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots at such points as the business of the railroad and the convenience of the public may require. And the said company is hereby authorized to lay such rails through transverse or other streets as may be necessary for the exclusive purpose of connecting the said stables and depots with the main tracks. And the said company is hereby authorized to purchase or lease such lands or buildings as may be necessary for the passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depots above mentioned.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of the said company shall be taken to their principal depot and entered in a book of record of unclaimed goods, which book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours of business.

SEC. 12 *And be it further enacted*, That, within five days after the passage of this act, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, or if any refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall cause books of subscription to the capital stock of said company to be opened and kept open, in some convenient and accessible place in the city of Washington, from nine o'clock in the forenoon till five o'clock in the afternoon, for a period to be fixed by said corporators, not less than two days, (unless the whole stock shall be sooner subscribed for,) and said corporators shall give public notice, by advertisement in the daily papers published in the city of Washington, of the time when and the place where said books shall be opened. And subscribers upon said books to the capital stock of the company shall be held to be stockholders: *Provided*, That every subscriber shall pay at the time of subscribing twenty-five per centum of the amount by him subscribed to the treasurer appointed by the corporators, or his subscription shall be null and void: *Provided further*, That nothing shall be received in payment of the twenty-five per centum at the time of subscribing except money: *Provided further*, That no person shall be allowed to subscribe for more than fifteen thousand dollars. And when the books of subscription to the capital stock of said company shall be closed, the corporators named in the first section, or a majority of them, and in case any of them refuse or neglect to act, then a majority of the remainder, shall, within twenty days thereafter, call the first meeting of the stockholders of said company to meet within ten days thereafter for the choice of directors, of which public notice shall be given for five days in two public newspapers published daily in the city of Washington, or by written personal notice to each stockholder by the clerk of the corporation. And in all meetings of the stockholders each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the government and the direction of the affairs of the company shall be vested in the board of directors, seven in number, who shall be stockholders, and who shall hold their office for one year, and till others are duly elected and qualified to take their places as directors. And the said directors (a majority of whom, the president being one, shall be a quorum) shall elect one of their number to be president of the board, who shall also be president of the company; and they shall also choose a treasurer, who shall give bonds with surety to said company, in such sum as the said directors may require, for the faithful discharge of his trust. In case of a vacancy in the board of directors by the death, resignation, or otherwise, of any director, the vacancy occasioned thereby shall be filled by the remainder directors.

SEC 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper. touching the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, not contrary to the charter, or to the laws of the United States and the ordinances of the city of Washington: *Provided*, That there shall be no regulation excluding any person from any car on account of color.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of directors, to be holden at such time and place, under such conditions, and upon such notice, as the said company in their by-laws may prescribe; and said directors shall annually make a report in writing of their doings to the stockholders.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall have at all times free and uninterrupted use of the roadway. And if any person or persons shall wilfully and unnecessarily obstruct or impede the passage on or over said railway, or any part thereof, or shall injure or destroy the cars, depot stations, or any property belonging to said railway company, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of five dollars, to be recovered and disposed of as other fines and penalties in said cities, and shall remain liable, in addition to said penalty, for any loss or damage occasioned by his, her, or their act, as aforesaid; but no suit shall be brought unless commenced within sixty days after such offense shall have been committed.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That unless said corporation shall make and complete their said railways between the Capitol and Seventeenth street west within four months after the company shall have been organized, and the railways on the other routes herein described within one year after the company shall have been organized. then this act shall be null and void, and no rights whatsoever shall be acquired under it.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the stockholders in the Metropolitan Railroad Company shall be individually liable for all the debts and liabilities of said company, to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by such stockholders.

SEC. 20 *And be it further enacted*, That the said Railroad Company shall keep in good repair and in clean condition the flagstones or cross walks leading to, upon, and over their tracks at the crossings of the several streets, which intersect their railroad, removing therefrom snow and ice, as well as mud, dirt, or other annoyance; and shall further whenever necessary to render such crossings dry and convenient, raise or elevate the same sufficiently for that purpose, and shall adjust the adjoining pavement so as to make it convenient for carriages to pass said crossings.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That for each and every violation of the foregoing provisions the said company shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, which may be recovered, with costs of suit, or complaint of any person agrieved, in any court of competent jurisdiction in the District of Columbia. Such action may be prosecuted in the name of the city of Washington and one half of the penalties recovered shall be for the use of the city of Washington, and the other half for the use of the complainant: *Provided, however*, That any party complainant shall, before commencing such action, file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the Dstict of Columbia, a bond to be approved by the clerk of the said court, with at least one sureity, to be approved by said clerk, and in a penalty of one hundred dollars, conditioned that the complainant shall well and truly save harmless, and indemnify the said city against the payments of all costs and charges which shall be recovered against said city by reason of the failure of the comlainant to prosecute or maintain his said complaint.

SEC 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the said railroad company shall, by the fifteenth day of January after the completion of said road, and annually on or before that day thereafter, transmit to Congress a full report of the affairs, business and condition of the said company for the year terminating December thirty-one preceding such report, and such report shall be signed and sworn to by the president and treasurer of the company, or by a majority of the directors, and shall specify the following items: First. Capital stock, fixed by charter. Second. Capital stock subscribed and actually paid in in cash. Third. Dividends made to stockholders on the capital stock of the company, and when made. Fourth. Total capital stock at the termination of the previous year. Fifth. Funded debt of the company, and in what way secured. Sixth. Floating debt of the company. Seventh. Total indebtedness of company exclusive of capital; cost of road. Eighth. Total cost of rails, chains, spikes, and other iron used in construction. Ninth Total cost of ties, stringers, and other wood or timber used in construction. Tenth. Cost of paving stone, gravel, and other material used in construction not above enumerated. Eleventh. Cost of labor in the construction of the road. Twelfth. Cost of engineering and salaries paid to officers and agents of the company, and discount or interest paid on loans. Thirteenth. Amount expended in repairs of road; cost of equipment. Fourteenth. Number and cost of cars. Fifteenth. Number of horses or mules used in the service of the road, and cost. Sixteenth. Cost of harness and other appointments. Seventeenth. Cost of tools and fixtures, including furniture of offices. Eighteenth. Cost of real estate and improvements thereon by the company, characteristics. Nineteenth. Total length of roads, measured as single track, including switches and turnouts. Twentieth. Weight and character of rail. Twenty-first. Number of passengers carried during the year. Twenty-second. Average number of passengers per trip. *Income of road.* Twenty-third. Total receipts from passengers. Twenty-fourth. Total receipts from other sources, and what sources. *Expenses of operation and maintenance of road.* Twenty-fifth. Amount of salaries paid to officers of the company. Twenty-sixth. Amount paid to employees, with the number each of clerks, conductors, drivers, station keepers and laborers. Twenty-seventh. Amount paid for taxes of all kinds, and insurance. Twenty-eight. Amount paid for reconstruction of and repairs to track, turnouts and other structures. *Miscellaneous.* Twenty-ninth. Amount of dividends paid during the preceeding year in cash, and dividends in stock to stockholders, and per centage of each. Thirtieth. Increase of capital stock, if any, during the year. Thirty-first. Number of persons killed or seriously injured on the road during the previous year, and the causes thereof.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said company, when said road is completed, to have prepared tickets for passage on their caars, and to keep them at their office for sale by the package of twenty-five or over at the rate of twenty-five for the dollar.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge.; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished the teething stage, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle. au1-d&w

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Merchants and others who may wish to avail themselves of this means of transportation, will please mark their goods to our care at La Crosse, at the same time giving us notice so that we may see that such goods are delivered to us at La Crosse, without any unnecessary delay.

For tariff rates call at their office, 219 Third-st., opposite Stage Office.

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DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, and
sept19-eowly N. H. HEMIUP, St. Anthony.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium in the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes and bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with the banks as collateral for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per. cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of St. Paul,

Minnesota, and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

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Repair Jobs shall have all dispatch possible. jy15-4m eod&w tu th & sat

Breweries.

NORTH WESTERN
Ale and Porter Brewery.
ST. PAUL............MINNESOTA.
DREWRY & GREIG,
Brewers of
Stock and Cream Ale and Porter.

Delivered to any part of the city in Barrels, Half and Quarter Barrels.

ALSO

Bottled Ale & Porter
EXPRESSLY FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

Orders from the Country solicited.

All orders left at the Warehouse of L. B. & C. GREIG will be attended to.

EDWARD DREWRY,
L. B. GREIG,
jan5-1y CHARLES GREIG.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK
AND
Cream Pale Ale,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
FOR SALE BY
William Constans,
mh26-1y AGENT, ST. PAUL.

AGENTS! Look to your interests!—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person: or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retails for Two Dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW YORK. jan12-1yw

Dry Goods.

146.

FOR CHEAP

DRY GOODS

GO TO

L. C. BURT'S,

146 Third Street.

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A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SILK and CLOTH

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS

AND

CIRCULARS,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

FROM

NEW YORK,

Which we will be glad to show to all

Wishing to Purchase

Also, a general stock of

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WM. J. SMITH & CO'.

mh17-1y

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER

Third Street, St. Paul, Min.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,

Cloth Caskets and Wooden Coffins, of the latest style, constantly on hand.

☞ Hearses, Carriages and everything necessary for a funeral furnished at the shortest notice. Residence on Canada-st., above Tenth.

feb17-1y

Groceries.

C. E. FROST & CO.,

Offer for sale a full stock of

Groceries & Provisions, Hams and Shoulders

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Hams retail at 16c; Shoulders 13c; Rio Coffee at 45c, and Sugar, Molasses and everything else very cheap, on Wabashaw street, near the Bridge. feb18-1y

WINES AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
SPARKLING CATAWBA

And all other Articles in our line of business

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

my19 Sibley Block.

CHAS. A. B. WEIDE. JOS. R. WEIDE.

CHAS. WEIDE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

Groceries, Segars and Tobaccos.

No. 137 Third Street,

SAINT PAUL, - - - - MINNESOTA

sp17-1y

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GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffett's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge. dec2'63-1y

Watches and Jewelry.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

FASHIONABLE

JEWELRY STORE,

262 Third Street,

ST. PAUL,

Manufacturer of pure Silver Ware, and Solid Gold Jewelry, Hair Work, all kinds of Army Badges, &c. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, rich Silver Ware Plated Goods, &c., &c. The oldest established House in St. Paul.

My stock is now complete and much larger than any other establishment of the kind this side of Chicago. I have in store a very large assortment of American Watches, fresh from the factory, which will be sold at factory prices. Also, 100 cases of

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES,

Of which am the authorized Agent. Also, the largest wholesale stock of various kinds of

Yankee Clocks,

Which will be sold at a small advance from eastern prices. No pains will be spared to increase my large and extensive trade and meet the demands of all.

I never advertise goods that I have not got.

All Goods WARRANTED to be precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ A full supply of Watch material always on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

All kinds of new wheels and parts of the Watch manufactured to order for the trade, at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, and near the Postoffice.

mh26-tf D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

MARVIN'S

Crockery Importing House,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1864.

On hand, and to arrive, a large and complete stock of

CROCKERY,

China and Glassware,

CARBON OIL

AND

LAMP GOODS,

Of every description.

Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated and

Brittannia Ware,

Water Coolers, Japanned Toilet Sets, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

RICHARD MARVIN,

189 and 191 Third-st., and Bench-st., near the Bridge

sep1

DR. L. H. DORPHLEY

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Paul, that he has opened an office in Rogers' Block, over the Express Office. New and improved artificial teeth inserted on Vulcanite Plate, which for beauty, comfort, durability and cheapness far excel anything now in use. Teeth also inserted on Gold and Silver and warranted to give satisfaction.

Extracting, filling and all operations on the Teeth done in a superior manner, with little pain and on moderate terms

L. H. D. is prepared to furnish Dentists with every variety of Teeth from the best manufactories in the United states, and at Eastern prices. jy17-3m

NEW BOOKS.

McClellan's Reports, bound, price $2.50.
Counsel and Comfort, by the Country Parson $1.50.
The Campaigner, by Jean Paul, $1.50.
Warrington, by author of Rutlage, $1.50.
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Game of Authors and Poets, Soldiers' Portfolios, Casey's Infantry Tactics, Cook's Cavalry Tactics. New supplies of the above

At Combs' Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

☞ An elegant French edition of Fleming & Tibbin's English and French Dictionary, 2 vols. For sale at a bargain, at

jan29 COMBS' BOOKSTORE.

OSCAR F. FORD, Justice of the Peace, Jackson-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., St. Paul, Minnesota. Collections for residents and non-residents promptly attended to. je18-6m

Boots & Shoes.

NEW GAITERS & BALMORALS

I have just received by express a very fine assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Gaiters AND BALMORALS,

Which I can recommend with much confidence. Very profits and very quick sales, is the order with me.

JOHN HUBEL,

ap10-1y Kilpatrick's old place.

FIRST OF THE SEASON

NEW

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just Received at

WM. J. SMITH & CO'.

mh17-1y

Recruits Wanted.

500 RECRUITS WANTED!

FOR THE

Veteran 5th Minnesota Infantry.

By enlisting in this Regiment, Government bounties will be secured as follows:

$100 FOR ONE YEAR MEN,
$200 FOR TWO YEAR MEN,
$300 FOR THREE YEAR MEN.

☞ The city of St. Paul gives a local bounty of $150 to each volunteer who is credited to said city, irrespective of term of enlistment.

A recent act of Congress has increased the pay of privates to $16 per month, which makes an aggregate of pay and bounties as follows:

$442 FOR ONE YEAR,
$734 FOR TWO YEARS,
$1026 FOR THREE YEARS

Besides Subsistence and Clothing.

Persons desiring to enlist in the above mentioned Regiment, can report to Capt. A. P. French, or the undersigned, who are detailed as recruiting officers for Minnesota, with their Headquarters at cor. Washington and Third streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. C. BECHT, Major,
jy22-1m 5th Minnesota Vet. Regiment.

Millinery, &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

GREAT BARGAINS!

—AT—

MISS S. WILSON'S.

I now offer my entire stock of Millinery, Linings, Trimmings, Embroidery's, Hosiery, Woolen Goods and notions at a sacrifice, to close out the stock. It must be sold, either Wholesale or Retail. Merchants and Milliners would save money by calling early. I will sell much

Lower than New York Prices,

Or to any one wishing to engage in the business I will sell my

Entire Stock at a Bargain.

This is a splendid opening; good location, and good trade established.

Address: MISS S. WILSON,
au4- St. Paul, Minnesota.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING AT

DUGAN'S,

THIRD STREET, - - - - ST. PAUL,

On Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Ladies we are now opening the largest stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings ever shown in St. Paul, and prices very moderate indeed. 200 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets, from 50c to $20; 100 doz. Hats, at prices that will please the customers. Those who love the little ones will be delighted. The imported Hat for children are beautiful. 70 doz. Shaker Hoods, from 25 to 70c each. The Ribbons and Flowers are perfectly elegant ornaments, such as Humming Birds, Birds Nests, Birds of Paradise, Butterflies, Shell Ornaments, Sea Shells, and hundreds of fixings used in the East, are now open. Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $50; Cloth Cloaks, Cloaking, and Ornaments in quantity; Dress Goods, Black Silks, Electic Skirts at cost, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Infant Fixings, Mourning Goods, Head-Dresses, Nets, Shell Combs, and Toilet Articles. Please call on Wednesday next, April 27th. Our show rooms are over the store, and free from sun and dust. It is a choice resort for ladies and children; they are saved the annoyance of the lower store. Our prices are lower than you could expect in such times, and we cannot be undersold by any house in the West.

Respectfully,
MRS. J. J. DUGAN,
ap8 Third-st., St. Paul.

JUST RECEIVED.

SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,

CLOTH SACKS

AND

CIRCULARS,

Genuine Thread Gimpnor and Valenciennes

LACES.

As usual, I will sell at a small advance on invoice price.

Mrs. J. B. LYGO.

au30-1y

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Is at the office of the Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways, 273 Broadway, where

Freight Contracts & Tickets

to all parts of the west can be had. A complete file of all the State papers is kept at this office in connection with the State Register.

JOSEPH W. PRINCE, Contracting Agent.

☞ Mark packages "D. & M. R. R., via S Bridge." je25-3m

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also sell on commission Farms, Wild Land, Stores, Houses and City Lots.

January 30th, 1864.—dkwly.

UNITED STATES

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AT

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

Office in Rogers' Block, 3d-st., near the Bridge. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

All letters to this office must inclose stamps to pay return postage. ROBERT P. LEWIS,

not-d tw&wly Pension Agent.

SHERWOOD'S

Patent Wire Gauze Strainers.

A Great Retiner and Saver of Coffee, Tea & Sugar,

as by its use a cup of this beverage is made so clear from all dregs that no portion of it need be wasted in the slop-bowl. In fact its practical utility must be too obvious to the lover of good tea or coffee to require a lengthy recommendation.

THE HANDLE STRAINER

Is for straining Nursery and Fancy Drinks, Starch, Yeast, Blanc-Manges, Custards, Gravies, Syrups Jellies, and for sifting Sugar upon Fruit, Cakes, Pies, &c. Two sizes.

FOR SALE BY

POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN.

Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Carbon Oil and Lamps, Plated Ware and House Furnishing Goods, 115 THIRD ST., COR. O. ROBERT, Saint Paul, Minn.

jan22-d&wly

CARBON OIL

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale low.

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine have issued free FOUR of their most interesting Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York.

mh27-9m

STEAMER ST. CLOUD,

Will leave St. Paul daily at half-past one o'clock for Carver, arriving at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Carver at 5 A. M., and arrive at St. Paul at 10 A. M.

au2-1m HOUGHTON, Master.

Musical Instruments, &c.

MUNGER BROS.,

Music Dealers

Concert Hall Block,

Third Street, St. Paul, Minnesota

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United Piano Fortes,

CALENBORG & VAUPEL,
FISCHER'S AND
GROVESTEIN'S PIANOS

Also, **Prince's** Melodeons and School Organs and **Mason & Hamlin's** Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. All the above instruments at Manufacturers' prices.

We keep constantly on hand the *only complete stock of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise in the North-West.*

☞ Church Organs, Melodeons and Pianos tuned and repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments sold by us are fully warranted. jan29-1y

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F. O. WILDER, & CO.

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., &c., No. 230 Third-st., corner of St. Peter-st., St. Paul, Minnesota. Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos. Also, the Prrior Gem

Mr. Wilder is a Piano-Maker, and has been in the business over 20 years, and will sell nothing but first-class instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all Pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

☞ Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired Lesson given on the Piano and Melodeon.

no26-d&wly

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Manufacturers and Importers of

Musical Instruments

STRINGS, VIOLINS,
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AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the LOWEST MANUFACTURERS prices.

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Organs and Harmoniums,
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DEALERS IN

Piano Stools, Spreads, &c.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for Power and Sweetness of Tone, Fancy and Agreeable Touch, and Beauty of Finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivalled.*

As to the relative merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the Certificates of Excellence, in our possession, from THALBERG, GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, G. SAYER, H. VIEUXTEMPS, LOUIS STAMM and E. MUZIO, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All Instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are *guaranteed for five years.*

☞ Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the Instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A *liberal discount* to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

☞ Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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☞ Send for a Circular. je24-tu th & sat

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"GREENBACKS ARE GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S ARE BETTER."

STOMACH BITTERS.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

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Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

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Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

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A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They are better than all Pills, Powders, and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

They are prepared by an old and skillful physician from well-known vegetable remedies.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Try and you one bottle, will always use them and recommend them to others.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

G. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier, and Blood Pills, and Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest domestic liquors, which are sold wholesale or in any desired quantity: at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere, and by DAY & JENKS, St. Paul.

no17-1y tu th & sat

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STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14

DR. M. FOSSION, lately arrived from France, has taken an office in Minnesota street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he will remain permanently and devote his time and attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Particular attention paid to cases of Consumption Erysipelas, Typhus Fever and to all kinds of sickness. Call at the office between Fifth and Sixth-sts.

☞ Free consultations for the poor will be given every Tuesday morning. je29-eod3m

Patent Medicines, &c.

$100 REWARD!!

For a Medicine that will cure

TICKLING in the THROAT,

Coughs,

INFLUENZA,

WHOOPING COUGH,

Or Relieve Consumptive Cough,

As quick as

COE'S COUGH

BALSAM.

Over Five Thousand Bottles

Have been sold in its native town, and not a

SINGLE INSTANCE OF ITS FAILURE IS KNOWN.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from

Eminent Physicians,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It Does Not Dry Up a Cough,

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES WILL INVARIABLY CURE

Tickling in the Throat.

A half bottle has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough!!

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of Croup we will Guarantee a Cure,

IF TAKEN IN SEASON.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. It is within the reach of all the price being

Only 25 Cents.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Connecticut.

LORD & SMITH,

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,

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DR. WRIGHT'S

Rejuvenating Elixir!

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir renovate the system and overcome disease.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure general Debility.

☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

☞ A few doses restores the appetite.

☞ three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.

☞ A few doses cures the low spirited.

☞ One bottle restores mental power.

☞ A few doses brings pure blood to the cheek.

☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn down and despairing.

☞ The distress emaciated youth, the overtasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price, $1 per bottle or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

All such orders must be sent to ED. H. BIGGS, St. Paul, our General Agent.

Sold in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED.

Female Regulator.

Health Preserver.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from Irregularity, by removing the Irregularity itself.

☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal affections, pains in the back, and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of spirits, Hysteria Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full direct one accompany each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage on receipt of price.

All such orders must be sent to ED. H. BIGGS, St. Paul, our General Agent.

Sold in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.

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General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

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No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

DRUGGIST,

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent for Saint Paul to whom all orders must be addressed.

jy8-1yd&w eow-tu th & sat

TRUNKS,

VALISES,

AND

All Kinds of Traveling Bags,

A large lot just received at

C. PROAL'S

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

Cor. Third and Robert-sts.

my14

W. A. GORMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has resumed practice. Office over Edgerton's Bank.

jy6-d &w3m

Dry Goods.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

PACIFIC LAWNS

SELLING AT

35 CENTS

AT

CAMP'S.

ALSO

ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF

NEW YORK

CLOAKS!!!

SACQUES,

CIRCULARS,

Waterproofs, &c.

SELLING CHEAP.

JOHN H. CAMP.

142 Third Street.

feb24-1y

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding Gold is said to be quoted at 2.35, we have great confidence in

GREENBACKS,

And now propose to sell our entire stock of

Summer Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

AT APRIL PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY

For the Next 60 Days.

We will not advance our prices as goods go up in New York, in order to

Close Out Our Entire Stock,

But no goods will be sold at the above low prices unless for the CASH ON DELIVERY.

CATHCART & CO.,

132 Third Street,

my15-4m ST. PAUL, MIN.

Hotels.

SAWYER HOUSE.

Corner Myrtle and Second-Sts.,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

A. & J. LOWEL, - - - Proprietors

This House has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city. The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to and from the house, free of charge. As a place of SUMMER RESORT, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Innumerable lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of Fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game, desirable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists. Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns. Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from ¾ to 3 miles in width. A good bar, stocked with the choicest liquors, attached to the house.

☞ Terms as low as at any other first-class Hotel. ap2-tf

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

Corner Broome-St. and Bowery,

NEW YORK.

On the European plan. Accommodations for two hundred guests.

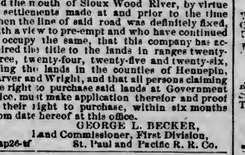
je21-1y J. F. DARROW, Proprietor.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan,

Opposite the City Hall Park, COR. OF FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK.

Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms, and Barber Shop, Bed-Rooms warmed gratis, and only one bed in a room. Do not bel eve runners or blackmen who say we are full. Servants are not allowed to receive perquisites. ap19-1y



Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY AND GRAPE WINE; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also fine Imported Brandies, Gins, Port and Sherry Wines, &c., for Medicinal and Table uses, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine, unless they have our *Gold Label* on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,

No. 21 River St., Chicago.

Sold by COOLEY, CARVER, & CO., G. P. PEABODY, and YAWTER & ROSE, Wholesale and Retail Agents for St. Paul.

au14-eod1w&w w fsu

Burbank's Column.

1864.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally to the following advertisement, comprising some of the leading articles, which, (with increased facilities,) we offer to the trade:

500 bbls. Rectified Whisky.
100 bbls. Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
10 bbls. Holland Gin.
20 bbls. Neutral Spirits.
10 pipes and eighths do. Cognac Brandy.
25 ½ pipes Cherry, Madeira and Port Wine.
50 baskets Champagne.
60 cases Claret and Sauterne Wine.
500 M choice brands Cigars.
300 cases Cove Oysters.
50 cases ¼ and ½ Sardines.
50 packages Prunes.
10 bbls. Zante Currants.
50 hogsheads Brown Sugar.
250 bbls. Refined Sugar.
200 packages Molasses and Syrups.
25 bags Pepper and Spice.
250 boxes Government do., assorted.
500 M G. D. Caps.
1000 sacks Salt.
15000 lbs. Bar Lead.
100 boxes Babbitt's and De Land's Saleratus.
1000 kegs of Nails and Spikes.
500 boxes assorted Window Glass.
25 cases Flasks.
500 coils Manilla Rope.
100 dozen Bed Cords.
25 pairs assorted Blocks.
50 bales Oakum.
10 barrels Pitch.
1000 packages Wagon Gear.
100 barrels Carbon Oil.
500 dozen Painted Pails and Tubs.
100 barrels Dried Fruits, assorted.
250 packages assorted Teas.
25 sacks Rio Coffee.
100 barrels Ground Coffee.
50 sacks Old Government Java Coffee.
300 packages, assorted brands, Plug Tobacco.
200 barrels Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco.
40 kegs Gold Leaf Tobacco.
250 boxes Soap.
200 boxes assorted Candles.

"SAMPLES"

Of the above articles our friends will always find us ready and willing to show them.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

Corner of Lower Levee and Sibley street,

my21-tf St. Paul. Minnesota.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

- Equal to **ten seamstresses.**
- An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by **their possessor.**
- The **Glass Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

C. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Agencies.

M. P. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent,

THIRD-ST.,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Policies issued in the following New York Companies:

Lorillard, Metropolitan
Niagara, Phenix,

AND MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW JERSEY.

☞ Combined cash assets over $6,500,000

dec11-t nov10'64

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SETTLERS ON RAILROAD LANDS.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., Land Department, St. Paul, April 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming lands granted to the Territory of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1857, to aid in the construction of a line of railroad from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, by virtue of settlements made at and prior to the time when the line of said road was definitely fixed, with a view to pre-empt and who have continued to occupy the same, that this company has acquired the title to the lands in ranges twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, being the lands in the counties of Hennepin, Carver and Wright, and that all persons claiming the right to purchase said lands at Government price, must make application therefor and proof of their right to purchase, within six months from date hereof at this office.

GEORGE L. BECKER,
Land Commissioner, First Division,
ap26-tf St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.

ADAMS' PATENT GRAINING MACHINE.

Williams & Bro. having secured the right of this Machine for

RAMSEY COUNTY,

Beg leave to inform the Public that we are now prepared to do GRAININ

Better, Cheaper and Quicker,

Than can possibly be done by the old method This machine produces FAC SIMILES of the wood intended to be represented.

WILLIAMS & BROTHER,
General House & Sign Painters,
mat-dtf opp. F. O., 3d Street, St. Paul.

CORDAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

Hardware.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED TO ALL

Purchasers of Stove,

STOVE WARE,

TINNERS' STOCK, &c.

TIN WARE sold to the trade at Chicago prices

Also, sole agent for

P. P. STEWART'S

CELEBRATED SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which Has No Equal.

It will pay for itself in the saving of fuel, besides the many comforts and conveniences it affords to all good Housewives.

ALL STOVES ARE WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

☞ Call and examine Stock and Prices. ☜

N. B. HARWOOD.

mh26-1y

DEERE'S

CELEBRATED

MOLINE PLOWS,

For sale by NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,

my20-tf Agents for St. Paul.

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COPPER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK,

For sale by

NICOLS DEAN & CO. ap24-1y

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH.

A FAST FREIGHT LINE

NEW YORK & BOSTON,

TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST

At Regular Railroad Rates.

☞ Delivered Free of Cartage. ☜

The Great Western Dispatch

Is a Fast Freight Line established by the United States Express Company for

Transporting Merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express Charges.

And is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. Great Western Dispatch Freight is shipped

WITH ONLY TWO TRANSFERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN OR LA CROSSE,

Making better time than any other line except the regular Express Company.

Freight Bills are Collected by our Local Agent, and in no case are patrons of the Dispatch sent to Steamboats for reclamation.

M. H. HOVEY, Agent,
291 Broadway, New York.
GEO. J. DOCKRAY, Agent,
60 Washington St., Boston.
W. H. Perry, Superintendent,
Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ All damages and overcharges promptly settled by

WILLIAM CONSTANS, Agent,

Saint Paul.

ap5-d3m Cor. Jackson Street and Levee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

FOR

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, AND ALL PARTS OF THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Two Daily Trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express 6.30 A. M. (sundays excepted) arriving at Chicago at 3.45 P. M.; Fulton at 4.00 P. M.; Burlington at 8.05 P. M.; Quincy at 10.15 P. M.; St. Louis 6.10 A. M.; Indianapolis at 3.40 A. M.; Cairo at 5 00 A. M., and Cincinnati at 10.15 A. M.

Night Express at 6.15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Chicago 3 30 A. M.; Fulton at 8 00; Burlington at 7.00 A. M.; Quincy at 9.35 A. M.; Keokuk at 12.00 M.; St. Louis at 1.15 P. M.; Indianapolis 7.00 P. M.; Cairo 5.00 P M.; Cincinnati 12.15 A. M.

Trains connect at Chicago with all Eastern Lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Eastern Cities. Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis. Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and intermediate points will find this the only direct route.

Passengers for Chicago and Eastern Cities will find this the most comfortable route.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

☞ For through Tickets, apply to

ORRIN CURTIS, St. Paul.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Chicago.
W. A. GREEN, Traveling Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR,
jy7-4m Gen'l Supt, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

THE CITY.

Rescued from Drowning.—Yesterday forenoon a lad who belonged to the party of emigrants who arrived on the Albany, went in bathing at the Levee. The water is very deep there, and the current strong, and he at once sank, and to all appearance was drowning. The cry "boy drowning" was raised. Theodore Borup, who was standing in his office door, heard the alarm, and "accoutred as he was, plunged in," merely stopping to jerk off his shoes. By good luck he managed to catch the boy by the arm, as he was going down for the last time, and struck out for shore with him. The force of the current exhausted Mr. Borup, however, and it was nip and tuck whether he could bring the drowning boy in, or whether he would be compelled to let him go to save his own life. Capt. Davidson and Jim Hill now sprang in, and by joining hands, and having a third party on shore to hold on to, Mr. Borup was reached, and all drawn in safely. The boy was soon resuscitated by his friends.

It is said there never was a tragedy without some comical features. No sooner was the boy brought to than his father, so far from feeling thankful for his escape, got a huge whip and was about to chastise him for going in swimming. Some bystanders made him desist, however, and in turn had to be restrained from pitching him in.

Annual Report of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.—We have received from the managers the following report:

Number of Orphans in the Asylum at the date of last report, September, 1863	48
Received during the year	39
Returned to relatives or placed out	22
Died	3
Now in Asylum	62
RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand at last report	$55 44
From Orphan's Fair, Oct. 14, 1863	1,887 45
From Orphan's relatives and friends	258 50
Through Society of St. Vincent de Paul	107 00
From sundry sources	59 60
Total receipts	$2,367 99
EXPENDITURES.	
Provisions	$1,107 65
Clothing and Bedding	668 30
Fuel, stoves and hay	281 35
Wages for hired men	180 00
Extra labor	104 50
Sundries	100 33
Total expenditures	2,442 13
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$74 14

Owing to the immense increase in the cost of even the most ordinary necessaries of life, the pecuniary burden of the maintenance of so many children has been severely felt. The numerous friends of the Institution are earnestly requested to rally to its protection and support with redoubled zeal and liberality.

Co. E, Eleventh Regiment, is now full, and will be mustered in to-day. The company held an election for officers yesterday, with the following result:

Captain—Joseph Harley of Lake City.
1st Lieut—John S. Moulton of St. Paul.
2d Lieut—J. J. Beatty of Gilford.

The company have been very fortunate in this selection.

Capt. Harley is a veteran of the immortal First, and bears honorable scars.

Lieut. Moulton is a gentleman whom to know is to respect. He is a veteran of the Third Regiment, and has seen service. We predict that he will become one of the most popular officers in the Eleventh Regiment. He is a gentleman of fine education and unmistakable ability, and may ere long wear the shoulder straps of a higher rank. He has been in the employ of D. W. Ingersoll & Co. for a year or two past, and his many friends here will be glad to hear of his promotion.

Co. E is composed of a fine lot of men—equal, we think, in physique and morale, to any company in our veteran regiments.

A Clerical Hunting Party.—Rev. J. D. Pope, of the First Baptist Church of this city, has been granted a few days furlough by his parishioners, who urged him to take some active recreation on account of his poor health. In company with several other clergymen similarly situated, and one or two "lay-men," he went up in Wright County, on a hunting tour. The party are now encamped on Buffalo Lake, and are having royal times. Game is very abundant. Mr. Pope's parishioners will be glad to hear that he already feels greatly improved in health and strength, and has shown himself to be a good shot. The whole party will soon return, feeling a hundred per cent. better. Clergymen are always backward about taking this kind of recreation, although it is the very kind they need, and we hope it will become more popular with them.

Hugged by a Bear.—A day or two since a man named Schmidt was going through a piece of woods about three miles beyond Little Canada, when he came across a black bear. A little dog that was with him attacked the bear, who at once made for Schmidt, and seizing him with his paws gave him a ferocious hug! Bruin might have squeezed Schmidt to death, in fact, had not the dog seized the animal by the leg and given him a sharp bite, when Bruin dropped Schmidt, and chased the dog. Schmidt at once fled, and was overtaken shortly afterwards by his dog, which had a bad wound in his hip. This occurred not more than ten miles from Saint Paul.

Soldiers' Letters.—In order that letters addressed to them may be received promptly, the address must be plainly written, stating distinctly what arm of the service he is serving with, whether engineers, infantry, (regular or volunteer) artillery or cavalry, and what State his regiment is from, and what company. Unless plainly and correctly directed, the letter is sent from one headquarters to another, and finally finds its way to the Dead Letter Office, or is entirely lost or destroyed. It is best not to put the brigade, corps or division on it, as regiments are frequently changed from one to another.

Pendergast is still in jail, having been unable to procure bail up to last night.

Our Quota Full—We announce, with much pleasure, to our St. Paul readers, that our quota is now filled, the last man having been raised yesterday.

This has been accomplished by a great sacrifice of means, and by hard labor. There are but few that have not contributed one or the other—many both—while some have been content to receive the benefit of it, without an effort to aid in the work. We hope full lists of the contributors will now be published.

Stamps on Receipts.—The internal revenue law now in force requires that a two-cent stamp must be placed on every receipt for money amounting to more than $20; also, on *all* receipts for the delivery of goods. By not complying with this requirement, persons lay themselves liable to a fine of $50. All bank checks for sums of $10 or over require a two-cent stamp. Business men would do well to remember these things.

Lectures on Health.—Dr. Trall's lectures at the Winslow House, St. Anthony, will be continued on Friday evening instead of Thursday, as heretofore. He will also speak on the Gospel of Health, every Sunday at 4 1-2 P. M.

Admission free to all.

A party of German emigrants arrived on the Albany yesterday morning, bound for the Sauk Valley. Our foreign immigration is very heavy this year. In some sections of the State it has more than made good, in point of labor, all that has been absorbed into the army.

Deer are said to be very plenty in the country. The Indians, who used to keep them thinned down, and the hunters who are now in the army, having both given them a chance to increase within a year or two.

We understand that Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer has resigned the pastoral charge of the Central Presbyterian Church, after holding it for twelve years, and that his resignation has been accepted by the Presbytery.

The Golden Star arrived yesterday with a large load of freight. We are indebted to M. D. Merrill, her clerk, for a copy of the manifest, but have not room to insert it.

Boston Meat Market.—T. N. Stevens invites the attention of epicures in lower town to his fine stock of fresh meat at the Boston Meat Market, on Jackson street. He has always on hand every variety of fresh meat and game, nice and fat, and at very low prices. He warrants satisfaction to all.

Jo Hall's Bill of Fare.—Fresh Brook Trout, Teal Duck, Mallard Duck, Prairie Chicken, Tame Chicken, Steak and Chops, &c., &c.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Worms! Worms!!—Mothers Save your Children.—Thousands of children die yearly from Worms whose lives might be saved Mothers use Dr. CHURCHILL'S WORM LOZENGES which will surely kill and expel them from your children. Children will eat them as readily as any candy. For Coughs, Colds, &c., use Shield's Compound Cough Lozenges, the most pleasant and effectual remedy discovered.
For sale by all Druggists.
EDWARD H. BIGGS,
jy1-d tw&w Agent for Saint Paul, Min.

Home Life Insurance Company, New York, offers the most liberal advantages to parties desiring to effect insurance.
REV. EDW'D. EGGLESTON,
State Agent for Minnesota,
tu no19-t sept 2'64 St. Paul.

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass., issues all non-forfeiting policies, allows interest on deposits.
E. T. ALLING, Anoka,
jan24-oawly Gen. Agent, Minnesota.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ap2-d&wly

Metropolitan Hall.—Spring Chickens, Brook Trout, Pigeons, Chops, Steaks, &c. every day at the restaurant tables. Chicken Soup at the 11 o'clock lunch every day. Fresh Cucumbers every day. Ice Cream at all hours—every variety. Separate entrance and room for ladies. dlm

Notice to the Traveling Public.—On and after Monday August 22d, the Ticket Offices of the different Packet Companies will open at 1 o'clock P. M., and remain open until the departure of the boat. Of this passengers will please take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Offices closed on Sunday.
C. L. WOOD,
Ag't La Crosse line.
O. CURTIS,
dtf. Ag't N. W. Packet Co.

Union Hall—George Benz proprietor. This Hall has lately been refitted in a manner making it the finest place of resort in the city. Mr. Benz has introduced three of Phelan's fine marble bed Billiard Tables in the Hall, and has created a splendid patent air fountain for Ales and Porter on draught. The Bar is always supplied with the finest Liquors and Cigars. He keeps constantly on draught Philadelphia Ales and Porter. Genuine Reinish wines (direct importation) from Germany—all the vintages—on hand. Extra fine Brandies, Sherry wine, Port wine, (for medical purposes,) by the bottle or gallon.
e28-dly

Office of the Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. and Steamship Line Western Agency, corner Main and Wisconsin-sts., Milwaukee, June 10th, 1864.—O. Curtis, Esq., *Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have succeeded in making a change by which connections are made both ways by our line and the Prairie du Chien. Our boat hereafter will leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., or on arrival of Prairie du Chien train, which is due at six P. M. When that train is on time, our boat will never leave until we get passengers and baggage from trains. This is reliable. Please advise your passengers and do us all the good you can.
C. D. PALMER,
je14-tf Gen. West'n Pass. Agent.

The place to buy clothing is at Eastwood & Morrison's. They have a fine stock of light and dark cassimere pants and vests. Fine black cloth coats; also fancy and plain cassimeres, made up in the best style and latest fashions, which they will sell at very low prices. Give them a call and see for yourselves. They will sell the above at wholesale or retail, at prices lower than the same can be purchased in the West. Rogers' Block, eight doors above the bridge.

Press Book Bindery.—We take occasion to inform our friends and the public that we have in connection with this office one of the best BOOK BINDERIES and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORIES in the North-West, and are prepared to do RULING and BINDING as desired MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., bound in any style required, and OLD BOOKS re-bound at short notice. Ledgers, Journals and Blank Books, for Railroads, Steamboats, Banking Houses, &c., manufactured on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call.

The First National Bank of Saint Paul, is now fully organized for the transaction of a general Banking business with a Capital of **$250,000.** The Bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States, and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, &c., &c.

OFFICERS:
J. E. THOMPSON, President.
T. A. HARRISON, Vice President.
HORACE THOMPSON, Cashier.
CHAS. SCHEFFER, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
T. A. Harrison, J. C. Burbank,
Horace Thompson, Charles Scheffer,
H. G. Harrison, J. E. Thompson.
jan30-tf

Passengers by the Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth line will leave on the G. H. Gray daily and connect with the lower boat at Prescott. tf

The Quickest and only Direct Route from the Mississippi River to Chicago and all Points East and South, via Chicago and North-Western Railway.—United States Mail and Express Route to Chicago, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Delavan, Elkhorn, Rockford, Kenosha, Racine, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Sandusky, Crestline, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, St. Louis, Cairo, Quincy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Ogdensburg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Elmira, Binghampton, Great Bend, Corning, Oswego, Burlington, Troy, Portland, Rutland, Lowell, Concord, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Bellows Falls, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c.

Passengers going East and South, from all points in the Northwest, should be particular and purchase Tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

Passengers are taken, free of charge, from the depot in Chicago to all other depots.

This Road is acknowledged to be the best equipped in the country, being furnished with new and elegant Cars, with patent Ventilators attached, preventing the annoyance of heat and dust. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

By this Route Baggage is checked through from the Mississippi River to Chicago, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, &c., &c.

Passengers can buy tickets by this Road at all offices on the Mississippi River, where tickets are sold, but they should be particular and ask for tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."
EDWARD P. CUTTER,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK,
General Passenger Agent.
Mark Hendricks, Northwestern Agent
je7-tf

Sealed Proposals.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
District of Minnesota,
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 19th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate will be received at this office until

12 o'Clock, M,

SEPTEMBER THE 5TH, 1864,

For the delivery of

FORAGE AND STRAW

For Government use at the following military posts and stations, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
(sacks included,)
20,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
(sacks included,)
1,800 TONS OF HAY, AND
200 TONS OF STRAW.

AT SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

4,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
(sacks included.)

AT FT. ABERCROMBIE, D. T.,

12,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
4,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN.

AT POMME DE TERRE, ALEXANDRIA, & SAUK CENTRE, EACH,

2,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
800 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
125 TONS HAY.

Delivery of Oats, Hay and Straw to commence on or before the first day of October, 1864, and to continue monthly, in such quantities as the undersigned may direct, or the necessities of the service may require, until the whole amount be delivered.

Delivery of Corn to commence on or before the first of December, and continue in like manner. Oats and corn to be delivered in the Government granaries; Hay and Straw to be stacked in the forage yards.

All of the above articles must be of good merchantable quality, and subject to such inspection as the undersigned may deem necessary, the expenses attending which to be borne by the contractor. No coarse or overgrown grass, or any that has been injured by frost will be received.

Bids for each article at each place must be on separate sheets of paper; must have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below, attached to each, the responsibility of guarantors in all cases to be vouched for by the certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, and ——, of the County of ——, State of Minn., do hereby guarantee that ——, is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

No bids for Corn or Oats will be considered for less amounts than 500 bushels; for Hay, for less amounts than 100 tons, or for Straw, for less than 50 tons.

A bond with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the supplies delivered, except that one-third of each article shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

All Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have hitherto failed to comply with their proposals or contracts; or who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be rejected.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing ——," (the article bid for,) at ——," (the place bid for,) and addressed to the undersigned.
E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Chief Quartermaster, Dist. Minn.

☞ Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co's.

Note.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.
a20-td

FINE OLD WHISKEY.

FIFTY BARRELS PURE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY.

For sale by
J. I. BEAUMONT.

OLD BOOKS Rebound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

How the Soldiers Talk.

BY PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY.

We have heard the rebel yell,
We have heard the Union shout,
We have weighed the matter very well,
And mean to fight it out;
In victory's happy glow,
In the gloom of utter rout,
We have pledged ourselves—"Come weal or woe,
By Heaven! we fight it out.

'Tis now too late to question
What brought the war about;
'Tis a thing of pride and passion,
And we mean to fight it out.
Let the "big wigs" use the pen,
Let them caucus, let them spout,
We are half a million weaponed men
And mean to fight it out.

Our dead, our loved, are crying
From many a stormed redoubt,
In the swamps and trenches lying—
"Oh, comrades, fight it out!
'Twas our comfort as we fell
To hear your gathering shout,
Rolling back the rebels' weaker yell—
God speed you, fight it out!"

The negro—free or slave—
We care no pin about,
But for the flag our fathers gave
We mean to fight it out;
And while that banner brave
One rebel rag shall flout,
With volleying arm and flashing glaive
By Heaven! we mean to fight it out?

Oh, we've heard the rebel yell,
We have heard the Union shout,
We have weighed the matter very well,
And mean to fight it out;
In the flush of perfect triumph,
And the gloom of utter rout,
We have sworn on many a bloody field
"We mean to fight it out!"

THE WELDON ROAD CONTEST.

The Glorious Victory of Sunday.

Special Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

In Front of Petersburg, Va., Aug. 22, 1864—8 A. M.—I have the pleasure of announcing, this morning, one of the grandest Union victories of the war. Yesterday morning, a little after eight o'clock, as had been momentarily expected, the enemy suddenly made their appearance in very strong force on our left flank, west of the Weldon railroad, and opened upon our position with their artillery. This our forces received, behind their works, without making much demonstration, which encouraged the enemy to advance their infantry lines in a grand charge, on the double quick. These charging lines were allowed to come with in easy musket range of our works, when our forces, rising to their feet, poured into them a most terrific fire of musketry, mingled with grape, literally piling the dead and wounded in heaps. The rear lines broke and precipitately fled to the cover of the woods, from which they had just emerged, but the remnant of the first line, which was very near our works, threw down their arms and, throwing up their hands, surrendered on the spot, to the number of three or four hundred. Thus closed scene first of the attack.

But General Lee said to General Beauregard in the morning, that the Weldon railroad must be regained that day if it cost every man in his command; and if our left was so very strong, there must be some weak point to the right where the left could be cut off to itself and captured. So the rebel force was gathered up and set to revolving along our line to the right. Soon they found a gap between our Fifth and Ninth corps, which had been left for them, and into which they eagerly fell, to encounter a part of the Second Corps, well back in the gap, and to be closed in on by the Fifth and Ninth to the loss of a thousand more prisoners and three stands of regimental colors. Thus closes the second and last scene of yesterday's grand desperate attempt to regain the Weldon railroad. This road is now firmly within our fortified lines, and is forever "gone up" as far as any benefit to the Rebel Confederacy is concerned.

What the enemy will attempt next in his desperation is not known, but we are ready for him all along the line.
ILLINOVIAN.

Here is comfort for the Copperheads. They may see how the wind blows from how the weathercock points. Read what the *Herald* says:

As against the forlorn Democracy, Abraham Lincoln has the majority party at his back and the balance of power in his hands. His re-election, therefore, which might have been defeated by a new Union party organization of all the opposition elements, cannot be defeated by the demoralized Democracy, under their sheet per-sheet and Regency managers at Chicago. In this view Gen. McClellan will act wisely in declining a nomination which, if made and accepted, can only end in his defeat.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS

One Square.		One Square.	Each add. Square
	One time	$0 80	$0 40
	Three times	1 50	75
	Six days	2 00	1 00
	Two weeks	3 50	1 75
	Three weeks	5 00	2 50
	One month	6 50	3 25
	Two months	10 00	5 00
	Three months	12 50	6 25
	Six months	17 50	8 75
	Twelve months	25 00	12 50

First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $40 per annum additional for changes. All changes rated at 15 cents per square.
4. Local notices double the above prices, and no notice inserted for less than $1.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, two-thirds additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, $1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the largely increased and constantly increasing expense of publishing our Papers, we have been obliged to, and shall hereafter charge for publishing all calls for Political or Public Meetings, Society Notices, Religious Announcements, Obituary and Marriage Notices, at the following rates:

Obituary Notices (simple announcement of death only,) 25 cents each. All other notices (when not exceeding five lines,) 50 cents each; for each additional line, TEN CENTS for the first insertion and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion. These reasonable charges will hardly pay the actual cost to us for the work.

We have heretofore given publicity to notices of the kind alluded to, gratuitously, but justice to ourselves requires that we shall do so no longer.

☞ Persons bringing or sending in such notices, should bear in mind that they will not be inserted unless the pay for each insertion accompanies the copy.
PRESS PRINTING CO.
PIONEER PRINTING CO.
May 14th, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All dealers in Highwines, Rectified Whiskeys and Liquors in general, will please take notice that I will have my distillery in full operation about the

15th of September,

It will therefore be unnecessary for Dealers or Rectifiers to order a single barrel of

WHISKEY FROM BELOW,

As I will be able to turn out Highwines in sufficient quantities to supply all demands for our State.

Thanking my friends and customers for the large portion of their patronage in the Brewery business, I may state that I have greatly enlarged my Brewery, and will continue to furnish the best and purest beer in the market.
au21-3m* T. BENSBURG,

Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

INGERSOLL'S.

We have received a

FINE STOCK OF NEW

DRESS GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

New and beautiful styles of

SPRING SHAWLS

AND

CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

&c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Merchants from the interior,

Paying Cash for Goods,

Will be able to buy of us at satisfactory prices!

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL,
MINNESOTA.
Sept. 1:ly

NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
S. COMSTOCK & CO.'S,
NEW YORK STORE,
A LARGE VARIETY OF
NEW STYLES
IN
SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
Cloakings,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
Both Silk and Gingham;
Cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy and Plain;
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, DOMESTICS,
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS, &c.,
All in want of
DRY GOODS,
Will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
S. COMSTOCK & CO.,
Minneapolis, near the Suspension Bridge.
P. S.—We are selling our large stock of
CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes at Cost,
As we are going out of that branch of Trade.
☞ Please give us a call and we will suit you in the quality and price. my25

CLOTHING.
A FINE STOCK OF
Light Woollen and Linen Goods
At Low Figures.
MARSEILLES VESTS,
At old prices. These goods are a bargain.

In short we have a large stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishing Goods of all grades suited to the season, which we are selling at a small advance over cost.

All our Goods are MARKED DOWN
to the
LOWEST PRICE,
Which will be stated at once.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my1-ly Third-st.

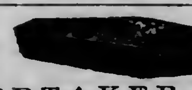
Miscellaneous.

1-4 OF A MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
REAL ESTATE
For Sale Cheap!

Great inducements offered to those having depreciated funds by investing in Real Estate that is bound to double in less than two years. A word to the wise is sufficient. Ira Bidwell, at his Real Estate Office on Third street, above Jackson, over Messrs. Bebby & Co.'s Cheap Wholesale Grocery Store, is still selling Real Estate at very reduced prices for Greenbacks and other depreciated funds.
ap1-tf IRA BIDWELL.

N. SINKS,
(Successor to L. C. KINESTON, Jackson Street.)
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Family Groceries and Provisions,
Will be constantly supplied with all kinds of Produce fresh from the country.
☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. jy25-d3m

$100 PER MONTH.—ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN THE ARMY AND EVERYWHERE ELSE, IN THE MOST LUCRATIVE BUSINESS KNOWN. Honorable and no risks. Address or apply to
T. & H. GAUGHAN,
jy3-3m 116 Broadway, New York.

J. LAREAU, 

UNDERTAKER,

Has a large lot of Coffins of all kinds, and zinc boxes, constantly on hand; and in the meantime don't forget that he promptly attends to Carpenter Jobbing. Fourth st., between Minnesota and Robert sts. my26

Legal Notices.

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NINTH CIRCUIT—IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—ss:
Thomas Stringer, Lewis L. L. Allen, and Jacob Van Nostrander, surviving partners of the late mercantile firm of P. L. Van Deventer & Co., vs. Martin Mower.
FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.
Decree, June Term, A. D. 1864—$5,915.04, with interest and costs.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the District aforesaid made in this cause at the June Term, A. D. 1864, for sale I will, the undersigned, Special Master in Chancery, appointed by said court to execute said decree, will sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, on
WEDNESDAY THE SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1864,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the front entrance to the place of holding said court, in Brown's Block, Third street, in the city of Saint Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises, to wit:

All and singular those tracts and parcels of land, situate lying and being in the county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, viz: Lots numbered seven (7), and eight (8), of section number twenty-nine (29) (west of the river), in township number thirty-one (31), north of range number nineteen (19) west, in the District of Lands subject to sale at the Falls of Saint Croix, Wisconsin, containing forty-three acres and eighty-five hundredths of an acre (43.85), reserving, however, always, a lot of two and a half acres or thereabouts, sold and deeded to Frederick P. Cheney, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the deed to said Cheney, also reserving a lot sold to Francis Revoir, containing one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet, and adjoining the above lot sold to Cheney, on the south, on which said Revoir has his dwelling house, as will more fully appear reference being had to the deed to said Revoir. Also reserving a lot sold Jonathan Lawton, containing one hundred feet by one hundred and fifty feet, situate sixty feet south of the lot sold to Revoir on which said Lawton has his dwelling house, as by reference to the deed to said Lawton will more fully appear.
Saint Paul, Minnesota, July 26th, 1864.
H. E. MANN,
Special Master in Chancery.
D. Cooper,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. tu-jy25-6w

CHANCERY SALE—CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NINTH CIRCUIT—IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA—ss:
Andrew Ellison vs. Daniel C. Price and Sarah S. Price, his wife.
FORECLOSURE IN CHANCERY.
Decree, October Term, A. D. 1863—$1,247.70, with interest, costs and expenses of sale.

Pursuant to the decretal order of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the District aforesaid, made in this cause, at the October Term, A. D. 1863, of said Court, the undersigned, Special Master in Chancery appointed by said Court to execute said decree will sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, on
WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1864,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the place of holding said court, in Brown's Block, Third street, in the city of Saint Paul, in said District of Minnesota, the following described premises, to wit:

All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, and described as follows, to wit: Lots numbered eleven (11), twelve (12), and thirteen (13), in block number sixty-four (64), in Dayton & Irvine's Addition to the City of Saint Paul, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey aforesaid.
St. Paul, Minnesota, July 26th, 1864.
H. E. MANN,
Special Master in Chancery.
Smith & Gilman,
Plaintiff's Solicitor. tu-jy25-6w

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Minnesota, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at MINNEAPOLIS, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the fifth principal meridian.

The s e q and the w h of section 5; the n h of section 19 of township 116; sections 19 and 21; the n h of section 23; sections 27, 29, 31, and 33, of township 117, of range 25.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the n e q of section 20, of township 116; sections 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117; the s h s e q, and the s e q of s w q of section 33, of township 118, of range 26.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the n h of section 19, the n h of section 21, and the n h of section 23, of township 116; the s h of section 19, the s h of section 21, the s h of section 23, and sections 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117; the s h s e q, and the s h s w q, of section 31, of township 118, of range 27.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, and 13; the n h of section 15, of township 116; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117, of range 28.

Section 1 of township 116; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35 of township 117, of range 29.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, and 35 of township 117, of range 30.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25, of township 117; and sections 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 118, of range 31.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, of township 117; and sections 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35, of township 118, of range 32.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the n h of section 19; the n h of section 21; the n h of section 23, of township 117; sections 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 118, of range 33.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23; the n h of section 27, and section 29, of township 117, section 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 118, of range 34.

Township 116; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29, of section 31; the n h of section 31; the n h of section 33, and the s h of section 35, of township 117, of range 35.

Township 116; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 29, of township 117, of range 36.

Townships 116 and 117; sections 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35, of township 118, of range 37.

Townships 116, 117, and 118; sections 6, 8, 18, 20, and 22; the s h s e q, and the s w q, of section 24; sections 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, of township 119, of range 38.

At the Land Office at ST. CLOUD, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and West of the fifth principal meridian.

Sections 7 and 17; the n h of section 19, and the n h of section 21, of township 121, of range 28.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the n h of section 19, the n h of section 21, and the n h of section 23, of township 121; sections 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 29.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the n h of section 19, the n h of section 21, and the n h of section 23, of township 121; sections 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 30.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; and the n h of section 23, of township 121; sections 19 and 21; the s h of section 23; sections 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122 of range 31.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, of township 121; the s h of section 13; the s h of section 15; the s h of section 17; sections 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 32.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, of township 121; the s h of section 13; the s h of section 15; the s h of section 17; sections 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 33.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, of township 121; sections 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 34.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, of township 121; sections 25, 27, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 35.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15; the n h of section 17 of township 121; section 7; the w h of section 15; sections 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 36.

The e h, the n w q, and the n h s w q, of section 1, of township 121; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 35, of township 122; sections 7, 17, 19, 21, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 123, of range 37.

The e h n e q, of section 1, of township 121; sections 1 and 11, of township 122; the w h of section 1; sections 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, and 25; the n h of section 27, and section 35, of township 123; sections 13, 14, 15, 19, 29, 31, and 33, of township 124, of range 38.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with selections of swamp lands filed in your office by the Surveyor General, will be excluded from the sale.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed, in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 18th day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President:
J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

All *bona fide* actual settlements under existing laws, subsisting prior to and up to the date of this proclamation, will be recognized; and all such settlers are hereby called upon to come forward and establish and enter their claims with the Register and Receiver before the day fixed in the foregoing for the commencement of the public sale.
J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.
tu je7-13w

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
Office of the Treasurer of State,
Saint Paul, August 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., September 5th, 1864, for the delivery at the Capitol of

125 Cords of Wood.

The wood must be of good quality of body oak cut at least one year, and to be delivered as required by the State Treasurer.

Payment to be made in U. S. Notes.
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
au2-d&tw4w Treasurer of State.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,
PATENT MEDICINES.

And in fact every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS. jan10 lyd&w

1864. 1864.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &C., &C.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

jan1-tf SAINT PAUL.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

oc22-tf Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD---WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MORNING.		EVENING.	
Leaves St. Paul	7:00 A. M.	Leaves St. Paul	2:45 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	7:45 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	3:30 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	8:05 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	3:50 P. M.
Arrive at Anoka	8:40 A. M.	Arrive at Anoka	4:25 P. M.
Leaves Anoka	8:55 A. M.	Leaves Anoka	4:40 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	9:30 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	5:15 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	9:55 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	5:40 P. M.
Arrive at St. Paul	10:35 A. M.	Arrive at St. Paul	6:20 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul daily at 8:00 A. M. | Leave Anoka daily at 1:00 P. M.

F. R. DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.

ap15-tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and all affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both Sexes. Valuable Reports on Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, &c., containing eighty-four pages and numerous engravings, may be had at the office or by mail, price 25 cents.

Patients at a Distance—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations private and confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; afternoons, from 3 to 5. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to
GALENIC INSTITUTE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.
jan9

Miscellaneous.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona, and La Crosse at 6½ o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle [illegible] Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Me[illegible] Falls and Owatonna, connecting at [illegible] Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago [illegible] Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, [illegible] Waseca, Mantorville, Rochester, [illegible] Winona—Daily, at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 7 [illegible]

For Sauk Rapids, [illegible] Prairie, [illegible] Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, [illegible] Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre [illegible] Abercrombie, Mondays a[illegible] o'clock A. M.

For Little Canada, Columbus, Sunrise City—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors

STRASBURGER & NUHN,

65 Maiden Lane, New York,

IMPORTER OF

TOYS,

China, Fancy Goods,

BEADS, &C.

SLATES, SLATE-PENCILS.

We have on hand the largest and best assortment of the above goods. Our whole stock has been imported since the 1st of February, and we are daily receiving all the novelties appearing in Europe. We have paid for these goods before the great advance in gold, and can sell at the most reasonable rates.

We solicit a share of your patronage. You will buy from us if you examine our stock.

China and Crockery Dealers will find it their interest to call upon us. jy27 dlm

NOTICE.

I take this method of informing my late clients, that with the exception of some cases specially disposed of, all my papers are left in charge of H. L. Moss and R. F. Crowell, Esqs., St. Paul.
my31 D. COOPER.

HUMAN HAIR.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS'

WORTH OF HUMAN HAIR WANTED,

At Franklin's, Bridge Square,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID.

WIGS,
BANDS,
SWITCHES, &c.,

Made to order at short notice. Country orders by Express promptly attended to.
L. P. FRANKLIN,
a23 dlm* Bridge Square.

BLANK BOOKS Of every description for Records or Accounts, made to order in the best manner, at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
District of Minnesota,
Saint Paul, Min., Aug. 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock M.,

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1864,

For the delivery of

WOOD

At the following places, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, Minn.,

(In the Post Woodyard)

1,500 cords, in such quantities monthly as may be required.

At the public offices, storehouses, &c. in Saint Paul, Minn., 160 cords (sawed in common stove lengths), in such quantities monthly as may be required.

All wood must be of best quality of merchantable dry wood, free from small or crooked limbs, and to be subject to inspection.

Delivery to commence on or before the 1st day of October, 1864.

Bids accepted for 100 cords and upwards.

Bids for each place to be on separate sheets of paper, to have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below attached to each; the guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be vouched for by the certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or by the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of Minnesota, do hereby guarantee that ——, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Bond with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with the name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the wood delivered, except that one-third shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have heretofore failed to comply with their propositions or contracts; or from those who do not comply with the above requirements, will not be considered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing wood at ——," (the place bid for), and addressed to the undersigned.
E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. of Minn.

☞ Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co.'s.

Note.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.
a23-dtsep6

NEW U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

First National Bank,
St. Paul, August 2, 1864.

This Bank is authorized to receive deposits and issue receipts for **Three Years Coupon Treasury Notes**, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, or one cent per day on each subscription of fifty dollars. The notes will be dated August 15th, 1864, and payable in blank or to order of the depositor. The interest is payable on the 15th of February, and August of each year, in lawful money. Interest on deposits made after August 15th will be paid by the depositor. The notes will be delivered free of expense to subscribers, and will be issued in sums of Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand dollars.
au2 dlmo J. E. THOMPSON, President.

BILL-HEADS—Ruled and Printed in the best style, at the "PRESS" Job Printing Office.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864. NUMBER 201.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, AUGUST 31, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ *This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation* **Double** *that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.*

UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Chief Justice—THOMAS WILSON.
Associates { S. J. R. McMILLEN, JOHN M. BERRY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
CHAS. H. LINDSLEY, J. N. MURDOCH,
JOHN G. BETZ, J. W. MORFORD.

THE TRAITORS CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

Our special despatches from the Chicago Convention stopped short last night at a point of intense dramatic interest,—just in the midst of a general row, and a grand explosion of the treasonable elements that have been seething and boiling under the thin crust of sham Conservatism.

No Nomination had been effected at 5:40, P. M., but this has now ceased to be a matter of any importance, for our reporter gives us a general outline of the platform, which, as we expected, declares for an *armistice with the rebels*, and a peace convention, not to mention a strong squint at a revolution in favor of the rebels in the border States.

The grave of the Democratic party is dug wide and deep in these traitorous resolves, and it is but little matter whom they choose for the victim who is to be buried alive in this pit of infamy. One might have supposed that this infernal vomit of treason which was spewed out in a platform tinkered up to suit Vallandigham, would have relieved the stomach of the Convention, and that with the overwhelming majority for McClellan, it would have been in a condition to digest the nomination of that harmless and sugar-coated pill without difficulty. But in this lowest deep of treason there was a lower deep. Harris, the Congressional traitor from Maryland, was the crater through which the pent-up volcano found vent. Harris denounced McClellan as a tyrant and read his celebrated order for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, which we publish on our second page.

He probably, also, referred to other antecedents in the history of McClellan which contradict the logical requirements of the platform. He wanted Tom Seymour of Connecticut, or some such unequivocal, flat-footed traitor, whose whole public course had squared with the official utterances of the Convention. Failing in this, he declared he would not support the nominee of the Convention, and was about to leave, when some verdant delegate, who evidently misunderstood his surroundings, called him a traitor, and Harris promptly knocked him down. Policemen rushed to the rescue. There was a grand hubbub, and a prospect of a free fight all around among these gentle, lamb-like, Christian *peace* men, when the curtain dropped upon the scene, and we are without any official report of the killed and wounded.

On the whole, the proceedings of the Convention, as far as they have transpired, are exceedingly satisfactory. They strip the veil from this hideous Mokanna of the Northern Democracy and lay it bare to the world for what it is in its length and breadth, the Northern wing of the Slaveholder's conspiracy for the disruption of this Union—the ally and tender of the Rebellion.

COPPERHEAD TACTICS.

The *Pioneer* deliberately repeated in the head lines to its telegraphic news the infamous falsehood which it blazoned on its *Bulletin* board in these words:

"GRANT'S FORCES DRIVEN FROM THE WELDON RAILROAD."

The audacity of falsehood which could write this brazen lie upon the heading of the dispatch which exposed and contradicted it is callous to shame, and revels in infamy as a dog wallows in its vomit. It is by such desperate tactics as these the Copperheads seek success in the pending campaign. The thing which they dread above all others is an Union success. The thing which they desire above all others is an Union disaster. Their only hope of political triumph is in national reverses, and rebel victories are hailed by them as god-sends. Whatever they can do by dismal forebodings and false and gloomy colorings, or misrepresentations of current events, to create a popular discontent with the war, to discourage enlistments and prevent the reinforcements to our armies, and so promote the success of the rebellion and turn the tide of disaster upon our armies, they are doing, and will do without a moment's scruple as to means, or a moment's hesitation as to the awful calamities into which their seditious demagogism would plunge the nation.

FROM the express messenger who arrived last night from St. Cloud, we learn that it was rumored there on Monday, that on Sunday night the Sioux made a dash into Painesville, 30 miles from that place, and that 14 government horses and four soldiers were missed. We do not give the report as reliable, for we do not know that it is, but it was generally believed in St. Cloud on Monday.

WE learn that Messrs. Cyrus Aldrich and F. R. E. Cornell were nominated for the House of Representatives by the Legislative Union Convention of Hennepin County, which was held last Saturday.

MILITARY NEWS.

Second Lieut. T. L. Haywood, of the First Minnesota Battery, has been commissioned First Lieutenant, *vice* Koethe, died of wounds received in battle.

First Serg't. Jno. D. Ross has been promoted to Second Lieut. vice Haywood, promoted.

Jno. G. Janicke, of Saint Paul, and Reuben Chewning, of Dakota County, have been commissioned as Second Lieutenants to recruit for the 4th Regiment.

The Eleventh Regiment is fast filling up. Lieut. Thurber, of Fillmore County, writes that he has a full company, and 60 men over, and Lieut. Tyler, of Houston County, telegraphs that his company is full.

We regret to learn that A. B. Smith, Esq., the President of the Wisconsin Telegraph Company, the proprietors of the line in this State, died very suddenly at Saratoga Springs, on Monday night.

Mr Smith was at St. Paul only two or three weeks ago, and visited St. Cloud with a view to the proposed extension of the telegraph line from St. Paul to Fort Garry, and thence to the Pacific Ocean. These and other projected telegraph enterprises will lose an important element of success in his sudden death. He was a man of great business ability and enterprise.

THE murder of Messrs. Mendelsohn and Duhn, was not this side of Abercrombie, as at first reported, but on Wild Rice River, beyond Abercrombie, and outside of our lines.

FROM Lieut. McGrade, who commanded the cavalry expedition against the Sioux raiders into Blue Earth County, we hear that there are no signs of hostile Indians to be seen, and all is quiet.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Time for Recruiting and Bounties Extended until the Draft.

Circular from Lieut. Col. Averill.

HEADQ'RS SUP'T VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE,
St. Paul, August 30, 1864.

All recruiting officers and recruiting agents now on duty in this State are hereby authorized to continue their efforts for collecting volunteers until the draft, which has been called for on September 5th, has actually been made. The object of the Government is to keep up volunteering as much as possible, after the 5th of September. There must necessarily be some time used in preparing for draft, in which every town will have an opportunity to fill its quota with volunteers. Every man who may enlist before the latest practical moment of reporting to the Board of examination, under the draft, will be counted on the quotas of the present call, and entitled to bounties provided for by the late act of Congress. It must be understood that no postponement of the draft has been ordered, nor is there the least reason to suppose such an event will take place. But in view of the rapid enlistments already made under the last call, more than three-fourths filled, permission has been given by the War Department for the continuance of volunteering during the necessary time of preparing the accounts for the draft, which, if properly improved will give every town sufficient time to fill its quota. All recruiting officers and agents will, in addition to their other reports, make twice weekly reports to this office, stating the prospects and results of their efforts.

JOHN T. AVERILL,
Lt. Col. and Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service for Minnesota. dlw1tw.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

They are to be Treated as Prisoners of War by the Rebels.

The following is from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 19th. It shows that the rebels have receded from their position concerning colored troops, and will hereafter treat them as prisoners of war. We may conclude, therefore, that the exchange of prisoners will soon be resumed. We have in our hands ninety thousand rebels and there are about thirty thousand Federal prisoners in the South. Whether this relenting towards colored troops has been brought about by the fact that by an exchange the rebels will be largely the gainers, or whether the scarcity of provisions in the South, or because Davis & Co. have concluded to do this to prove to foreign countries that the negro is not in the fight, with the view of removing impediments to recognition, remains to be seen. We quote the chaste and amiable *Examiner*:

"Negro soldiers, outside of the Confederacy, employed to do the work of the pillage and slaughter of the Yankee ape who sits in the usurped seat at Washington, are henceforth not to be considered fit subjects for the bullet, bayonet and knife after surrender, but are to be treated as prisoners of war. Yesterday an order from the Provost Marshal's office, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, was received at Castle Thunder. The purport was that the negro prisoners taken in Yankee uniform, whether free or bond, if they had hailed from Maryland or Delaware, were not to be claimed as property in case they were slaves, but they were to be treated as negroes usually are in case they declared their freedom. A citizen of Maryland or Delaware cannot claim his stolen or impressed property—stolen or impressed by "Abe, the emperor," from the fact that Maryland and Delaware are within the limits of the "kingdom of the ape," and not within the limits of the Confederate States. This decision is taken as irrevocable, and as it emanates from the Provost Marshal's office, with the sanction of the War Department, we take it as final. Every negro who comes here as a prisoner of war proclaims himself as a free man. Consequently the order alluded to will save a great deal of litigation. But be it remembered that the slaves of Maryland and Delaware in the army of Grant are freedman. That's enough to make them freemen forever."

—At a Peace Meeting at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted expressing high regard for the soldiers, whereupon several of the latter, in order to test the sincerity of the peace brethren, groaned for Jeff. Davis. This was too much for the "peace men," who, with bowie knives and pistols, rushed upon the soldiers and drove them from the ground. The latter were unarmed.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Report of Proceedings up to 5:40 p. m.

Platform Adopted.

It Favors an Armistice, a Peace Convention & Revolution.

McClellan Nominated by Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

A GENERAL ROW ENSUES.

Harris Denounces McClellan as a Tyrant.

He Declares he Won't Support the Nominee.

He Knocks Down an Indignant Delegate.

Great Disorder and Confusion Prevail.

Prospect of a General Fight.

NO NOMINATIONS EFFECTED AT 5:40 P. M.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

The following is the conclusion of a special dispatch dated Monday night.

Special Dispatch to St. Paul Press.

The Platform Committee met at 8 o'clock this evening. A stormy and all night session is anticipated. Fillmore and Pierce have written letters declining for themselves and favoring McClellan. It is reported that Seymour declines under promise of being Secretary of State if McClellan is elected. Seymour will probably be permanent Chairman.

MORNING DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

It is reported this morning that the Committee on Resolutions will not be ready to report to-day. This will probably prolong the Convention until Thursday. This delay injures McClellan. Guthrie is Chairman of the Platform Committee. Bramlette publishes a letter this morning declining to be Vice President. The ticket this morning, as it stands on the street is McClellan and Powell. Vallandigham men are in great commotion for fear McClellan will be nominated on a war platform or a very mild peace.

NOON DISPATCH.

CHICAGO 30—12 M.

Special Dispatch to St. Paul Press.

Forenoon session of Convention has adjourned till afternoon.

After organizing Gov. Seymour made a very artful and careful speech on taking the chair. He was less violent than other speakers have been, but his speech took with the crowd and the cheering was immense.

A letter from Amos Kendall, transmitting the resolutions of the Constitutional Union Convention, recommending the nomination of McClellan, was received with loud applause.

The Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report. Several members of the Committee urged a brief adjournment, declaring they were not harmonious. Vallandigham insisted that they could not agree until to-morrow. The McClellan men wanted to adjourn to four this afternoon, while the opposition favored to-morrow. The motion to adjourn was really a test vote. The McClellan men were overwhelmingly in the ascendant. They will try to rush the nomination through to-night.

H. P. H.

EVENING DISPATCH.

CHICAGO. Aug. 30.

Special Dispatches to St. Paul Press.

CHICAGO, 4:30 P. M.

The committee have just reported a platform consisting of six planks, and declares in *favor of an armistice* and a CONVENTION OF STATES, to restore the Union; denounces the administration for usurpation, and declares in favor of REVOLUTION if there is any more interference with elections in the border States.

Pending the adoption of the Platform, Aleck Long introduced a resolution, acknowledging the *Right of Secession*. A stormy debate is going on.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—5:15, P. M.

Seymour has choked Long off by deciding that his resolution must be referred to the committee on resolutions. The platform is adopted in full. The nominations will now be made.

In Convention, 5:20, P. M.—New Jersey has just nominated McClellan amid great cheers. Pennsylvania declares for him also.

CHICAGO Aug. 30—5:30 P. M.

Powell has just been nominated, and has just withdrawn in a speech.

Stuart of Ohio, nominates Thomas Seymour.

Wickliffe nominated Pierce.

Harris of Maryland, seconded the nomination of Seymour, and then proceeded to denounce McClellan in unmeasured terms, as a tyrant. He has just read McClellan's letter, ordering the arrest of the Maryland legislature. He is constantly interrupted. The greatest confusion prevails. Seymour has appealed to the audience several times, promising that the charges will be answered. The greatest excitement prevails and a free fight is imminent.

CHICAGO, August 30—5:40 P. M.

Harris has just declared he would not support the nominee.

Seymour decides that a man who will not support the nominee is out of order, and Harris descended from the platform. As he reached the floor a delegate called him a traitor, and Harris knocked him down. Three or four policemen rushed to the rescue. and further fighting is momentarily suspended. The excitement is running very high.

H. P. H.

A private dispatch says that McClellan was finally nominated.

A Look at Things.

M. Greeley writes as follows on the past and present condition of our relations with the South:

For an age prior to the outbreak of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, the relations between the North and the South were based on arrogance on one side and servility on the other. No Southerner coming North, or trading with the North, ever imagined himself under the smallest obligation to discover and proclaim the superiority of Northern over Southern institutions; while the Northern men visiting the South was expected, and generally constrained, to find and pronounce slavery a benign and admirable arrangement for the benefit, especially, of the slaves. No Northern man going South to teach, or trade, or practice. had the ghost of a chance (unless it were to be lynched) until he had discerned and admiringly noted the happiness, contentment and general well being of the slaves. He who grew Cotton thus insisted on prescribing the spectacles through which Southern peculiarities should be regarded; the debtor dictated his opinions to his creditor; the cotton seller before the counter to the cotton buyer behind it.

The deference was all one side: nobody expected the reciprocation. Southern statesmen and orators demonstrated, in their way, the rottenness of Northern society, the imminence, of its crash, the certainty that the "mud-sills" would subvert the entire edifice; but nobody found or fancied in this an excuse for rebellion or disunion, or aught more serious than laughter. Yet any long-bearded ranter who chose to make anti-slavery harangues in the district school houses of Maine, stoned by half the inhabitants and utterly unregarded by most of the residue, was strangely represented to the South as a defier of constitutional guarantees and guaranteed rights. Whatever may be in store for us, there must be no more of this foolery.

Should slavery survive our present struggle, the democracy of the North will be mainly responsible for the calamity. They confidently proclaim that the rebels are fighting, not for Disunion but for Slavery; they insist that, with Slavery duly fortified, the Secessionists would gladly come back. We neither affirm nor deny this; but we warn those who hope to carry the Presidential election on the platform of Pro-Slavery "reconstruction" not to give pledges which cannot, in the nature of things, be redeemed. Even should they re-establish slavery in the South, the North must be free.

The Awful Scenery of the Moon.

Among the many terribly sublime scenes with which the moon's surface must abound, none can be grander than that which presents itself to the spectator were he placed inside one of those volcanic craters, Tycho, for instance, surrounded on all sides by the most terrific evidences of volcanic force in its wildest features. In such a position he would have before him, standing up from the vast plain below, a mighty, obelisk-shaped mountain of some nine thousand feet in height, casting its black shadow over the plateau; and partly up its slope he would see an ampitheatrical range of mountains beyond, which in spite of their being about forty miles distant, would appear almost in his immediate proximity, (owing to the absence of that 'aerial perspective' which, in terrestrial scenery, imparts a softened aspect to the distant object), so near, indeed, as to reveal every cleft and chasm to the naked eye.

This strange commingling of near and distant objects, the inevitable visual consequences of the absence of atmosphere or water, must impart to lunar scenery a terrible aspect—a stern wildness which may aptly be termed unearthly. And when we seek to picture to ourselves, in addition to the linaments and condition of the lunar landscape, the awful effect of an absolutely black firmament, in which every star visible above above the horizon would shine with a steady brilliancy (all causes of scintillation or twinkling being absent, as these effects are due to the presence of variously heated strata, or currents in our atmosphere), or of the vivid and glaring sunshine, with which we have nothing to compare in our subdued solar illumination, made more striking by the contrast of an intensely black sky; if, we say, we would picture to ourselves the wild and unearthly scene that would be thus presented to our gaze, we must search for it in the recollection of some fearful dream.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

— The New York *Commercial* says, the graceful Grau, so well known as the *Impresario* of the West and Operatic Missionary to the neglected tribes who cluster about Cincinnati, Chicago, Oshkosh and similar distant settlements, has lately become involved in a difficulty with the equally graceful Brignoli—the tenor who, till Mazzoleni came, ruled our opera-goers and the entire fair sex of New York as with a rod of iron. Brignoli sues Grau for moneys accruing to him, as alleged, for singing in the West; while Grau declines to part with said moneys, declaring with emphasis that Brignoli did not fulfill his engagement properly, that he shirked singing, and that he was—to put it in homely English—more bother than he was worth.

—"O! Angeline," said a young horticulturalist to his love one evening, "if you could only see my Isabella. How each day she developes new beauties—so beautiful!—hanging over me so tenderly—no honey so sweet to the taste."

Angeline suddenly fell to the floor like a flat iron.

"Villian," she cried, "you love another," and swooned away.

"Oh, I have killed her," exclaimed the young horticulturalist, jumping up and wringing his hands.

"O! Angeline—don't! don't! you mustn't for the world, Angeline, I didn't mean it—I only meant the grapevine."

Angeline recovered.

LATEST NEWS. By Telegraph.

THE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION.

Proceedings of Monday and Tuesday Morning.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Governor Seymour President.

SPEECHES OF BIGLER AND SEYMOUR.

HOW NOT TO SAY IT.

Proposals for a Thousand Million Dollar Loan Received from Europe.

Gold Down to 235.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Proceedings of Monday Afternoon.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.

At the close of Mr. Belmont's remarks, he nominated ex-Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania, for pro tempore Chairman, which motion was carried unanimously.

When the cheers which had greeted Gov. Bigler had subsided, he said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention, I am greatly honored in your selection of me to preside over the preliminary deliberations of this body. My acknowledgments for this high compliment, and for the kind greeting just extended to me by this vast concourse of my fellow citizens will have its best manifestation in my endeavoring to discharge properly the duties of the position to which you have called me. It is not expected, nor would it be fitting, in one assuming the mere temporary Presidency of this great Convention, that he should enter upon any general discussion of many topics suggested by the unhappy condition of our country. A brief allusion to the occasion and purposes of our assemblage is all that will be necessary. No similar body ever assembled in America, with weightier objects before them, or to which such a vast proportion of the American people looked with such profound solicitude for measures to promote the welfare of the country and advance their individual happiness. The termination of democratic rule in this country was the end of peaceful relations between the States and the people. The elevation of a sectional party to authority at Washington, the culmination of a long and acrimonious war of crimination and recrimination between extreme men at the North and South, was promptly followed by dissolution and civil war, and in the progress of that war, even the bulwarks of civil liberty have been disregarded and imperilled, the whole fabric brought to the very verge of destruction, and now at the continuance of more than three years of a war unparalleled in modern times for its magnitude and for its barbarous desolations, after more than two millions of men have been placed in the field on our side alone, after the land has been literally drenched in fratricidal blood and wailings, and lamentations are heard in every part of our common country, the hopes of the Union, our chosen object, are in no wise improved. The party now in power have a feud which they have long maintained, with violent and unwise men at the South, because of a blind fanaticism about an institution in some of the States in relation to which they have no duties to perform and no responsibilities to be assumed, are entirely incapable of adopting the proper means to rescue our country, our whole country, from its present lamentable condition. Then, gentlemen, it is apparent that the first indispensable step to be accomplished in this great work is the overthrow by the ballot of the present administration, and the inauguration of another in its stead which will wisely and zealously, but temperately and justly, wield all the influence and power of the government to bring about a speedy settlement of our national troubles on the principles of the constitution, and on terms honorable and just to all sections, North and South, East and West—one which will stand unfailingly for civil and religious liberty; one which, instead of relying solely on its peculiar dogmas and doctrines, and the ravages of the sword, will refer all the national troubles to the people, the foundation of political authority, and to the States under the forms of the constitution; one which will have no conditions precedent to the safety of the Union, but which will diligently seek the result of the return of permanent peace amongst the people. Gentlemen, we have been commissioned by the people to come here and initiate steps to accomplish these great objects, and to select an agent in this good work. That the task will be well performed I have unfaltering faith, and that the people may sanction, that God will bless, these means to the desired end, is my sincere prayer.

The proceedings were then opened by prayer by the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On motion Messrs. E. O. Herron of N. Y., G. M. Tower of N. J., and Moses M. Strong of Wis., were appointed temporary secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called by States, and as each chairman answered for his delegation, he was welcomed with loud applause.

Mr. Tildon of New York moved that one delegate be appointed by each delegation to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention, and that all resolutions offered in the convention be referred to said committee without debate. Carried.

Mr. Cox moved that a committee on organization be instructed to report rules for the government of the convention, and made a motion that the rules of the last convention be adopted.

Mr. Powell of New York, stated that the contesting delegates from that State had agreed, and were harmonious in this convention. He rose therefore to move that one member of each delegation be appointed on the committee on resolutions, and two to have but one vote. Carried.

McDougal of California, thought that there should be admitted to the convention not to exceed three gentlemen known to be members of the Democratic Party, from the several territories, said delegates to be permitted to participate in debates, but without power to vote.

Gen. Morgan of Ohio, moved to amend, by extending the privileges of the resolution to delegates from the Southern States and the District of Columbia.

Mr. McDougal accepted the amendment.

Mr. Tilton of New York opposed the resolution as it was manifest that no gentleman can be thus designated by the Convention who can thus be accredited to the United States, and they may or may not represent constituents. It will be otherwise in regard to the Territories, if there were gentlemen from these, accredited, as we are, but underall the circumstances the adoption of such a resolution would, in his judgment. be productive only of confusion and discord. [Cheers.] On motion, the Resolution was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

A communication signed J. L. Riddle of the Louisiana delegation was received, setting forth that he and his colleagues were the properly accredited delegates from Louisiana, nothwithstanding which, the National Committee had refused them tickets of admission. Referred. Senator Wickliffe of Kentucky called up two letters, which were read, one from John W. Leathers and the other from J. R. Buchanan, both delegates from Kentucky, in which they explain their absence by saying that they were the victims of military despotism, arrested without cause, imprisoned, and denied resort to the legal measures guaranteed by the laws and the Constitution.

Proceedings of Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

It was reported that the Committee on that subject had unanimously agreed upon Horatio Seymour for President of the Convention. Prolonged applause followed this announcement, and the report was adopted. On taking the chair, Gov. Seymour spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee: I cannot forecast the resolutions and actions of this convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union [!!!!] Justice and Peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom, While the resolutions and actions of this convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic Party should be restored to power, and there are great reasons. The Democratic Party will restore the Union, because it longs for its restoration. It will bring peace, because it loves peace. It will bring back liberty to our land, because it loves liberty. It will put down despotism, because it hates that ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people. Four years ago a convention met in this city when our country was peaceful, prosperous, and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our government, to ovewhelm us with debt, or drench our land with blood, but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people and the condition of our land. They felt they might safely indulge their passions, and they concluded to do so They would not heed the warning of our fathers; they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out their natural results. They were compelled to spurn all measures of compromise. Step by step they have marched on to results which at the outset they would have shrunk from with horror, and even when war has desolated our land, and has laid its heavy burthen upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our constitution. They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time to see if Christian charity, or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposition for peace which does not offer that which this government has no right to ask. This Administration cannot now have this Union if it would. It has by its proclamation, by vindictive legislation, and by displays of hate and passion placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome. It has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutional ideas. It cannot be said that this failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies in the field. Never in the history of the world have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern states. The world will hold that they have done all that arms could do, and had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in our land; but while our soldiers have desperately struggled to carry our banners southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the government declares in the ears of its Generals. that rebellious discontent had worked northward to the shores of the great lakes. The guaranteed rights of the people to bear arms has been trampled under foot, even to the very borders of Canada, so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty. This administration thus declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States whose votes placed him in power. It also admits by such an edict that these people have no faith in the administration.

The report of the Committee on Organization was received as follows, and adopted by acclamation:

The Committee on Permanent Organization and Rules for Government of Democratic National Convention now in session, respectfully report that they recommend to the Convention for their selection the following officers:

For President—His Excellency Horatio Seymour.

For Vice Presidents—Joseph Chase, Maine; J. W. Williams, N. H; E. D. Beach, Mass; D. D. Smalley, Vt; Geo. Taylor, Conn; Alfred Anthony, R. I; Andrew J. Cobb, N. J; L. K. Tucker, N. Y; Asa Packer, Penn; J. F. Robinson, Ohio; S. W. Gibson, Ind; E. B. Fisklin, Ill; John S. Barry, Mich; John N. Phelps, Mo; John A. Peckham, Minn; S. Berry, Cal; Wm. McMuller, Oregon; Issac D. Jones, Md; Dr. John Merritt, Del.

Recording Secretaries—Wm. H. Simpson, of Maine, John H. Wood, of New Hampshire; N. R. Phinney, of Mass.; B S. Pattridge, Vermont; F. L. Allen, New York; James D. Biddle, New Jersey; Edward L. Martin, Delaware; F. L. Hutchinson, Penna.; J. A. L. McClure, Maryland; James P. Barbour, Kentucky; E. R. Schelman, Ohio; A. T. Whittlesey, Iowa; W. H. O'Brien, Illinois; T. J. Campen, Michigan; James Billings, Missouri; John H. McKinney, Minn.; Philo Orton, Wisconsin; John Curran, Iowa; Wm. J. Whipple. California; F. P. Fitzgibbens, Kansas; Wm. Beebe, Oregon.

Reading Secretaries—O. A. Perrin, N. J.; Isaac R. Dill, Illinois; Moses M. Strong, Wis.

The committee further recommended that the rules and regulations adopted by the Democratic National Convention of 1860, be adopted by this Convention for its government.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.

The proceedings were opened by Bishop Whitehouse, who first read from the Psalm of David, following with an impressive prayer, the delegates and audience standing.

The Committee on Credentials reported against the admission of delegates from the Territories or District of Columbia, also to admit both delegations from Kentucky, each delegate to cast half a vote. Reports adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cox, Hon. Amos Kendall had leave to present a communication giving the proceedings and action of the Conservative Union National Convention held in this city on the 27th.

When the Secretary read the resolutions recommending the nomination of McClellan, the wildest applause went up, many delegates standing and cheering.

Cox moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Miller moved to amend that the communication be made a part of the minutes of the Convention.

The Chair stated that the communication would be entered on the minutes of course.

Mr. Olds said that another body, the Sons of Liberty, now in session here might have a communication to make to the Convention, and if this is to go on the minutes theirs ought to be received.

Mr. Olds said he would not press the motion.

The communiction was accepted.

A Foreign Loan of $1,00,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

[*Special to Commercial.*]—Dr. Elder of the Treasury Department is preparing a Report of a proposition of certain European bankers for a loan of one thousand millions of dollars. The report will be favorable to the proposition.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 30—6 P. M.

Gold irregular, unsettled, and decidedly lower. Opened at $2.36, declining to $2.32¼, advancing to $2.34, declining to $2.32¾, advancing to $2.35, declining to $2.34¾, and closing at $2.34½@2.35.

GRANT AND McPHERSON.

Touchingly Interesting Correspondence between Grant and McPherson's Grandmother.

The Fremont *Sentinel* publishes the following letters, which explain themselves:

CLYDE, Ohio, Aug. 3d, 1864.

TO GENERAL GRANT:

Dear Sir: I hope you will pardon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembling hand of the aged grandma of our beloved General James B. McPherson, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funeral, from the public print, that when General Grant heard of his death, he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedient and kind; in manhood interesting, noble and persevering, looking to the wants of others. Since he entered the war, others can appreciate his worth more than I can. When it was announced to us, by telegraph, that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent assunder; but when we heard the Commander-in-chief could weep with us too, we felt, sir, that you had been as a father to him, and this whole nation is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening, in 1861, with his widowed mother, two brothers, only sister, and his aged grandma, who is now trying to write. In the morning he took his leave at 6 o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy. His funeral services were attended in his mother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the falling fruit, and his remains are resting in the silent grave, scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an eminence but a few rods from where the funeral services were attended, and near the grave of his father. The grave, no doubt, will be marked, so that passers by will often pause to drop a tear over the departed.

And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be gratefully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battles may be with you, and go forth with your armies till rebellion shall cease, the Union be restored, and the old flag wave over our entire land.

With much respect, I remain your friend,
LYDIA SLOCUM,
Aged 87 years and 4 months.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
CITY POINT, VA., August 10, 1864—
Mrs. Lydia Slocum—My Dear Madam: Your very welcome letter of the 3d inst. has reached me. I am glad to know the relatives of the lamented Major General McPherson are aware of the more than friendship existing between him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from any one living. I join in this selfish grief, and add the grief of personal love for the departed. He formed for some time one of my military family. I knew him well. To know him was but to love him. It may be some consolation to you. his aged grandmother, to know that every officer and every soldier who served under your grandson, felt the highest reverence for his patriotism, his zeal, his great, almost unequaled ability, his amiability, and all the many virtues that adorn a commander. Your bereavement is great, but can not exceed mine. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

MARRIED:

At Belle Plain, on Monday, August 29th, by Rev. M. Heath, Mr. C. T. METZNER to Miss CLARA A. FREEMAN, both of Belle Plain Minn.

New Advertisements.

$300
House and Lot,
In Upper Town—Lot 40x120. For sale for a few days for $300.
MORGAN & McCLOUD, Real Estate Agents.
a31-d1w

New Advertisements.

WANTED.
In a small family, a first-class kitchen Girl. $12.00 per month.
Apply at this office. a31-tf

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
JOHN M. JANIKE, having been appointed a Recruiting Officer for the gallant Fourth, would call the attention of all new Volunteers to the fact that he has seen active service in the United States and in Europe.
Any information desired will be cheerfully given at the Saint Paul Recruiting Office, McKubin's Block, next to the Provost Marshal's office, or at Circkler's "Laborer's Hall," opposite the Presbyterian Church. a31 1t

CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The seventh term of this school will open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.
Location on Summit Avenue, between Rice and St. Peter streets.
Terms, one-half in advance.
J. EDGAR DIXON, Principal.
a30-3t*

HARD TIMES.
Economise and Save Money.
G. W. NICOLS & CO.
Are now manufacturing their celebrated Heater, called the BANNING STOVE, with improvements. For style, beauty and economy, they cannot be surpassed. We believe the saving in fuel over any other stove to be at least one-half. We take the liberty of referring to some of our patrons, as they have expressed entire satisfaction with them:
Hon. H. Hale, Hon. Edmund Rice, T. M. Metcalf, Rev. Dr. McMasters, O. Curtis & Green, Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer, Gen. Washburne, Rev. F. A. Noble, C. Wood, Rev. J. Mattocks, C. Nichols, D. W. Ingersoll. a30-dow

UPPER TOWN
Auction and Commission Mart.
ALFRED MOORE,
Auctioneer and Appraiser, Commission Merchant, &c., having had experience in the business nearly twenty years, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. May always be found at his old stand,
"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
Near the Post Office, Saint Paul.
a30-1w*

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-RATE GLEE BOOK, obtain "The Musical Lyra," containing new and sparkling glees, trios, serenades, chants, four-part songs, choruses, operatic selections, hymns, tunes, and sacred anthems—decidedly the best book of its class. Price $1.38, on receipt of which it will be sent post paid.
a30-1f OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

TOBACCOS,
800 PACKAGES CHEWING AND SMOKING IN STORE.
For sale by
Chas. Weide & Bro., No. 137 Third Street.

CIGARS,
580.000 ON HAND: PRICES FROM $15 to $100 per Thousand.
For sale by
Chas. Weide & Bro., No. 137 Third Street.
au7-2m

WHITNEY & BANKER.
REAL ESTATE, —AND— General Commission Agents
Office: Third Street, Bridge Block.
CHAS. T. WHITNEY, Notary Public. | ISAAC A. BANKER, Surveyor & Engineer
au6-1y

WANTED.
$3,000 on City property for a term of years.
$1,000 on City property for a term of years.
MORGAN & McCLOUD, Real Estate Agents.
a24-d1w

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED PROPERTY, viz:
40 feet on Third street, Lower Town.
22 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
17 feet on Third street, near Wabashaw.
50 feet on Seventh street.
Houses and lots from $1,000 to $10,000 each.
10 acres in the city limits, cheap.
40 acres improved adjoining city limits.
MORGAN & McCLOUD, Real Estate Agents.
a24-d1w

300 MEN. WANTED,
Three Hundred Men, to work on the
LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
Apply on the work, or at the office of William Branch, on Seventh Street, near Olive, immediately.
WILLIAM BRANCH.
June 22, 1864. e22-1t

AN EXHIBITION
OF MR. MARHOE'S BEAUTIFUL
Hydro Oxygen Transparencies
will be given at
INGERSOLL'S HALL,
for the benefit of
ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 31,
At Half-past Seven o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Children with parents or guardians, 25 cents. Front seats reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them. a28-d3t*

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.
THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES OF
TOBACCO,
Including all grades of
PLUG, FINE CUT CHEWING & SMOKING.
Also, a fine assortment of
Cigars of Favorite Brands.
For sale by
J. I. BEAUMONT.

JUST RECEIVED.
Cove
Oysters,
Fresh Peaches,
Prunes, Pepper sauce,
Tomato Catsup, Raisins, Pared
Peaches, Fresh Lobsters, Dandelion Coffee.
For sale by
feb28-1y J. I. BEAUMONT.

Two Lots on Third Street FOR SALE.
NEAR THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
Three 40-Acre Tracts,
Near the City.
TWO HOUSES IN BRUNSON'S ADDITION
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, Aug. 23, 1864. a23-d&w2w*

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY,
and the Anglo French Alliance, in their relations to the United States and Russia. A book just published, by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., Pastor of Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. An interesting and very instructive work, written in the author's peculiar attractive style. "It becomes all Americans to study afresh the origin and aims of the Anglo French Alliance, as shown by their own declaration and corresponding acts."
The Agent for the above work is now in town, and commences canvassing this week. The work is complete in one royal octavo volume of 576 pages, and sells for $3.00
K. W. BURTON, Travelling Agent.
St. Paul, Aug. 22.
a24-d2w*

100 HALF CHESTS CHOICE
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
For sale at New York cost,
AT EDDY'S,
FORT STREET. a24 d4w

BRING IN YOUR OLD RAGS.
Bring in your Old Copper!
Bring in your Old Brass!
Bring in your Old Pewter
Bring in your Old Iron!
Bring in your Old Lead!
Bring in your Old Zinc!
And get the highest price, in CASH!
mar14-tf WEST & CO., Robert-st., St. Paul.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Drewry & Scotten has been this day dissolved by consent. The business in future will be carried on under the firm name of Drewry & Greig, who receive and pay all debts belonging to the late firm.
EDWARD DREWRY,
jy24-tf GEORGE SCOTTEN.

OLD BOOKS
Rebound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Legislative Union District Convention—6th District.

The Union electors of the Sixth Legislative District of the State of Minnesota, are requested to meet in delegate Convention, at Watertown, Carver County, on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator and three candidates for Representatives in the Legislature of said State. The delegates must be bona fide residents of the counties to which they are accredited, and were apportioned at the last annual Convention as follows:

Wright	6	Carver	6
Meeker	2	[illegible]	2
Kandiyohi	1	Monongalia	1

F. G. MEALEY, Chairman.

Dated July 30, 1864. au3-doawtd

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE INDIANS.

The Causes of Indian Wars.

Important Report of Gen. Pope.

It appears probable now that we shall have on our hands, in the far West, a great Indian war. This fact lends fresh interest to the following report of General Pope to the Secretary of War, setting forth the policy of the government towards the Indians in the Northwest, with its results, and recommending a substantial change in the policy:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST, MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, February 6, 1864.—Sir: I have submitted to the General-in-Chief by this mail a plan of operations against the Indians in the Territories of Dakota and Idaho; and in the same connections I have the honor again to invite your attention to some suggestions as to the policy to be pursued towards the hostile Indians who were directly or indirectly concerned in the Minnesota massacres, as well as towards those tribes of wild Indians with whom treaties had never been made, but with whom the troops as well as emigrants will be brought into contact during the proposed military movements.

"Upon the policy adopted will largely depend the successful results of any military operations.

"The system of Indian policy hitherto pursued seems to have been the result of temporary expedient, and not of well-considered examination of the subject; and, with its results, is briefly as follows, viz:

"As soon as the march of emigration began to press upon lands claimed or roamed over by wild tribes of Indians, a treaty was made with them which provided for the surrender of a large part of the lands and the location of small reservations for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, or for the purchase of that limited portion of the Indian country bordering on the white settlements, leaving the Indian the larger part of the region claimed by him. In consideration of this surrender, considerable money annuities, as well as annuities of goods, arms, ammunition, &c., were granted to the Indians, and an Indian agent appointed as special custodian and disbursing agent of the funds and goods.

THE TWO CLASSES OF INDIANS.

"By this operation we were placed in contact with two classes of Indians. First, the Indians entirely surrounded by white settlements and living on small reservations. And second, the Indians who still maintained their roving life and their relation with the wild tribes on the one hand, while on the other they were connected with the whites through the annuities of money and goods paid annually for the surrender of that small portion of their lands bordering on the white settlements. Of course the Indian of the first class was no longer able to maintain himself by hunting in the circumscribed area allotted him, and with his unconquerable dislike to manual labor he grew rapidly to be an idle vagabond, dependent entirely upon the government. The money and goods annually furnished him under the treaty, through the Indian agent, necessarily attracted all the gamblers whiskey sellers, Indian traders, and other unprincipled characters who infest the frontier, while the purchase and transportation of large quantities of goods brought also into the Indian system a horde of contractors. The Indian was thus provided with the worst possible associations, and surrounded by the most corrupt influences, and became a gambler, a drunkard, and a vagabond, plundered and wronged on all sides. His reserved lands rapidly became valuable by the growth of settlements around them, and land speculators besieged Congress with every sort of influence to make another treaty, involving another removal of the Indians and the expenditure of more money and more goods, while the coveted lands fell to the lot of the fortunate or skillful speculator. This process was repeated at no long intervals, the Indian tribe diminishing rapidly with each removal and becoming thoroughly debased, until transferred to a region where they could not derive any support from the soil, and emasculated of their manhood they soon fell a prey to hostile Indians or perished with disease and want.

"The Indians on these reservations, surrounded by such influences and forced into association with so depraved a class of white men, were completely fortified against any efforts to educate or Christianize them. Even in their wild state they were not so entirely withdrawn from any hope of civilization.

"To the Indians of the second class, viz, those who have sold portions of their lands bordering on the white settlements, though they still retain their roving habits, much the same remarks, though in a more limited degree, are applicable. The yearly or semi-yearly payment of money and goods requires their presence at stated periods on the frontier of the white settlements. Indian traders, whiskey sellers, and gamblers assemble there to meet and plunder them, and these payments become scenes of wild debauch until the Indian has parted both with his money and his goods, when he is forced again to resort to the prairies to support life. Gradually, also, the white settlements encroach more and more upon his lands. He again sells, until, corrupted by gambling and drinking, and by contact with depraved whites, he gradually parts with his whole country, and is allowed a small reservation upon which, with the assistance of his annuities, he supports himself as he can, becomes one of the class of 'Reserve Indians,' and goes to his end through the same course.

"There do not and have not lacked occasions, time and again, when the Indian, goaded by swindling and wrong and maddened by drink, has broken out against the whites indiscriminately and committed those horrible outrages at which the country has stood aghast. I think it will be found almost without exception that Indian wars of late years have broken out with the second class of annuity Indians, and can be directly traced to the conduct of the white men who have swindled them out of their money and goods.

EVIL OF THE RESERVATION SYSTEM.

"By our system of reservations, also, we have gradually transplanted the Indian tribes to the West, and have located them from north to south along our western frontier, building up by this means a constant increasing barrier to travel and emigration westward. Through this barrier all emigrants to the new territories and to the Pacific States are compelled to force their way, and difficulties leading to robbery and violence, and ofttimes to extensive massacres both of whites and of Indians, are not unfrequent occurrence.

* * * *

It will doubtless be remembered by the War Department that shortly after my arrival in Minnesota, in October, 1862, to assume command of this department, I invited the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject, in relation to its application to the reserve and annuity Indians concerned in the outbreak in that State. I proposed then that all the annuity Sioux, as well as the Winnebagoes, be collected together, with or without their consent and removed to some point far in the rear of the frontier settlements; that their arms be taken away from them; that the payment of money annuities be stopped; that the appropriations for that purpose and to pay for all lands claimed by such Indians be devoted to building them villages and supplying them with food and clothing. By this means the annuity Indian would be deprived of any power to indulge his wandering habits, or to injure his white or other neighbors. The temptation which the payment of money to him constantly presents to unscrupulous whites would be taken away, and he would thus be shielded from all the corrupt and debasing influences which have surrounded him in times past He would be placed under the most favorable circumstances to apply to him the influence of civilization, education and Christianity with hope of successful results, and without the surroundings which have hitherto made such instruction impracticable. In the second, if not in the first, generation, such humanizing influences would have their full effect, and the Indian, if he could not be made a good citizen, could at least be made a harmless member of any community in which his lot might be cast. So long as annuity Indians retain their tribal organization and are treated in their corporate and not their individual capacity, the change of habits and of ideas necessary to effect this result cannot be accomplished, nor can these results ever be attained under any circumstances until the Indian is no longer an object of cupidity to the white man.

"By this means also the great barrier to emigration and travel, now constantly accumulating along our western frontier, would be removed, and Indian hostilities, such as has marked our history of late years, would come to an end.

"This system would be very much less expensive to the Government than the present, attended as the latter is at short intervals with expensive Indian wars. Certainly, in a humane view, such a system as is here sketched has every advantage over that hitherto pursued.

REMOVAL EASTWARD.

"No Government except our own has ever recognized Indian title to lands on this continent. It is with just pride that we point to our record on this subject, but such pride cannot but be much abated when we come to contemplate the practical working of the system which is based on this principle. While our Indian system is based upon the principle of remunerating the Indian for lands taken from him, the practical result of its application has been to leave him in contact and intercourse with a class of unscrupulous whites who are attracted to him only in the hope of securing the money which he receives. No measures are omitted to plunder him, and as the most effective method of doing this is first to degrade him by drink and gambling, that process is of course generally pursued.

"No sufficient protection from these influences is afforded to the Indian, and the very principle of recognizing his title to lands and paying him for them, upon which we pride ourselves so much, has been in fact, by the manner of its application, the direct cause of his degradation and of the temptation to wrong and plunder him. To the practical operation of a principle which is in itself wise and humane we owe the constant recurrence of Indian wars and the deep degredation of the Indian.

"I propose, therefore, that the annuity Indians who still observe their treaties be removed to points far in the rear of the frontier settlements, in the manner and under the conditions above indicated, and that all other Indians be left to the exclusive management of the War Department and the military commanders in the Indian country.

* * * *

MILITARY POSTS IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

"I have proposed to establish large military posts in the midst of the Indian country, which shall cover the border settlements of Iowa, Dacotah and Minnesota at a long distance, and at the same time so locate them that they shall furnish some protection along the emigrant route to Idaho. Strong cavalry forces will visit the various tribes of Indians east, north and south of the Missouri river, and hold such conference with them or take such measures as shall assure quiet.

I would ask, therefore, that the military be left to deal with these Indians without the interposition of Indian agents. I ask it because I believe that any permanent peace with the Indians depends upon it, and because I am convinced that the condition of the Indian in his wild state is far better than his status under the present Indian policy. If we could provide by treaty for the removal of the Indians to points far within the frontier states, and could place them in such condition that they would no longer be a temptation to covetous white men, while at the same time they would be prevented from indulging their wandering habits, and subjected under the most favorable circumstances of education and Christianity. I have no doubt that such treaties would be eminently wise and humane; but between such a condition and the native state of the Indian there is no immediate arrangement which is not attended with wrong to the Indian, unnecessary expense to the government and constant danger to the frontier settlements. In his wild condition the Indian possesses, at least, many noble qualities, and has only the vices which are inseparable from the savage state. He is free, and so far as he can be, happy, contented, and easily managed. If the government makes any change in his condition it should be for the better.

"It is easier far to preserve the peace and protect emigration where only wild Indians are in question than where these annuity Indians are concerned. Either a radical change in our Indian policy should be made, or, in justice to the government as well as to the Indian and to the cause of humanity, he should be left in his native state, only subject to the condition that he shall not molest the emigrants who purse their journey through his vast domain.

"If we cannot adopt the former of these alternatives, the latter has at least been made more easy by the fact that we have already reached the western limit of the great fertile region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The great region now roamed over by the Indians offers no inducements to settlement and cultivation, and the lands are not coveted by the whites except in the circumscribed regions within the mountains where gold has been discovered. Special arrangements can, if necessary, be made with the Indians who claim those immediate districts; but there is no longer the necessity of interfering with the wild Indians of the great plains, further than to secure immunity of travel for white emigrants. This safety of travel can readily be secured by the kind action of the military authorities.

"I believe that the further application by Indian treaty of our present system of treaty-making would only jeopard this result, and for this reason, as well as in consideration of the facts heretofore stated, I urge upon the Department that no treaties be made nor renewed with Indians in this department.

"The system of Indian policy I have herein sketched and recommended I hope earnestly will be adopted, as well for the good of the Indian as for the good of the country. Until that is done, or some such change in our Indian system be made, I trust that on grounds of humanity as well as interest the government will decide to leave the Indian in his native wildness.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Com'd'g.

"Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers.

The President and Peace.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *National Intelligencer* persists in maintaining that President Lincoln stands pledged not only by the letter "to whom it may concern," but also by his Emancipation Proclamation, not to receive or consider any proposition for peace with the rebels which does not embrace the abandonment of slavery as well as the restoration of the Union. It holds that he is bound to prosecute the war for the abolition of slavery, even after its prosecution ceases to be necessary for the restoration of the Union. We have already given our reasons for not concurring in this opinion.

We do not believe that Mr. Lincoln is so pledged by his antecedents or by his declarations, nor do we believe that his practical conduct of the Government will be guided by such a theory. If Jefferson Davis should offer, on behalf of the men in arms under him against the Union, to return to his allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, we believe that President Lincoln would thereupon stop the war. We do not believe that he would continue it for an hour longer, for the abolition of slavery or for any other purpose. The Union saved, all other questions at issue would be at once remanded to the decision of the proper tribunals, and, if desired by the proper authorities, the Constitution itself would be submitted to the revision of a Convention.

* * * *

In the first place the Emancipation Proclamation was issued as a means to an end. It was designed to be a weapon of war,—"a lever of power," as the President styled it in his last message to Congress. It was issued, according to its own terms—not as defining the object of the war, or fixing any new aim, which must be reached before the war could end,—but as a fit and necessary war measure *for suppressing the rebellion*:"—and it was deemed warranted by the Constitution,'" only "as a military necessity." It would seem to be evident that a decree issued for the purpose of securing a certain end would, the moment that end was reached, cease to have any other practical vigor and effect than such as might have been given to it while it was operative in its proper character. If it did free certain slaves while aiming to suppress the Rebellion, those slaves would doubtless be free after the Rebellion should be closed. But that it must continue to be enforced by arms, after the end for which it had been issued had been secured, in order to accomplish practically the freedom of all the slaves, seems to us preposterous. We see nothing in any language President Lincoln has ever used to warrant us in believing that he so regards it.

On the contrary, everything he has said on the subject goes to show that the Proclamation was regarded by him as purely a military measure—a means of accomplishing a military end, and justifiable only on the ground of military necessity. In his last annual message he says: "According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure." Before the necessity for such a measure, in order to suppress the rebellion, arose, it was not competent for the Government to adopt it. When that necessity ceases, the rebellion being suppressed, it would seem to be evident that the measure must lose all practical force and effect. We mine an enemy's works to capture them; it would be idle and absurd to continue the mine after the works should be surrendered.

* * * * * *

We believe him to be perfectly free from all commitments and obligations that conflict with the supreme duty of saving the Union—of waging war with all possible vigor to crush the Rebellion—and of stopping the war just as soon as that result has been attained. In our judgement he is perfectly free, not only to "receive and consider" any proposition of peace that embraces the integrity of the Union and the cessation of the rebellion, but he is also perfectly free to make a formal proffer of peace upon that sole condition whenever he may think it would be conducive to the public good. And we trust that, if any occasion should arrive when such a prospect or possibility of peace shall come before him from any quarter, the *Intelligencer* at least will not seek to drive him from its consideration by a parade of pledges and commitments strained beyond their proper scope.

MCCLELLAN AS THE CANDIDATE OF THE "PEACE DEMOCRATS."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

How the "democrats," particularly the peace faction, can consistently assail the administration for its adherence to the war, and yet hold up McClellan, who is no less strongly committed to it, we do not see. Every word they shall utter in condemnation of the one may be retorted upon the other; both candidates, indeed, will be in the same boat, exposed to the same storm of abuse, to the same missles of criticism. This will be no little advantage to the Republicans, who are now obliged to take the exclusive responsibility for the actual condition of public affairs.

Some of the most obnoxious measures of the war—those which have perhaps excited the most severe opposition to it—have been approved and defended by General McClellan. We all remember the howl of indignation with which the democratic journals met the conscription, although they had themselves clamored for it more than a year. It was denounced as tyrannical, unjust, un-American, barbarous and disgraceful, with so much vehemence that in this city a formidable riot was aroused against it, which mob cheered for Jeff Davis and General McClellan. Could they have known at the time that Gen. McClellan was the very first of our prominent men to propose a resort to the draft? In August, 1861—just a month after the battle of Bull Run—when volunteers were pouring into Washington by regiments and brigades, he wrote to the President as follows;

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.—*Sir:* I have just received the enclosed despatch in cipher. Colonel Marcy knows what he says and is of the coolest judgment. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that if it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts to be made at once. We must have men without delay.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

The following is a copy of the urgent note of Gen. Marcy, his father-in-law and Chief of Staff:

NEW YORK, August 20, 1861.—I urge upon you to make a positive and unconditional demand for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now and drafting is the only successful plan. The people will applaud such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow.

R. B. MARCY.

But worse than the draft even, in the sight of these patriotic "democrats," are those arbitrary arrest that have done so much to weaken the administration. How they have thundered against them night and day as breaches of the constitution, infringements of the sacred liberties of person, and a reckless overthrow of all the safeguards against despotism which our fathers erected as the rights of the States. Nevertheless, the most high-handed, arbitrary and exorbitant of all acts of this kind—the seizure and imprisonment of the entire legislature of a State—of the sovereign State of Maryland, was ordered and to a certain extent executed by General McClellan. Banks was at that time in command at Baltimore, and as it was suspected that the members of the legislature might take measures to carry the State out of the Union into the Confederacy, McClellan wrote to him in this wise:

[Confidential.]

HEADQU'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, Sept. 12, 1861.—*Maj Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. A.—General:* After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you arrange with Gen. Dix and Gov. Seward the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

If it is successfully carried out, it will go far toward breaking the backbone of the rebellion. It will probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

With the highest regard I am, my dear General, your sincere friend,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General U. S. A.

This was, it must be confessed, a pretty summary and effective way of dealing with state rights, and McClellan went into the work with gusto. It cannot be said that he was merely carrying out the orders of his superiors, for he appears to have suggested the plan himself, merely "consulting" the President about it, and lending it his warm and earnest approval. His anxiety to get it done with complete success, and the importance he ascribes to that success, show that his co-operation was more than willing; it was zealous. He seizes those suspected legislators—those representatives of a free, independent and sovereign state—which was not at war with the nation, with as much avidity as a dog catches at a bone. He jugged them all at a swoop, and there was an end of the matter. Mr. Lincoln's seizure of a poor offending editor here and there, or of a peculating contracter now and then, is a pitiful proceeding beside this nabbing of an entire legislative body. Cromwell's dispersion of the long Parliament has become historical; it has been both painted and sung; but it was a tame affair compared with McClellan's method of getting rid of the Maryland Parliament. His "democratic" admirers, especially those who are champions for state rights, would do well to put the scene upon their transparencies and banners. It would make an extremely picturesque and effective emblem of political consistency.—*N. Y. Evening Post, August 10.*

INDIAN NEWS AND RUMORS.

All Sorts of Stories from the Frontier.

From the Mankato Union.

A VISIT FROM INDIANS.

A Mrs. Ross, living near Shelbyville, says that two Indians came to her house last Friday. She was standing with her back to the door, and was much frightened when she first discovered them. They asked her if she had any horse, and on being told no, they asked if she had any money. Mrs. Ross told them she had neither horses nor money. The Indians stood by the door a moment or so, laughed, and then went into the bushes. Mrs. Ross, as soon as the Indians had disappeared, started with her children for town.

A FUNNY MISTAKE.

A young man named Stevens came into town one night last week from Walnut Lake for Dr. McMahan to attend a boy who had accidentally been shot. Stevens says he saw two Indians near Walnut Lake. They were standing in the road, and as he came up stepped aside to let him pass. On inquiry the next day, the two Indians proved to be a couple of women who had got up in the night to drive away some cattle in the cornfield. Not supposing any one to be near, they went out in their night dresses, and had a shawl thrown over their heads. This young Stevens mistook for an Indian blanket. He says they were armed, for he saw something black, a weapon of some kind, and is sure it must have been a gun, or a stick. The neighbors teased him so much about it, that he swore he wouldn't live there, and so enlisted.

From the Mankato Record.

A TRAPPER'S CAMP CAPTURED.

One day last week, a trapper's camp, located about twenty-five miles west of Jackson, was captured by a party of eight or ten Sioux Indians, and all their traps, supplies and ammunition, carried off. The owners of the camp, two or three in number, were absent on a hunt, and upon returning, found the camp in possession of the Indians. The Indians asked them where they were from, and they answered Jackson. Pointing in the direction of that place, they were told to leave, and were chased a part of the way by the Indians.

These trappers were from Illinois, and had been on the Des Moines about a month. They had a full and complete outfit of traps, provisions and ammunition, together with a pair of mules and a wagon, the whole valued at about $1,800.

INDIAN CAMP.

The signs of an Indian camp were discovered, last week, in the timber, near the Le Sueur, about three and a half miles from town. The traces of the campfire, moccasin tracks, corn cobs, etc, were the principal evidences.

INDIAN IN BUTTERNUT VALLEY.

A reliable gentleman from Butternut Valley informs us that one day this week an Indian went into the House of Mr. Golding, in that town, and stole some provisions, in the absence of the family at work. He was seen and chased but made his escape.

STAMPEDING.

We are sorry to learn that quite a number of settlers from Willow Creek and other settlements in the south part of the county, have abandoned their homes and many have left the State. Some families are quartered in this place, and we are informed that from seventy-five to one hundred teams have crossed the reservation in the direction of Wilton. These are mostly persons who came to Minnesota this spring.

THE MOUNTED MINUTE MEN.

The company of Mounted Minute Men at this place was organized on Monday evening by the election of the following officers:—Captain, A. M. Collins; First Lieutenant, J. C. Haupt; Second Lieutenant, Wm. J. Duly.

On Saturday night last 100 Springfield rifles, 100 navy revolvers, and 5,000 rounds of ammunition, were received by Colonel Smith from the Adjutant General, and by him distributed among the Minute Men.

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle. au1-d&w

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.'S IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the *Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, and Glandular System.*

The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic diseases which indicate Iodine, such as *Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, etc.*

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water as containing three-quarter grains *pure* Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water, *no solvent being used*. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously-formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession. Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered *free* by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. See our signature and trade mark (the Greek word heading this advertisement), upon the labels and wrappers of each bottle, without which none is genuine. Circulars gratis.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists,
je2-eod6md&w No. 428 Broadway, New York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, N. Y.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
je21-3m Sold by Druggists generally.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY would respectfully announce to the Merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to bring forward from La Crosse, Wis. and deliver to points of destination all "Merchants' Dispatch" and ordinary Railroad freight.

Merchants and others who may wish to avail themselves of this means of transportation, will please mark their goods to our care at La Crosse, at the same time giving us notice so that we may see that such goods are delivered to us at La Crosse, without any unnecessary delay.

For tariff rates call at their office, 219 Third-st. opposite Stage Office.

dec9 E. F. WARNER, Agent.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, FREE FROM TAN, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed. It is composed of palm oil, honey, and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish Price 50 cents. For sale by

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, and
sept19-eow1y N. H. BEMIUP, St. Anthony.

Passengers by the Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth line will leave on the G. H Gray daily and connect with the lower boa at Prescott. tf

THE QUICKEST AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH, via CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.—United States Mail and Express Route to Chicago, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Delavan, Elkhorn, Rockford, Kenosha, Racine, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Sandusky, Crestline, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, St. Louis, Cairo, Quincy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Ogdensburg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Elmira, Binghampton, Great Bend, Corning, Oswego, Burlington, Troy, Portland, Rutland, Lowell, Concord, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Bellows Falls, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c.

Passengers going East and South, from all points in the Northwest, should be particular and purchase Tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

Passengers are taken, free of charge, from the depot in Chicago to all other depots.

This Road is acknowledged to be the best equipped in the country, being furnished with new and elegant Cars, with patent Ventilators attached, preventing the annoyance of heat and dust. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

By this Route Baggage is checked through from the Mississippi River to Chicago, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, &c., &c.

Passengers can buy tickets by this Road at all offices on the Mississippi River, where tickets are sold, but they should be particular and ask for tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

EDWARD P. CUTTER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent.
MARK HENDRICKS, Northwestern Agent je7-tf

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, offers the most liberal advantages to parties desiring to effect insurance,

REV. EDW'D. EGGLESTON, STATE AGENT FOR MINNESOTA,
th no19-t sept 2'64 St. Paul.

JOHN HANCOCK Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass., issues all non-forfeiting policies, allows interest on deposits.

E. T. ALLING, Anoka,
jan24-oawly Gen. Agent, Minnesota.

PROSPECTUS, 1864.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly,

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published Northwest of Chicago,

AS IT IS THE

LARGEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

By its earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principles for which the Armies of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a Newspaper, it has, in the third year of its publication, reached a circulation DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER JOURNAL IN THE STATE.

The tremendous issues of the contest which is to culminate in the approaching Presidential Campaign of 1864—the result of which will decide whether Slavery, the mother of the Rebellion, shall perish with her infernal offspring, or survive to generate a new progeny of National crimes and disasters—demand that increased effort be put forth to extend the circulation of the

Leading Republican Journal of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a majority of fifteen thousand for the twin cause of FREEDOM AND THE UNION, if in every city, town and ward the canvass be at once begun by persuading every intelligent voter to

Take the Press.

Every Republican and Union man should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Republican or reliable Union Journal published at the capital.

Everybody who wants a first-class Newspaper, should

Take the Press,

Because in all its departments of Telegraphic, General, State, Local, and Commercial News, in the extent, variety and interest of its Home and Military Correspondence, it is universally admitted to be the *best and most enterprising newspaper Northwest of Chicago.*

Every politician should

Take the Press,

Because it contains every important public document, speech or letter bearing on the great questions of the day.

Every lawyer and every citizen interested as all are in the legislation of the State and Nation should

Take the Press,

Because it is the OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE AND OF THE UNITED STATES, and the only Journal which publishes all the LAWS OF MINNESOTA, AND ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS, and during the coming winter will contain full and carefully prepared reports of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND OF CONGRESS.

Every merchant, business man, farmer and mechanic, should

Take the Press,

Because it is the only Minnesota paper which contains full and accurate daily Monetary and Commercial reports of the LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKETS and because its circulation being DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER, it is the favorite medium of advertising in all departments of trade and industry.

Everybody interested in the progress and prosperity of the State, should

Take the Press,

Because it devotes more labor and more columns to the advocacy and statistical exposition of subjects connected with TRADE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, and the General Development of the State than any and all other papers combined.

Everybody desirous of promoting immigration to Minnesota should

Take the Press,

Because it is the best paper to send abroad to disseminate a correct appreciation of the resources of the State.

Every soldier should

Take the Press,

Because it is the best medium of Home news, and of military intelligence from the various regiments which is published in Minnesota.

Everybody who wants a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, should

Take the Weekly Press,

Special attention being given to the Department of TALES, POETRY AND GENERAL READING.

THE WEEKLY PRESS contains the cream of all the Editorial, News and Miscellaneous matter of the Daily, and is especially prepared for Family Reading, and for Eastern Subscribers.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS contains nearly all the matter of the Daily, and has reached a circulation four times that of any other Tri-Weekly in Minnesota.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily Press.

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One copy, by mail payable for any time (in advance) at the rate per year of $5 00
Clubs of five, to one address, each 4 50
Clubs of ten, to one address, each 4 00

Weekly Press.

One copy one year $2 00
Five or more copies each, one year 1 75
Ten or more copies each, one year 1 60
Twenty or more copies each, one year 1 50

Address,
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT S COMSTOCK & CO.'S, NEW YORK STORE, A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW STYLES IN SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, Cloakings, BALMORAL SKIRTS, SUN UMBRELLAS, Both Silk and Gingham; Cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy and Plain; WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, DOMESTICS, HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS, FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS, &c.,

All in want of DRY GOODS, Will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

S. COMSTOCK & CO.,
Minneapolis, near the Suspension Bridge,

P. S.—We are selling our large stock of CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes at Cost, As we are going out of that branch of Trade.

Please give us a call and we will suit you in the quality and price. my25

RULING Of all kinds done to order promptly at the PRESS" BINDERY.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium in the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes and bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with the banks as collateral for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per. cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of St. Paul,

Minnesota, and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

All Respectable Banks & Bankers

throughout the country will give further information and

Afford every facility to Subscribers.

aug25-d&w2m

Breweries.

NORTH WESTERN Ale and Porter Brewery.
ST. PAUL..........MINNESOTA.

DREWRY & GREIG, Brewers of Stock and Cream Ale and Porter.

Delivered to any part of the city in Barrels, Half and Quarter Barrels.

ALSO

Bottled Ale & Porter EXPRESSLY FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

Orders from the Country solicited.

All orders left at the Warehouse of L. B. & C. GREIG will be attended to.

EDWARD DREWRY,
L. B. GREIG,
jan5-1y CHARLES GREIG.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY, BREWERS OF LILL'S STOCK AND Cream Pale Ale, LAGER BEER, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

FOR SALE BY William Constans,
mh26-1y AGENT, ST. PAUL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All dealers in Highwines, Rectified Whiskeys and Liquors in general, will please take notice that I will have my distillery in full operation about the

15th of September,

It will therefore be unnecessary for Dealers or Rectifiers to order a single barrel of WHISKEY FROM BELOW,

As I will be able to turn out Highwines in sufficient quantities to supply all demands for our State.

Thanking my friends and customers for the large portion of their patronage in the Brewery business, I may state that I have greatly enlarged my Brewery, and will continue to furnish the best and purest beer in the market.

au21-3m* T. BENSBURG.

N. SINKS,

(Successor to L. C. KINESTON, Jackson Street.)

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Family Groceries and Provisions,

Will be constantly supplied with all kinds of Produce fresh from the country.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. jy25-d3m

$100 PER MONTH.—ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN THE ARMY AND EVERYWHERE ELSE, IN THE MOST LUCRATIVE BUSINESS KNOWN. Honorable and no risks. Address or apply to

T. & H. GAUGHAN,
jy3-3m 116 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. LAREAU, UNDERTAKER,

Has a large lot of Coffins of all kinds, and zinc boxes, constantly on hand; and in the meantime don't forget that he promptly attends to Carpenter Jobbing. Fourth st., between Minnesota and Robert sts. my26

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Rates of Advertising IN THE DAILY PRESS

One Square.		One Square.	Each add. Square
	One time	$0 80	$0 40
	Three times	1 50	75
	Six days	2 00	1 00
	Two weeks	3 50	1 75
	Three weeks	5 00	2 50
	One month	6 50	3 25
	Two months	10 00	5 00
	Three months	12 50	6 25
	Six months	17 50	8 75
	Twelve months	25 00	12 50

First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $40 per annum additional for changes. All changes rated at 15 cents per square.

4. Local notices double the above prices, and no notice inserted for less than $1.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, two-thirds additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, $1.00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising

AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the PRESS:

P. McAbe, Minneapolis.
W. O'Brien, St. Anthony.
H. F. Lillibridge, Monticello.
J. M. Rosenberger, St. Cloud.
Joshua Smith, Hudson, Wisconsin.
T. S. Seymour, Hudson, Wisconsin.
M. H. Thomas, Afton.
W. W. Morgan, Lakeland.
A. B. Easton, Stillwater.
H. Riedell, Faribault.
H. Jenkins, Jr., Northfiel
D. H. Frost, Northfield.
W. H. Wadsworth, Owatonna.
W. P. Stanley, Hastings.
L. L. Twichell & Co., Hastings.
J. M. McKee, Prescott, Wiscons
C. McCray, Prescott, Wisconsin
Dr. A. H. Jones, Red Wing.
L. Carpenter, Lake City.
W. J. Arnold, Wabashaw.
T. J. Duffy, Shakopee.
D. L. How "
J. K. Moore, St. Peter.
C. H. Slocum, Mankato.
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G. Slocum, Cannon Falls.
Ray & Williams, Garden City.
J. H. Welch, Winnebago City.
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F. Greene, Belle Plaine.
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C. D. Adams, Morristown.
C. H. McIntyre, Red Wing.
J. H. Allen, Princeton.
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BOOK BINDERY AND Blank Book Manufactory.

The Press Printing Co.

Have in successful operation the largest and most complete Bindery in Minnesota, embracing the latest and most improved machinery. Employing only competent and careful workmen, and using the best material, they hope to continue to give satisfaction to all.

PAPER RULED TO ORDER, AND TO ANY PATTERN, LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, COMMERCIAL AND COUNTY BOOKS, AND BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY KIND, MADE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Books Re-Bound

MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, MUSIC, &c., &c., Bound in Any Style Desired,

From the lowest priced work to the highest style of the art.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.

We are prepared to Print all kinds of BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING, CIRCULARS, And every other description of *PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING*

At moderate rates and at short notice.

PROBATE BLANKS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

To supply a deficiency long existing, have printed and ready for sale the following Blanks for use in Probate Court:

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP,
COMMISSIONERS' WARRANTS, (with oaths,)
REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS,
APPRAISERS' APPOINTMENT, (with oaths,)
INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT,
SEPARATE INVENTORY BY WIDOW.

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Which we will be glad to show to all

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NEW GAITERS & BALMORALS

I have just received by express a very fine assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Fine Gaiters

AND BALMORALS,

Which I can recommend with much confidence Very small profits and very quick sales, is the order with me. JOHN HUBEL,

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mh17-1y

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Cloth Caskets and Wooden Coffins, of the latest style, constantly on hand.

☞ Hearses, Carriages and everything necessary for a funeral furnished at the shortest notice. Residence on Canada-st., above Tenth.

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C. E. FROST & CO.,

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CHEAP FOR CASH.

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Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, rich Silver Ware Plated Goods, &c., &c. The oldest established House in St. Paul.

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Of which I am the authorized Agent. Also, the largest wholesale stock of various kinds of

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Which will be sold at a small advance from eastern prices. No pains will be spared to increase my large and extensive trade and meet the demands of all.

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jy3

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Crockery Importing House,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1864.

On hand, and to arrive, a large and complete stock of

CROCKERY,

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Of every description,

Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated and

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☞ An elegant French edition of Fleming & Tibbin's English and French Dictionary, 2 vols. For sale at a bargain, at

jan29 COMBS' BOOKSTORE.

OSCAR F. FORD, Justice of the Peace, Jackson-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., St. Paul, Minnesota. Collections for residents and non-residents promptly attended to. jel5-6m

Recruits Wanted.

500 **RECRUITS WANTED!**

FOR THE

Veteran 5th Minnesota Infantry.

By enlisting in this Regiment, Government bounties will be secured as follows:

$100 FOR ONE YEAR MEN,

$200 FOR TWO YEAR MEN,

$300 FOR THREE YEAR MEN.

☞ The city of St. Paul gives a local bounty of **$150** to each volunteer who is credited to said city, irrespective of term of enlistment.

A recent act of Congress has increased the pay of privates to $16 per month, which makes an aggregate of pay and bounties as follows:

$442 FOR ONE YEAR,

$734 FOR TWO YEARS,

$1026 FOR THREE YEARS

Besides Subsistence and Clothing.

Persons desiring to enlist in the above mentioned Regiment, can report to Capt. A. P. French, or the undersigned, who are detailed as recruiting officers for Minnesota, with their Headquarters at cor. Washington and Third streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. C. BECHT, Major,

jy22-1m 5th Minnesota Vet. Regiment.

Millinery, &c.

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GREAT BARGAINS!

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I now offer my entire stock of Millinery, Linings, Trimmings, Embroideries, Hosiery, Woolen Goods and notions at a sacrifice, to close out the stock. It must be sold, either Wholesale or Retail. Merchants and Milliners would save money by calling early. I will sell much

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Or to any one wishing to engage in the business I will sell my

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On Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Ladies we are now opening the largest stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings ever shown in St. Paul, and prices very moderate indeed. 200 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets, from 50c to $20; 100 doz. Hats, at prices that will please the customers. Those who love the little ones will be delighted. The imported Hat for children are beautiful. 70 doz. Shaker Hoods, from 25 to 70c each. The Ribbons and Flowers are perfectly elegant ornaments, such as Humming Birds, Birds Nests, Birds of Paradise, Butterflies, Shell Ornaments, Sea Shells, and hundreds of fixings used in the East, are now open. Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $50; Cloth Cloaks, Cloaking, and Ornaments in quantity; Dress Goods, Black Silks, Electic Skirts at cost, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Infant Fixings, Mourning Goods, Head-Dresses, Nets, Shell Combs, and Toilet Articles. Please call on Wednesday next, April 27th. Our show rooms are over the store, and free from sun and dust. It is a choice resort for ladies and children; they are saved the annoyance of the lower store. Our prices are lower than you could expect in such times, and we cannot be undersold by any house in the West.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. J. DUGAN,

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SILK AND LACE

MANTILLAS,

CLOTH SACKS

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Genuine Thread Gimpnor and Valenciennes

LACES.

As usual, I will sell at a small advance on invoice price.

Mrs. J. B. LYGO.

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January 30th, 1864.—d&w1y.

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All letters to the office must inclose stamps to pay return postage. ROBERT P. LEWIS,

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Patent Wire Gauze Strainers.

A Great Refiner and Saver of Coffee, Tea & Sugar,

as by its use a cup of this beverage is made so clear from all dregs that no portion of it need be wasted in the slop-bowl. In fact its practical utility must be too obvious to the lover of good tea or coffee to require a lengthy recommendation.

THE HANDLE STRAINER

Is for straining Nursery and Fancy Drinks, Starch, Yeast, Blanc Manges, Custards, Gravies, Syrups, Jellies, and for sifting Sugar upon Fruit, Cakes, Pies, &c. Two sizes.

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Jan22-d&wly

CARBON OIL

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale low.

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT IS THE QUESTION—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine have issued free FOUR of their most interesting Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York.

mh27-9m

STEAMER ST. CLOUD,

Will leave St. Paul daily at half-past one o'clock for Carver, arriving at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Carver at 5 A. M., and arrive at St. Paul at 10 A. M.

au2-1m HOUGHTON, Master.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, AUGUST 31, 1864.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to the largely increased and constantly increasing expense of publishing our Papers, we have been obliged to, and shall hereafter charge for publishing all calls for Political or Public Meetings, Society Notices, Religious Announcements, Obituary and Marriage Notices, at the following rates:

Obituary Notices (simple announcement of death only,) 25 cents each. All other notices (when not exceeding five lines,) 50 cents each; for each additional line, TEN CENTS for the first insertion and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion. These reasonable charges, will hardly pay the actual cost to us for the work

We have heretofore given publicity to notices of the kind alluded to, gratuitously, but justice to ourselves requires that we shall do so no longer

☞ Persons bringing or sending in such notices, should bear in mind that they will not be inserted unless the pay for each insertion accompanies the copy.

PRESS PRINTING CO.
PIONEER PRINTING CO.

May 14th, 1864.

Funny Jottings.

—Which part of a book is most like a fish?—The fin-is.

—A sour old bachelor says he always looks under the marriage head for the news of the *weak*.

—A person speaking to a very deaf man, and getting angry at his not catching his meaning, said, "Why, it's as plain as A B C.." "That may be," replied the poor man, but I am D E F."

—An Irish witness was recently asked what he knew of the prisoner's character for truth and veracity. "Why, troth," said he, "since iver I've known her, she's kept the house clane and dacent."

PUNGENT PREACHING.—An old man being asked his opinion of a certain sermon, replied: "I liked it very well except there was no pinch to it. I always like to have a pinch to every sermon."

—"Have you seen my black-faced antelope?" inquired Mr. Leoscope, who has a collection of animals, of his friend Bottlejack. "No, I haven't; who did your *black-faced aunt elope* with?" says Bottlejack.

A CONSCRIPT AND HIS CONSCIENCE.—*A Cousist.*—"Now, which is the greatest sin, to kill a man or tell a lie?" Of course I answered, "To kill a man." *Cousist*—"I was thinking so. Well, then, I am over forty-five (years of age.)"

—A thick-skulled schoolboy had the sentence, "Hope on, hope ever!" written for him to copy by his teacher. Imagine the surprise of the latter, when upon examining the youngster's chirographical evolutions he found it rendered thus: "Hop on, hop over."

A LEARNED COBBLER.—A cobbler at Leyden, who used to attend the public disputations held at the Academy, was once asked if he understood Latin. "No" answered the mechanic, "but I can tell who is wrong in the argument." "And how can you tell that?" asked his friend. "Why, by seeing who is angry first."

—"I hope you will be able to support me," said a young lady, while walking out one day with her intended, during a slipery state of the pavement. "Why, yes," said the somewhat hesitating swain, "with some little assistance from your father." There was some confusion and a profound silence when the lovers' colloquy had ended.

—When can a ship be said to be sensibly, imprudently, ridiculously, ambitiously, and boldly in love? 1st Sensibly—When she is attached to a man-of-war. 3d. Imprudently—when borne along by a great swell. 3d. Ridiculously—when in company with a small boy (buoy). 4th. Ambitiously—When making up to a peer (pier). 5th Boldly—When running after a smack.

DEFINITION OF WHISKY.—Mr. Isaac Taylor, in his "Words and Places," defines the word whisky—"It is," he says, "a contraction of the Erse word *usquebaugh*, 'water of life.'—the 'can-de-vie,' this would make, of the French. *Whiskey*, however, is simply the modern form of *uisge*, water. Usquebaugh, or *Uisquebay*, indicates the color of the Irish whisky, and is equivalent to 'yellow water,' the hue which it acquires from the saffron in it. One of the lords of Antrim, in the olden time, was named, from his golden hair, 'Sorley boy,' or *yellow* Charley.—*Athenæum.*

—A country doctor being out for a day's shooting, took his errand boy to carry his game bag. Entering a field of turnips the dog pointed, and the boy, overjoyed at the prospect of his master's success, exclaimed: "Lor, master, there's a covey; if you get near 'em won't you physle 'em?" "Physle them, you young rascal, what do you mean?" said the doctor. "Why, kill 'em, to be sure," replied the boy.

A SEVERE RETORT.—A paver who had sometime since done a little job of work for one of our physicians, but who found it rather difficult to collect his bill, was one day answered by the doctor, "Do you pretend to be paid for such work? You have spoiled my pavement, and covered it with earth to hide its defects." "Mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides, as your practice abundantly proves," rejoined the paver. The man was immediately paid.

—Gordon, Laird of Craigmyle, was once visited by the eccentric Duchess of Gordon on some of her electioneering plans. She had heard that the excellent and worthy Laird was making bricks on his property to build a wall. Her Grace asked politely, "Well, Mr. Gordon, and how do your bricks come on?" The Laird of Craigmyle's thoughts were much occupied with a new leather portion of his attire, which he had lately constructed; so, looking down on his nether garments, he replied in pure Aberdeen dialect "Muckle obleeged to your Grace; the breeks war sum techt at first, but they're doin' weel eneuch noo."

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John Banfill and Nancy Banfill his wife, to David H. Herriman, bearing date the first day of February, 1858, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Manomin county, State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of February, 1858, in Book "A" of Mortgages, pages 14 and 15, and also duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Douglas county, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of May, 1858, in Book "D" of Mortgages, on pages 12, 13, and 14, by which mortgage said John Banfill and wife conveyed to the said David H. Herriman, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises, viz: Lots number Three (3) Four (4), and Five (5), in Block number one (1), and Lot number Six (6), in Block number nine (9), in the town of Manomin, in the county of Manomin, and State of Minnesota, and Lot number Three Hundred and Fifty-four (354), on West Second street, in the town of Superior, in said Douglas county, Wisconsin, to secure the payment of the sum of Five Thousand and Thirty-one and fifty-two one-hundredths dollars, with the interest thereon, according to the terms of a certain promissory note given by said John Banfill to said Herriman, of even date with said Mortgage and therein referred to, and there is claimed to be and is actually due on the said note and Mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Eight Thousand and Twenty-five Dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the said Mortgage debt, or any part thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said portion of said mortgaged premises situate in said Manomin county, and even therein described, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the "Manomin House," in said town of Manomin, by the sheriff of said Manomin county, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 8th day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, to pay off and satisfy the said Mortgage debt, or such part as shall be realized in said sale.

DAVID B. HERRIMAN,

R. B. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated August 24, 1864. s25-th6w

MAGAZINES

Bound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

Patent Medicines, &c.

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SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

A healthy tonic, gentle stimulant and unequalled morning appetizer. Prepared in ripe old Bourbon. Being now used to the exclusion of all other Bitters in more than fifty United States Army Hospitals, and millions of private families, and is the only popular medicine which has been especially EXEMPTED FROM STAMP TAX by the United States government, on the ground of its having been adopted as a standard REMEDY by the medical profession.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

☞ They are made of ingredients well known and approved by the medical profession, as having powerful tonic properties, are both palatable and pleasant, with sufficient strengthening properties to correct the bilious derangement of the system, and act like a charm when taken according to direction, as a remedy for the following diseases:—Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Affections, Loss of Appetite, Lowness of Spirit, Sallow Complexion.

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

FOR

Headache, Costiveness, and kindred diseases, arising from a disordered condition of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels. Let every one try these agreeable Bitters; once tried and used, they will recommend them with confidence to all others who are in need of a wholesome, agreeable and effectual tonic. The rapidly increasing demand for these Bitters has induced me to give them publicity, so that thousands who have not used them, may try them and be convinced of their efficacy.

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☞ Ladies, who have tried and found most other "Stomach Bitters" too bitter, unpalatable and too highly medicated for their delicate taste, please give these a trial, and you will not be without them. They will give tone to the stomach, and strength to the whole system. ☞ If your druggist or tradesman has not got these Bitters, have him send for them. ☞ Remember the name, and take no other,

SWAIN'S BOURBON BITTERS.

☞ The composition of Dr. Swain's Bitters, having been made public through the columns of Medical Journals, and having been adopted as a standard remedy by the Medical Profession, are by the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, EXEMPT FROM STAMP DUTY.

DR. C. H. SWAIN, Proprietor.

OFFICES.—{375 Broadway, New York. {34 South Water-st., Chicago.

C. A. COOK, General Agent for the West, Office, 26 Market Street, Chicago.

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Distilled Restorative

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THE HAIR,

RESTORES GRAY AND FADED HAIR AND BEARD TO ITS NATURAL COLOR,

AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING

FOR THE

HAIR AND HEAD.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Restores the Color
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Promotes the Growth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is an unequalled Dressing.
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CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepared for Parties
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, All Ladies need it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, No Lady will do without it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Costs but $1.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Price $1.00 per Bottle—Six Bottles for $5.00.

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Musical Instruments, &c.

MUNGER BROS.,

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Also, **Prince's** Melodeons and School Organs and **Mason & Hamlin's** Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. All the above instruments at Manufacturers' prices.

We keep constantly on hand the *only complete stock of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandize in the North-West.*

☞ Church Organs, Melodeons and Pianos tuned and repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments sold by us are fully warranted. jan29-1y

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Dealers in Piano-Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., &c., No. 230 Third-st., corner of St. Peter-st., St. Paul, Minnesota. Agents for the celebrated A. M. Mel'lall & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos. Also, the Prior Gem

Mr. Wilder is a Piano-Maker, and has been in the business over 20 years, and will sell nothing but first-class instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all Pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

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VALISES,

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All Kinds of Traveling Bags,

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SADDLERY WAREHOUSE,

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Dry Goods.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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PACIFIC LAWNS

SELLING AT

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ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF

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CLOAKS!!!

SACQUES,

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Waterproofs, &c.

SELLING CHEAP.

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feb24-1y

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Notwithstanding Gold is said to be quoted at 2.35, we have great confidence in

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And now propose to sell our entire stock of

Summer Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

AT APRIL PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY

For the Next 60 Days.

We will not advance our prices as goods go up in New York, in order to

Close Out Our Entire Stock,

But no goods will be sold at the above low prices unless for the CASH ON DELIVERY.

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Hotels.

SAWYER HOUSE.

Corner of Myrtle and Second-Sts.,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

A. & J. LOWEL, - - - Proprietors

This House has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city. The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to and from the house, free of charge. As a place of SUMMER RESORT, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Innumerable Lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of Fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game, desirable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists. Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns. Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from ¾ to 3 miles in width. A good bar, stocked with the choicest liquors, attached to the house.

☞ Terms as low as at any other first-class Hotel. ap2-tf

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

Corner Broome-St. and Bowery, NEW YORK.

On the European plan. Accommodations for two hundred guests.

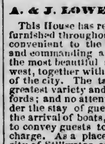
je21-1y J. F. DARROW, Proprietor.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan,

Opposite the City Hall Park, COR. OF FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK.

Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms, and Barber Shop, Bed-Rooms warmed gratis, and only one bed in a room. Do not bel eve runners or hackmen who say we are full. Servants are not allowed to receive perquisites. ap19-1y



FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS,

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14

DR. M. FOSSION, lately arrived from France, has taken an office in Minnesota street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he will remain permanently and devote his time and attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Particular attention paid to cases of Consumption, Erysipelas, Typhus Fever and to all kinds of sickness. Call at the office between Fifth and Sixth-sts.

☞ Free consultations for the poor will be ven every Tuesday morning. je29-eod3m

W. A. GORMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has resumed practice. Office over Edgerton's Bank. jy6-d&w3m

Burbank's Column.

1864.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally to the following advertisement, comprising some of the leading articles, which, (with increased facilities,) we offer to the trade:

500 bbls. Rectified Whisky.
100 bbls. Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
10 bbl. Holland Gin.
20 bbls. Neutral Spirits.
10 pipes and eighths do. Cogniac Brandy.
25 ¼ pipes Cherry, Madeira and Port Wine.
50 baskets Champagne.
60 cases Claret and Sauterne Wine.
500 M choice brands Cigars.
300 cases Cove Oysters.
50 cases ¼ and ½ Sardines.
50 packages Prunes.
10 bbls. Zante Currants.
50 hogsheads Brown Sugar.
250 bbls. Refined Sugar.
200 packages Molasses and Syrups.
25 bags Pepper and Spice.
250 boxes Government do., assorted.
500 M G. D. Caps.
1000 sacks Salt.
15000 lbs. Bar Lead.
100 boxes Babbitt's and De Land's Saleratus.
1000 kegs of Nails and Spikes.
500 boxes assorted Window Glass.
25 cases Flasks.
500 coils Manilla Rope.
100 dozen Bed Cords.
25 pairs assorted Blocks.
50 bales Oakum.
10 barrels Pitch.
1000 packages Wagon Gear.
100 barrels Carbon Oil.
500 dozen Painted Pails and Tubs.
100 barrels Dried Fruits, assorted.
250 packages assorted Teas.
25 sacks Rio Coffee.
100 barrels Ground Coffee.
50 sacks Old Government Java Coffee.
300 packages, assorted brands, Plug Tobacco.
200 barrels Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco.
40 kegs Gold Leaf Tobacco.
250 boxes Soap.
200 boxes assorted Candles.

"SAMPLES"

Of the above articles our friends will always find us ready and willing to shew them.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

Corner of Lower Levee and Sibley street,

my21-tf St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the **only machines** making the **Lock Stitch** with the **Rotating Hook.**

Are **profitable and available a life time.**

Equal to **ten seamstresses.**

An **annual dividend** of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by **their possessor.**

☞ The **Class Cloth-Presser,** (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

C. M. JOHNSON, Agent,

jy14 364 Third street, St. Paul.

Agencies.

M. P. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent,

THIRD-ST.,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Policies issued in the following New York Companies:

Lorillard, Metropolitan

Niagara, Phenix,

AND MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW JERSEY.

☞ Combined cash assets over **$6,500,000**

dec11-tnov10'64

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SETTLERS ON RAILROAD LANDS.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., Land Department, St. Paul, April 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming lands granted to the Territory of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1857, to aid in the construction of a line of railroad from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, by virtue of settlements made at and prior to the time when the line of said road was definitely fixed, with a view to pre-empt and who have continued to occupy the same, that this company has acquired the title to the lands in ranges twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, being the lands in the counties of Hennepin, Carver and Wright, and that all persons claiming the right to purchase said lands at Government price, must make application therefor and proof of their right to purchase, within six months from date hereof at this office.

GEORGE L. BECKER,

Land Commissioner, First Division,

ap26-tf St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.

ADAMS' PATENT GRAINING MACHINE.

Williams & Bro. having secured the right of this Machine for

RAMSEY COUNTY,

Beg leave to inform the Public that we are now prepared to do GRAINING

Better, Cheaper and Quicker,

Than can possibly be done by the old method This machine produces FAC SIMILES of the wood intended to be represented.

WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

General House & Sign Painters,

au4-tf opp. P. O., 3d Street, St. Paul.

COEDAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,

Hardware.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED TO ALL

Purchasers of Stove,

STOVE WARE,

TINNERS' STOCK, &c.

TIN WARE sold to the trade at Chicago prices

Also, sole agent for

P. P. STEWART'S

CELEBRATED SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which Has No Equal.

It will pay for itself in the saving of fuel, besides the many comforts and conveniences it affords to all good Housewives.

ALL STOVES ARE WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

☞ Call and examine Stock and Prices. ☜

N. B. HARWOOD.

mh26-1y

DEERE'S

CELEBRATED

MOLINE PLOWS.

For sale by

my26-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO., Agents for St. Paul.

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COPPER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK.

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH.

A FAST FREIGHT LINE

NEW YORK & BOSTON,

TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST

At Regular Railroad Rates.

☞ Delivered Free of Cartage. ☜

The Great Western Dispatch

is a Fast Freight Line established by the United States Express Company for

Transporting Merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express Charges.

And is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. Great Western Dispatch Freight is shipped

WITH ONLY TWO TRANSFERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN OR LA CROSSE,

Making better time than any other line except the regular Express Company.

Freight Bills are Collected by our Local Agent, and in no case are patrons of the Dispatch sent to Steamboats for reclamation.

M. H. HOVEY, Agent,
291 Broadway, New York.

GEO. J. DOCKRAY, Agent,
60 Washington St., Boston.

W. H. Perry, Superintendent,
Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ All damages and overcharges promptly settled by

WILLIAM CONSTANS, Agent,

Saint Paul.

a15-d3m Cor. Jackson Street and Levee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

FOR

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, AND ALL PARTS OF THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Two Daily Trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express 6.20 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Chicago at 3.55 P. M.; Fulton at 4.00 P. M.; Burlington at 8.05 P. M.; Quincy at 10.15 P. M.; St. Louis 6.10 A. M.; Indianapolis at 3.40 A. M.; Cairo at 5.00 A. M., and Cincinnati at 10.15 A. M.

Night Express at 6.15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Chicago 7.10 A. M.; Fulton at 9.10; Burlington at 7.00 A. M.; Quincy at 9.35 A. M.; Keokuk at 12.00 M.; St. Louis at 1.15 P. M.; Indianapolis 7.00 P. M.; Cairo 5.00 P. M.; Cincinnati 12.15 A. M.

Trains connect at Chicago with all Eastern Lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Eastern Cities. Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis. Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and intermediate points will find this the only direct route.

Passengers for Chicago and Eastern Cities will find this the most comfortable route.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

☞ For through Tickets, apply to

ORKIN CURTIS, St. Paul.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

On and after TUESDAY, August 23, 1864, the following will be the Terms of Subscription to the "Press" and "Pioneer:"

DAILY:

By Mail, 12 months	$11.00
By Mail, 6 months	5.50
By Mail, 3 months	2.75
By Mail 1 month	1.00
In the City, 12 months	12.00
In the City, 3 months	3.00
In the City, per week	25
NEWS DEALERS, per hundred	3.00

TRI-WEEKLY.

Twelve months	$7.00
Six months	3.50
Three months	1.75
One month	60

CLUBS of ten *to one address* at the rate of Six Dollars per annum.

WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$ 2.50
Single copy, six months	1.25
Clubs of four copies, one year	9.00
Clubs of ten copies, one year	20.00
Clubs of twenty copies, one year	40.00

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

☞ OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS will please bear in mind that these terms are *strictly in advance*, and each quarter must be paid for at *any time* within the quarter when our City Collector gives them a call.

☞ Persons not wishing to comply with the new terms, will please give notice at our counter immediately.

PRESS Printing Co.
PIONEER Printing Co.

THE CITY.

The Commissary Department.—Captain R. E. Davies, C. S., who until recently had his warehouse and office on the upper levee, has just finished removing into the old Brunson, Lewis & White warehouse on the lower levee. This building is well adapted for his purposes. Captain Davies has now on hand three months supplies, and his winter stores are on the way here. He will then have a winter supply for 3,000 men.

Captain Davies has just closed a contract with Eastman & Gibson of Minneapolis, for 1,000 barrels of extra flour, at $8.20 per bbl. They have commenced its delivery.

The only contracts remaining to be made are for a winter supply of Pork, if it can be had, or of Beef if it should prove scarce.

The business done in Captain Davies' office, being for such a large number of troops, and over such a large territory, is necessarily very great, but is ably carried on by Captain D. and his industrious staff of clerks and assistants, and has always given satisfaction to all who have had business to conduct with that Department.

Our Quota.—We were somewhat hasty in announcing our quota raised yesterday. It turns out that several of our men were rejected by the Surgeon, and we are again in the market for about 8 or 10 men, to supply the deficiency.

There are still some bonds not yet taken up. Funds are badly needed. We have already made more appeals to our citizens than is becoming, were it not for the urgency of the case. Just now, when our quota, as it were, is already full, and it only remains to close the matter by another effort, will not these who are able step forward and take the bonds? After all that has been accomplished shall we have the stigma and the name of a draft for only 10 men?

Rev. J. D. Rich, of Minneapolis, who was sent to Sherman's army by the Sanitary Commission here, with $500 to be expended in relief of sick and wounded soldiers, returned on Monday. The amount was expended at Chicago and distributed as follows: $150 worth at Marietta, Ga.; $275 at Chattanooga; and $75 at Nashville.

Mr. Rich brought back about $5,000 from the Second Minnesota, which was then stationed at Marietta,, but were ordered to the front on the day he left, Friday of week before last

We are indebted to Mr. Rich for a budget of late papers.

Ordinance No. 10.—Mary Bird was fined $15 and costs for violation of the above ordinance. Mary objected to the amount, and said that her "establishment, not being a first class one, could'nt afford such a heavy tax " but no reduction was made.

Charles Thomson was arrested in the Bird Cage, and fined $15 likewise.

A Drover named Michael Nolan, was yesterday fined $5 for driving a drove of cattle through Third Street, contrary to ordinance, after having been warned not to do so by an officer.

Personal.—Lieut. Joseph E. Chapman, Co. E, 8th Regiment, who took down a detachment of drafted men and recruits to Memphis, about three weeks ago, returned yesterday. He left the day before the great raid of Forrest.

The Exhibiton To-night.—This evening, at Ingersoll's Hall, Mr. Marcoe will give a fine exhibition of his Hydro-Oxygen Transparencies, for the benefit of the Saint Joseph Orphan Asylum. This is a worthy and humane object, and should command a liberal patronage.

See the advertisement.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WORMS! WORMS!!—MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—Thousands of children die yearly from WORMS whose lives might be saved Mothers use DR. CHURCHILL'S WORM LOZENGES which will surely kill and expel them from your children. Children will eat them as readily as any candy. For Coughs, Colds, &c., use Shield's Compound Cough Lozenges, the most pleasant and effectual remedy discovered.

For sale by all Druggists.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,
jy1-d tw&w Agent for Saint Paul, Min.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 3 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

au2-d&wly

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Spring Chickens, Brook Trout, Pigeons, Chops, Steaks, &c. every day at the restaurant tables. Chicken Soup at the 11 o'clock lunch every day. Fresh Cucumbers every day. Ice Cream at all hours—every variety. Separate entrance and room for ladies. d1m

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—On and after Monday August 22d, the Ticket Offices of the different Packet Companies will open at 1 o'clock P. M., and remain open until the departure of the boat. Of this passengers will please take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Offices closed on Sunday.

C. L. WOOD,
Ag't La Crosse line.
O. CURTIS,
dtf. Ag't N. W. Packet Co.

UNION HALL—George Benz proprietor. This Hall has lately been refitted in a manner making it the finest place of resort in the city. Mr. Benz has introduced three of Phelan's fine marble bed Billiard Tables in the Hall, and has created a splendid patent air fountain for Ales and Porter on draught. The Bar is always supplied with the finest Liquors and Cigars. He keeps constantly on draught Philadelphia Ales and Porter. Genuine Reinish wines (direct importation) from Germany—all the vintages—on hand. Extra fine Brandies, Sherry wine, Port wine, (for medical purposes,) by the bottle or gallon. e28-dly

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE R. R. AND STEAMSHIP LINE Western Agency, corner Main and Wisconsin-sts., Milwaukee, June 10th, 1864.—O. CURTIS, ESQ., *Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have succeeded in making a change by which connections are made both ways by our line and the Prairie du Chien. Our boat hereafter will leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., or on arrival of Prairie du Chien train, which is due at six P. M. When that train is on time, our boat will NEVER LEAVE until we get passengers and baggage from trains. This is reliable. Please advise your passengers and do us all the good you

C. D. PALMER,
je14-tf Gen. West'n Pass. Agent.

THE place to buy clothing is at Eastwood & Morrison's. They have a fine stock of light and dark cassimere pants and vests. Fine black cloth coats; also fancy and plain cassimeres, made up in the best style and latest fashions, which they will sell at very low prices. Give them a call and see for yourselves. They will sell the above at wholesale or retail, at prices lower than the same can be purchased in the West. Rogers' Block, eight doors above the bridge.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Saint Paul, is now fully organized for the transaction of a general Banking business with a Capital of **$250,000.** The Bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States, and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, &c., &c.

OFFICERS.

J. E. THOMPSON, President.
T. A. HARRISON, Vice President.
HORACE THOMPSON, Cashier.
CHAS. SCHEFFER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

T. A. Harrison, J. C. Burbank,
Horace Thompson, Charles Scheffer,
H. G. Harrison, J. E. Thompson.
jan30 tf

Monetary & Commercial.

Weekly Review of the Saint Paul Market.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

We have to report another week of dullness and but little change. Grain is extremely scarce and quiet. Groceries are firm, but little is doing. Iron has advanced. Provisions are firm but quiet. Hides steady. Wool dull and inactive.

Freighting is almost a work of fancy now, and only small lots are brought through, enhancing prices and adding to the annoyances of trade.

GRAIN—

Wheat remains steady at $1.30@1.35.

Corn firm at $1.45@1.50.

Oats very scarce at $1.20@1.25 for old, and $1 for new.

FLOUR—Remains entirely unchanged, with scarcely enough in market to supply demand for consumption. We quote:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Superfine	$6 50	7 00
Extra—(choice brands)	$7 50	8 00
Double X	$8 50	$9 00
Dundas and Cannon Falls	$9 50	10 00

BEEF CATTLE—There is quite a good supply and of good quality. The price ranges from $2 90 to $3 25 on foot.

Calves, &c., live weight.

Sheep $4 50.

HIDES—are dull, owing to the difficulty of shipping. The rates are—

Green at	8½c
Green salted	10c
Dry flint	18c
Dry salted	15c
Green calf	18c
Dry	22c
Dry Deer Hides, per lb	40@50c
Shearlings	50c

BUTTER—

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Best fresh roll	26@28c	30@35c
Best firkin	24@26c	27c

WOOL—is quiet at 90c, with light receipts.

POTATOES—Old are unsaleable at 40c. New command 85c@$1 quite readily, and in good supply.

SALT—Quiet at $5 50@5 65 per bbl.

EGGS—Are somewhat scarce, and are quoted firm at 25c retail; 20c wholesale.

BEANS—Best army, nominal, $3 00@3 25; common and mixed, $2 25.

ONIONS—$2 50@2 75, (nominal.)

BEESWAX—Steady at 50c.

CHEESE—Active and more plenty, with good demand. Hamburg 22c; domestic 18c—the former retailing at 25c, and the latter at 20c.

GINSENG—[illegible]

FRUITS—We quote apples, dried, 13½@15c per lb; peaches do, pared, 30@35c; unpared, 20@25c.

CANDLES—Star 34@35c; mould 20@22c.

TALLOW—Best, 12½c per lb.

SUGARS—

Common Brown	24@25c
Prime Brown	27@28c
Refined A. & B.	34@35c
Refined, O. & Co	35c
Powdered and crushed	35@36c
Cut Loaf	37c

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1.20@2.00; Oolong, 95c @$1,55; Gunpowder and Imperial, $1.00@2.10.

WHISKY—Rectified, ₩ gallon, $1.75; Monongahela, $2.00@5.00; Old Bourbon, $2,25@$6.00.

LEAD AND SHOT.—We note a quite a rise in shot, viz—$6 00 per sk. Buck-shot $6 25. Pig lead 15c; Bar 22c.

COFFEE—Rio, quite fair, 53@55c; Prime to choice, 56@57c; Laguayra, 56@57c; Java and Mocha, 60@70c.

COAL.—Blossburgh, per bu. $1 50.

MOLASSES—Plantation and Portland, ₩ gal. $1.10@1 25; Sugar House, $1 30@1 35; Golden Syrup, $1 50.

TOBACCO—Nat'l leaf, $1.25@$1.40; Gold leaf $1@1.10; Dark brands, (sweet) 85c@$1; Fine cut. (chewing) 90@$1 25; Fine cut, (smoking) 25@40c.

MEATS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl., $40; Mess Beef, ₩ bbl., $8@$9; Clear Sides, 5; Hams plain S. C., 24c: Shoulders, 14@15c; Dried Beef, 10c: Canvassed Hams, 25c; Leaf Lard, 25c.

VINEGAR—By the bbl, XXX, 30c; pure, 35c; cider, 40c; double, 55c.

IRON—

Cut nails	10 00@11 00	Common bar	10½
Horse-shoe	12½@15	Sligo bar	13
Swede bar	20	Sheet-iron	14@15
English cast steel	50@60	Lead pipe	30
Spring steel	25		

PAINTS AND OILS—Are active at the following advanced quotations:

White lead, lb	18@22
Lard oil	2 00
Neatsfoot	2 00
Whale oil	2 00
Linseed do	2 10
Kerosene do	1 25

GLASS—Very firm, with an advance in prices. We quote American window, per box 8x10, $7@7 25; 10x12, $7 50@7 75; 10x14, $7 75@8 50; 10x16 to 12x16, $8 50@10 00; 12x18 to 12x20, $9 00@12 00.

WOODEN WARE—

PAILS:—		CHURNS:—	
2 hoop	$3 80	No. 1	$16 50
3 hoop	4 15	No. 2	15 50
TUBS:—		No. 3	14 50
20 inch	16 50		
18 inch	16 00	Half bushel measures, per doz	6 50
16 inch	15 00		

COOPERAGE—

Pork barrels, No. 1, dull at	$1 40@1 50
" No. 2	1 25@1 30
Lard tierces	1 50
Butter kegs	1 00
Lard kegs	60
Flour barrels, No. 1	54
" No. 2	40
Half barrels	30

FINE OLD WHISKEY.

FIFTY BARRELS PURE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY.

For sale by J. I. BEAUMONT.

Statement of Quotas, Excesses, and Amount to be Furnished on July 18th, 1864, by the Second Congressional District of Minnesota:

	Quota.	Total Excess.	Am't to be furnished.
ANOKA.			
Anoka,	23	25	
Bethel,	3	6	
Centreville,	8	2	6
Columbus,	2		2
Grow,	5	3	2
Oak Grove,	5		5
Ramsey,	5		5
St. Francis,	3	3	
BENTON.			
Langola,	2	7	
Sauk Rapids,	5	4	1
St. George,	4	2	2
Watab,	2	3	
CARLETON.			
Twin Lakes,			
CASS COUNTY,	4	10	
CARVER.			
Benton,	14		14
Camden,	6		6
Carver,	8	5	3
Chaska,	12	1	11
Chanhassen,	10		10
Dahlgreen,	31		31
Young America,	11		11
Hollywood,	5		5
Laketown,	18		18
San Francisco,	18		18
Waconia,	17		17
Watertown,	16		16
CLAY COUNTY.			
CHISAGO.			
Chisago Lake,	12		12
Franconia,	10		10
Rusheba,	4		4
Sunrise,	8	9	
Amador, } Taylor's Falls, }	22	3	19
Chisago City, } Wyoming, }	10	10	
CROW WING.			
Crow Wing, } Fairbanks, }	7	9	
DAKOTA.			
Burnsville,	5		5
Castle Rock,	17	13	4
Douglas,	6	2	4
Eagan,	12		12
Empire City,	9	1	8
Eureka,	13		13
Greenvale,	13		13
Hampton,	23	10	13
Hastings,	88	32	56
Inver Grove,	19	2	17
Lakeville,	18	3	15
Lebanon,	6	4	2
Marshan,	15		16
Mendota,	10	5	5
Nininger,	13	14	
Randolph,	3	3	
Ravenna,	6		6
Rosemount,	10		10
Sciota,	7	7	
Vermillion,	10		10
Waterford,	11		11
West St. Paul,	21		21
GOODHUE.			
Burnside,	6	2	4
Belle Creek,	13	3	10
Belvidere,	10		10
Cannon Falls,	12	2	10
Central Point,	3	5	
Cherry Grove,	16	6	10
Featherstone,	19	5	14
Florence,	20	14	6
Goodhue,	8	4	4
Holden,	26	18	8
Hay Creek,	16		16
Kenyon,	9	5	4
Lillian,	11	4	7
Leon,	15		15
Minneola,	13	7	6
Pine Island,	24	20	4
Roscoe,	13	3	10
Red Wing,	66	127	
Vasa,	14		14
Wanamingo,	20	10	10
Warsaw,	13		13
Wacouta,	3	4	
Zumbrota,	10	9	1
HENNEPIN.			
Bloomington,	10		10
Brooklyn,	18	11	7
Champlin,	5	10	
Corcoran,	10		10
Crystal Lake,	11		11
Dayton,	20	2	18
Eden Prrirle,	11		11
Excelsior,	4	5	
Greenwood,	5		6
Hassen,	12	2	10
Independence,	6	1	5
Maple Grove,	12		12
Medina,	12		12
Minneapolis,	134	70	64
Richfield,	41	29	12
Plymouth,	11		11
St. Anthony—1st ward,	15	11	4
do 2d "	32	18	14
do 3d "	33	18	15
do 4th "	26	17	9
Town of St. Anthony,	6	1	5
Minnetonka,	8	1	7
Minnetrista,	9		9
ISANTI COUNTY,	14		14
KANDIYOHI COUNTY,	1	1	
KANNABEC COUNTY.			
Brunswick,	1		1
LAKE COUNTY,	2		2
MANOMIN COUNTY.			
Manomin,	2		2
MILLE LAC COUNTY.			
East Princeton, } Princeton, }	10	5	5
M'LEOD COUNTY.			
Bergen,	6		6
Glencoe,	6	24	
Glendale,	5	2	3
Helen,	5		5
Hale,	1	1	
Hutchinson,	2	3	
Acona,	4	6	
Penn,	4		4
Rich Valley,	2	12	
Winstead,	4		4
MEEKER COUNTY.			
Acton,			
Forrest City,	6	8	
Greenleaf,	3	3	
Kingston,	4	2	2
Harrison,			
Mananah,	1		1
Ness,			
Rice City,	1	2	
Ripley,	3		3
Round Lake,			
MONONGALIA COUNTY.			
MORRISON COUNTY.			
Belle Prairie,	5		5
Belleview,	3	4	
Little Falls,	6		6
PEMBINA COUNTY.			
PINE COUNTY.			
Chengwatana,	4	11	
RAMSEY COUNTY.			
McLean,	7	4	3
Mounds View,	1		1
New Canada,	11		11
Reserve,	12	6	6
Rose,	12	8	4
St. Paul—1st ward,	71	41	30
do 2d "	91	50	41
do 3d "	85	48	37
do 4th "	74	46	28
do 5th "	54	30	24
White Bear,	7		7
SHERBURNE COUNTY.			
Baldwin,	4		4
Big Lake,	4	7	
Briggs,	4	2	2
Clear Lake,	4	2	2
Elk River,	5	5	
ST. LOUIS COUNTY.			
Du Luth, } Fon du Lac, } Oneota, }	7		7
STEARNS COUNTY.			
Berlin,			
St. Augusta,	9		9
Brockway,	5		5
Fair Haven,	9	11	
Lyndon,	5		5
Maine Prairie,	6	6	
Marion,	3		3
St. Martin,	8		8
Munson,	15		15
Rockville,	12		12
Oak,	10		10
Sauk Centre,	14	7	7
St. Cloud,	42	15	27
St. Joseph,	15		15
Tecumseh, } La Sauk, }	6	1	5
Verdale,	2		2
Wakefield,	18		18
TODD COUNTY,	6		6
WABASHAW COUNTY.			
Chester,	14	9	5
Elgin,	18	5	13
Glasgow,	11		11
Greenfield,	13		13
Guilford,	14	8	6
Highland,	13		13
Hyde Park,	8		8
Lake City,	32	25	7
Mazeppa,	15	14	1
Minneiska,	7		7
Mount Pleasant	10		10
Plainview,	27	14	13
Pepin,	21	2	19
Pell,	13		13
West Albany,	12		12
Wabashaw,	37	36	1
Wantopa,	7		7
Zumbro,	7		7
WASHINGTON COUNTY.			
Afton,	15	32	
Baytown,	9		9
Cottage Grove,	11	10	1
Denmark,	11		11
Greenfield,	4		4
Lakeland,	10	8	2
Marine,	17	17	17
Newport,	4	5	
Oak Dale,	10	7	3
Stillwater Town, } " City, }	86	42	4
Woodbury,	16	5	11
WRIGHT COUNTY.			
Albion,	6		6
Buffalo,	18		18
Clearwater,	8	12	
Delhi,	3	1	2
Frankfort,	10		10
Franklin,	15	2	13
Maple Lake,	4		4
Middleville,	3		3
Monticello,	17	27	
Moore's Prairie,	2		2
Otsego,	7	14	
Rockford,	9	21	
Silver Creek,	5	8	
Woodland,	5		5

JNO. T. AVERILL,
Lt. Col. A. A. P. M. G.

THE COPPERHEAD PLOT.

The Revolutionary Plot in Indiana.

30,000 Revolvers Ordered and 100,-Men Ready for Action.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

On Saturday afternoon Governor Morton received a letter from an Eastern city, which was as follows, except some names, which we omit for prudential reasons:

——— ———, Aug. 17, 1864.

Governor O. B. Morton:

SIR: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind of their reliability.

The copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for thirty thousand revolvers, with forty-two boxes fixed amunition to be distributed among the antagonists of our government, for the purpose of controling the Presidential election.

August 5, the steamer Granite State landed in New York forty-two boxes of revolvers and amunition: August 6, the steamer City of Hartford landed twenty-two boxes ammunition, destined for Indianapolis. Thirty-two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. Parsons, Indianapolis, via. Merchants' Dispatch, and marked ———; the balance is stored at No. ——— street, New York, awaiting the convenience of the copperheads to pay for the same before shipping. ——— ———

Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Governor Morton placed the information it contained in the hands of policeman John S. Russell. who was able in a short time to report progress to Col. Jas. G. Jones, Assistant Provost Marshal, who, with Col. Warner, of the veteran reserve corps, with a proper detail, made a descent on the printing and bookbinding establishment of H. H. Dodd & Co., on Saturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes, such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opened their contents were found to consits of four hundred large navy revolvers and one hundred and thirty-five thousand rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm. Among the captures made at the same place were the great seal of the order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the Order, at this place, and several hundred printed copies of the ritual; also a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. The people will begin to understand now how much these unmitigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. Voorhees for the purchase of twenty thousand Garibaldi rifles, would indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under their sheepskin garb of peace.

When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and ammunition named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at manufacturer's prices, and the twenty thousand rifles, without the import duties, would cost two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Of course no such sums are provided by the members of the order in this State, but there have been some peace commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks. John C. Walker and other peace men of Indiana, have been visiting them. Some months since the Confederate Government borrowed fifteen million dollars in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade runner carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. That speculation having failed by the refusal of the governments of England and France to allow the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the peace commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and ammunition for Northern traitors, and to pay Northern demagogues liberally for shrieking for peace, free speech and liberty. William H. Harrison, secretary of the order, of which H. H. Dodd is "Grand Commander," was arrested and is still in custody. Messrs. John J. Parson and Charles P. Hutchinson, partners of Dodd, were also arrested but were discharged on their affidavits that they were not members of the order, and were not advised of the contents of the boxes.

The *Journal* also publishes a number of the letters and papers seized in the office of Daniel W. Voorhees, member of Congress.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN TO HELP THE SOUTH.

HARRISONBURG, Feb. 27, 1861.

MY DEAR NEPHEW:

* * * * *

We want you to hold that 100,000 men in readiness, as we do not know how soon we may want them.

* * * * *

J. HARDESTY.

Address on envelope:
Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES,
Terre Haute, Indiana.

ARMS FOR VOORHEES ARMY OF 100,000 MEN.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21, 1863.—*My Dear Sir:*—I enclose you two letters from a man by the name of Carr, in reference to arms. A letter directed to him simply Philadelphia will reach him. I can vouch for the excellent quality and great efficiency of the rifles.

Yours in haste,
JAMES W. WALL.

Address on envelope:
[Free.]
JAMES W. WALL, U. S. S.
Hon. Daniel Voorhees, Terre Haute Ind.

E. W. CARR TO HON JAMES W. WALL.

Hon. James W. Wall:

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1863.—*Dr. Sir*—Your letter, with one enclosed about rifles, has been received. If the parties wish to buy them the best way would be for them to have some one in New York appointed to purchase them and confer with you and me.

I am satisfied it is the very article they want, and as you know all about them you can "speak by the card." You have seen the article tried, and no doubt are well satisfied that it will speak loudly in a good cause.

We will sell them in bond for fourteen dollars, and I have no doubt that if the proper course is pursued, the duty can by remitted. The rifles are better and cheaper than ever offered in this country, or made here, and as good as any ever imported. We challenge a comparison with any rifle execution whatever.

There are about twenty thousand rifles, and we desire to sell them all at once. They are a great bargain, and are worth to-day more in Europe then we offer to sell for here.

The price of firearms will advance within a year at least thirty-three per cent, as arms are in demand all over Europe. As you know, there is no more effective arm in the world than this.

I am with great respect, yours truly,
E. W. CARR.

J. J. BINGHAM TO DAN VORHEES—HAVE THE SOUTH RESOURCES ENOUGH TO KEEP THE UNION FORCES AT BAY?

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11, 1861.—*My Dear Vorhees*:—I should like your private opinion as to the prospect of affairs, so that I may have some basis to go upon. Do you think the South have resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay, and finally force a recognition of their independence, or will Lincoln's army crush them out? You must have sources of information which I have not, to enable you to form some opinion upon these matters.

If the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* is published and bound I should be obliged to you for a set, and any other public documents of general interest.

I think there is a reaction taking place in Indiana in reference to the war, and Mr. Lincoln's message and Chase's report will aid it. Let me hear from you at the earliest convenience. What is Morton doing in Washington? Yours truly. J. J. BINGHAM.

What Gen. Burnside says of Grant and the Army of the Potomac.

The Providence *Journal* has the following: Gen. Burnside brings very cheering accounts from the Army of the Potomac. He does not see the reason for despondency which seems to prevail here, and to increase in proportion to the distance from the scene of active operations. Gen. Burnside feels certain that the enemy has been greatly weakened by losses, and is wearing away under the continual pressure of our forces. He feels entire confidence in Grant, and the officers and Army of the Potomac, provided they are sustained by the loyal people of the North. He has no doubt that Grant will take Richmond, or do something better. Our men stand the heat quite as well as those on the other side. Burnside, although of cheerful temperament, is always a careful and an honest observer; and his opinion is of as much value as any that could well be formed. We regard it, therefore, as good cause of encouragement, and important to be made public.

Minneapolis Advert'sm'ts.

10 HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE

In the growing town of Minneapolis.

Also, a number of Building Lots, Improved Farms in Hennepin and the adjoining counties.

We are prepared to enter Land Warrants or Agricultural Scrip along the line of the ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, immediately after the sale in September next, and I have now two competent surveyors engaged looking up the best, and for entry in the counties of Wright, Meeker, McLeod, and Kandiyohi.

Circulars sent to all desiring them, and communications promptly answered.

McFARLANE, BURKE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
a27-dlw* Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A three-story stone building, 25x80, between Jackson and Robert streets, on Fourth.

Inquire of
a15 tf CHAS. SYMONDS.

Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

INGERSOLL'S.

We have received a

FINE STOCK OF NEW

DRESS GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

New and beautiful styles of

SPRING SHAWLS

AND

CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

&c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Merchants from the interior,

Paying Cash for Goods.

Will be able to buy of us at satisfactory prices

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL,
MINNESOTA.

Sept. 1:1y

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
Saint Paul, August 1, 1864

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., September 5th, 1864, for the delivery at the Capitol of

125 Cords of Wood.

The wood must be of good quality of body oak cut at least one year, and to be delivered as required by the State Treasurer.

Payment to be made in U. S. Notes.

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
au2-d&tw4w Treasurer of State.

Sealed Proposals.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 19th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate will be received at this office until

12 o'Clock, M,

SEPTEMBER THE 5TH, 1864,

For the delivery of

FORAGE AND STRAW

For Government use at the following military posts and stations, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
(sacks included,)
20,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
(sacks included,)
1,800 TONS OF HAY, AND
200 TONS OF STRAW.

AT SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

4,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
(sacks included.)

AT FT. ABERCROMBIE, D.T.,

12,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
4,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN.

AT POMME DE TERRE, ALEXANDRIA, & SAUK CENTRE, EACH,

2,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
800 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
125 TONS HAY.

Delivery of Oats, Hay and Straw to commence on or before the first day of October, 1864, and to continue monthly, in such quantities as the undersigned may direct, or the necessities of the service may require, until the whole amount be delivered.

Delivery of Corn to commence on or before the first of December, and continue in like manner. Oats and corn to be delivered in the Government granaries; Hay and Straw to be stacked in the forage yards.

All of the above articles must be of good merchantable quality, and subject to such inspection as the undersigned may deem necessary, the expenses attending which to be borne by the contractor. No coarse or overgrown grass, or any that has been injured by frost will be received.

Bids for each article at each place must be on separate sheets of paper; must have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below, attached to each, the responsibility of guarantors in all cases to be vouched for by the certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ———, and ———, of the County of ———, State of Minn., do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

No bids for Corn or Oats will be considered for less amounts than 500 bushels; for Hay, for less amounts than 100 tons, or for Straw, for less than 50 tons.

A bond with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the supplies delivered, except that one-third of each article shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

All Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have hitherto failed to comply with their proposals or contracts: or who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be rejected.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing ———," (the article bid for,) at ———," (the place bid for,) and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Chief Quartermaster, Dist. Minn.

☞ Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co's.

NOTE.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

a20-td

CLOTHING.

A FINE STOCK OF

Light Woollen and Linen Goods

At Low Figures.

MARSEILLES VESTS,

At old prices. These goods are a bargain.

In short we have a large stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS of all grades suited to the season, which we are selling at a small advance over cost.

All our Goods are MARKED DOWN to the

LOWEST PRICE,

Which will be stated at once.

W. H. TEMPLE,
my1-1y Third-st.

KROMER'S (Upham HAIR DYE 50 CENTS A BOX.

Boxes larger than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to please. This article has been thoroughly tested by DR. CHILTON, of New York, and Profs Booth and Garrett, of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous ingredients, and the material composing it will not injure the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. Dr. Zane's antidote for strong drink is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.

Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes for $5.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of over thirty years, and has always proved a success.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up entirely of substances that have a specific effect upon the generative organs. Most persons associate the idea of operations upon the bowels from taking any kind of pills. The SPECIFIC of Dr. Rand is not intended as an *evacuating medicine*. Its medicinal virtues are expended entirely upon the impaired regenerative organs.

The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity before swallowing them; which plan we would always recommend, as affording the speediest way to get the effect of the remedy.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.
aug31-d1y.

EDWARD H. BIGGS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 181, Presley's Block, Third Street,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE,
WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,
COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL,
PATENT MEDICINES.

And in fact every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS. jan10 1yd&w

1864. 1864.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &C., &C.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third,

jan1-tf SAINT PAUL.

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO.,

HAVE ESTABLISHED A

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their

PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their

Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for

GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR

PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

oc22-tf Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD---WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MORNING.		EVENING.	
Leaves St. Paul	7:00 A. M.	Leaves St. Paul	2:45 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	7:45 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	3:30 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	8:05 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	3:50 P. M.
Arrive at Anoka	8:40 A. M.	Arrive at Anoka	4:25 P. M.
Leaves Anoka	8:55 A. M.	Leaves Anoka	4:40 P. M.
Leaves Manomin	9:30 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	5:15 P. M.
Leaves St. Anthony	9:55 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	5:40 P. M.
Arrive at St. Paul	10:35 A. M.	Arrive at St. Paul	6:20 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul daily at 8:00 A. M. | Leave Anoka daily at 1:00 P. M.

F. R. DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.

ap18-tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and all affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both Sexes. Valuable Reports on Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, &c., containing eighty-four pages and numerous engravings, may be had at the office or by mail, price 25 cents.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations private and confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; afternoons, from 3 to 6. Sundays 9 to 10½ A. M. All letters should be directed to

GALENIC INSTITUTE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

jan8

Miscellaneous.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona, and La Crosse at 6½ o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse des Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle [illegible]orthfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Me[illegible] Falls and Owatonna, connecting at [illegible] Wilton. St. Mary's, Winnebago [illegible]kato Also for Rice Lake, [illegible] Mantorville, Rochester, [illegible] Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industrian., Anoka, Orono, Orlando Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta [illegible] St. Cloud—Daily, at 7 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, [illegible] Crow Wing—Mondays, [illegible]esdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Ce[illegible] Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre [illegible] Abercrombie, Mondays a[illegible] o'clock A. M.

For Little Canada, Columbus, Sunrise City—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors

STRASBURGER & NUHN,

65 *Maiden Lane, New York,*

IMPORTER OF

TOYS,

China, Fancy Goods,

BEADS, &C.

SLATES, SLATE-PENCILS.

We have on hand the largest and best assortment of the above goods. Our whole stock has been imported since the 1st of February, and we are daily receiving all the novelties appearing in Europe. We have paid for these goods before the great advance in gold, and can sell at the most reasonable rates.

We solicit a share of your patronage. You will buy from us if you examine our stock.

China and Crockery Dealers will find it their interest to call upon us. jy27-d3m

NOTICE.

I take this method of informing my late clients, that with the exception of some cases specially disposed of, all my papers are left in charge of H. L. Moss and R. F. Crowell, Esqs., St. Paul.

my31 D. COOPER.

HUMAN HAIR.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF HUMAN HAIR WANTED,

At Franklin's, Bridge Square,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID.

WIGS,
BANDS,
SWITCHES, &c.,

Made to order at short notice. Country orders by Express promptly attended to,

L. P. FRANKLIN,
a23 d1m* Bridge Square.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description for Records or Accounts, made to order in the best manner, at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
SAINT PAUL, MIN., Aug. 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock M.,

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1864,

For the delivery of

WOOD

At the following places, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

(In the Post Woodyard)

1,500 cords, in such quantities monthly as may be required.

At the public offices, storehouses, &c. in Saint Paul, Minn., 100 cords (sawed in common stove lengths), in such quantities monthly as may be required.

All wood must be of best quality of merchantable dry wood, free from small or crooked limbs, and to be subject to inspection.

Delivery to commence on or before the 1st day of October, 1864.

Bids accepted for 100 cords and upwards.

Bids for each place to be on separate sheets of paper, to have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below attached to each; the guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be vouched for by the certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or by the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ———, and ———, of the County of ———, and State of Minnesota, do hereby guarantee that ——— ———, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Bonds with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with the name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the wood delivered, except that one-third shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole

Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have heretofore failed to comply with their propositions or contracts; or from those who do not comply with the above requirements, will not be considered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing wood at ———," (the place bid for), and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. of Minn.

☞ Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co's.

NOTE.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

a23-dtsep6

NEW U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
ST. PAUL, August 2, 1864.

This Bank is authorized to receive deposits and issue receipts for **Three Years Coupon Treasury Notes,** bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, or one cent per day on each subscription of fifty dollars. The notes will be dated August 15th, 1864, and payable in blank or to order of the depositor. The interest is payable on the 15th of February, and August of each year, in lawful money. Interest on deposits made after August 15th will be paid by the depositor. The notes will be delivered free of expense to subscribers, and will be issued in sums of Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand dollars.

au2-d1mo J. E. THOMPSON, President.

BILL-HEADS—Ruled and Printed in the best style, at the "PRESS" Job Printing Office.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The loyal people of this nation have reason to be profoundly grateful to the managers of the Chicago Convention: for they have saved the Republic from the greatest danger which ever threatened it—the danger that the people might have been deceived by skillfully worded pretences and artful professions of a patriotic purpose into confiding the Government into the hands of the Democratic party.

There was just a bare possibility, if the Democratic party had come before the people with pledges that the war should be vigorously prosecuted till the rebellion was suppressed and the Union restored, that, *in the event of marked reverses to our arms*, they might have gathered strength enough from the popular disappointment and despondency, and the elements of disaffection and discontent which ill success engenders, to have procured from the American people a vote of want of confidence in the Administration, and might thus possibly have regained that power which, when they had it, they used to foster and protect a mighty conspiracy for the disruption of the Republic—and which, if upon any pretext, they could again get control of the Government, they would inevitably employ to consummate the infernal plot. The chance, it is true, was a slim one, even upon the most favorable conditions, and perhaps was scarcely worth their trying, but it was their last and only hope,—and this one they have now irretrievably thrown away.

The Democratic party stands to-day upon its Chicago platform, unmasked, stripped of all disguises, pilloried in eternal infamy upon its own indictment, as the confessed ally of the Southern Rebellion, a copartner in the wicked conspiracy begotten by the joint efforts of Southern and Northern traitors, now again united to perfect their damnable work of treason.

In the resolutions printed among our dispatches this morning, the Democratic party confesses itself to be even worse than its worst enemies had described it. It out-Herods Herod. It deliberately puts forth the extremest views of its most traitorous faction,—the wildest fanaticism of Vallandigham, and Wood, and Long—as the declared sense of the party.

First of all, let it be noted as a most significant fact, that there is not in all the length and breadth of this platform of a party which asks to be invested with the control of the Government, and to be entrusted with the National destiny—a single word of condemnation of that gigantic Rebellion which seeks to destroy the Government, and to rend the Nation into fragments.

They have a great deal to say in reprobation of the National Administration, but not a word—not a solitary word of censure or disapprobation of that prodigious crime which wrested half the national domain from the peaceful sway of the Union, and plunged it into all the horrors of war.

We take it that this Democratic Convention came together, knowing that there was a flagrant rebellion in the land. That fact of Rebellion, how to deal with it, as a wrong or a right, was the question before the Convention imperiously demanding an answer. Other matters of minor moment might be passed over, but this could not be.

It admits of no neutral ground. It is either a hideous wrong and national calamity, demanding all the power of the nation to suppress it, or it is not a wrong, and the power of the nation should not be used to suppress it. That was the question which the nation put to the Chicago Convention demanding answer.

We have that answer. Instead of denouncing the Rebellion as a crime, and declaring that it must be put down, the Democratic party in convention assembled treat it as right and just, and *denounce the Administration for attempting to put it down.*

There is not only not one word in the resolutions in favor of the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion *under any circumstances*, but an emphatic and unqualified demand for the *immediate cessation of hostilities*: not a temporary suspension of hostilities, mark you, with a view to negotiations but an *absolute and final discontinuance of the war.*

We ask especial attention to the second resolution of the series in which alone the Democratic party undertakes to define the duty of this nation towards the rebellion.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of *failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war*, * * * * * * *justice, humanity, liberty* and the *public welfare* demand that an immediate effort be made for the *cessation of hostilities*, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

But if peace cannot be restored by a convention of the States or other peaceable means on the basis of the Federal Union, what does the Democratic party propose to do then? They have just declared war to restore to the Union, an "*Experiment*," (not a solemn right and duty) which has failed.

If, then, the peace experiment should fail also, as every living human being knows it would and must in the very nature of things fail utterly—what then?

Why, then Disunion.

War measures, they say, have been tried and failed; Peace measures *must* fail to restore the Union. There remains nothing else to try, and therefore Disunion is inevitable.

They not only do not propose to resume the war if peace measures fail to restore the Union, but they are excluded by their own terms from employing war as a remedy for disunion.

For if "justice" demands the "immediate cessation of hostilities," then the war is unjust. If humanity demands it, then the war is cruel. If liberty demands it, then the war is a despotic usurpation of power. If the public welfare demands it, then the war is a wicked and atrocious waste of life.

But if justice—humanity—liberty, and the public welfare demand the immediate "cessation of hostilities"—they must, for like reasons, protest against the resumption of hostilities. And so we have this proclaimed as the policy of the Democratic party—this and nothing else—PEACE ON THE BASIS OF DIS-UNION.

IMPORTANCE OF GRANT'S NEW POSITION.

The New York *Herald* has the following remarks upon the great importance of the position held by Warren's corps upon the Petersburg railroad—a position snatched by Grant from the enemy by one of the most splendid strategic combinations of the war:

Grant's strategy has forced this immense campaign in Virginia to a focus. That focus, that central definite point at which the final issue of the campaign is in all probability to be decided, is Warren's position on the Weldon road. All the danger of the confederacy in the East Grant has concentrated in that position, and all the strength that the confederacy can gather for a final attempt for salvation, and that it would not utterly waste, it must gather there. It must win a great battle at that point or it dies. It has been said that for Grant to be south of Richmond and on Lee's great line of supply, was for him to be on the carotid artery of the rebellion. But the figure is hardly strong enough; for a feeble circulation will goon through other channels, though that through the carotid cease. Grant's position is more analagous in its effects to the pressure of a foreign body against the spinal marrow. To relieve from that pressure is the only chance for life, and if the surgeons cannot get rid of the foreign body the case is hopeless. Lee's desperate surgery has failed thus far, and is likely to fail.

The importance of the position is hardly overrated in the above paragraph, and it is because its possession is so vital an advantage to the Union army, and because its importance is so well understood by the country at large, that the *Pioneer* attempted, on Monday and Tuesday to lie the public into the belief that it had been wrested from Grant, by the rebel forces.

The defeat of the Union armies is now not only a political necessity with the Democratic party, but their declared purpose. If disasters do not occur, as, thank God and our brave soldiers, they do not often, Copperhead editors do not scruple, as in the above instance, to invent them out of whole cloth. But it is not only in the airy realms of fancy that they seek to produce Union disasters. Henceforth whatever they can do by systematic perversions of facts, to discourage enlistments and prevent the reinforcement of our heroic armies in the field, these infamous scoundrels will do with all their might and main, with the set purpose of bringing about *the defeat of our armies.*

We ask the public to note the utterances of the copperhead journals and see if they do not square with this rule in their whole tenor and spirit and effect. *They desire the defeat of our armies*—that is the plain and simple truth—and they govern themselves accordingly.

INDIANS IN MEEKER COUNTY.

Disappearance of Five Soldiers and Nine Horses.

A. C. Smith, Esq., of Forrest City has been kind enough to furnish us with the following particulars of the mysterious disappearance of four soldiers and eight horses, of which mention was made in yesterday's PRESS. It was not at Painsville the affair occurred, but at Sweet Grove, in Meeker county, near Acton, and about ten miles west of Forrest City, and about two and a half miles from the scene of the first Indian massacree, in 1862, at Jones' residence.

At this place, Sweet Grove, where there is a Norwegian settlement, the people have, for the last ten days been reporting the presence of Indians in the woods.

The settlers hereabouts have been in the habit of going into the stockade at night with their families for safety. Capt. Slaughter with 16 or 18 mounted men, went to the grove last Sunday to reconnoitre. As the horses could not be taken into the woods on account of the underbrush, they were left, 16 in number, outside the grove, in charge of 4 soldiers. With the rest of the party Capt. Slaughter entered the woods and discovered a party of nine Indians, mounted on ponies, who skedaddled in a northerly direction towards Green Lake, in Monongalia County. The boys immediately came back for their horses to pursue the Indians, and on reaching the spot where they were left found that the four men who were left in charge and nine of the horses had disappeared. What became of them they do not know. A scout brought this intelligence from Mannanah to Forest City.

Mr. Smith informs us that the settlers in the vicinity evince no panic, but while taking every precaution against surprise manifest a determination to stick to their homes and to defend them.

"Strategic Joe" bellows like a mad bull because our bulletin contained an announcement that *a portion* of our forces were driven from the Weldon Railroad."—*Pioneer Yesterday.*

Why! you unconscionable wretch. It was precisely because you did not state that it was *a portion* of Grant's forces which was driven from the Weldon Road that we denounced you as an unscrupulous forger—and sooth to say—in the above extract you seem inclined to sustain your reputation.

Our telegraphic columns give full details of the proceeding of the Chicago Convention attending the nomination of McClellan for President and Pendleton of Ohio for Vice-President. They will afford our readers ample food for reflection though they leave us no space for comment.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864. NUMBER 202.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Session Last Evening Broke up in a Row.

Long Joins Harris in Denouncing McClellan.

THE NOMINATIONS PUT OFF BY FILLIBUSTERING.

THE MORNING SESSION.

THE PEACE MEN CHOKED OFF BY THE GAG RULE.

McClellan Nominated on the First Ballot.

He Receives 201½ Votes and Tom. Seymour 23½ Votes.

PENDLETON, OF OHIO, NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THE PLATFORM IN FULL.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

[From Our Special Reporter.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 30—7 P. M.

Special Dispatches to St. Paul Press.

The anti-McClellan men fillibustered until darkness compelled an adjournment.

After Harris had knocked down a member of the New York delegation, and partial quiet was restored, the name of Pierce was withdrawn, leaving McClellan and Tom. Seymour alone in the field.

Morgan, ot Ohio, replied to Harris quite furiously, and, after a great effort, Long got the floor and renewed the charges of Harris against McClellan. The excitement was great and he could scarcely be heard.

Harris explained, saying that he would support the nominee, but for this the lovers of free speech would have mobbed him.

When the Convention adjourned no order prevailed. After Harris' first speech, motions and counter-motions were made, a half dozen delegates were on the floor speaking at the same time. All was confusion and the adjournment took place without a vote.

Tower presented the name of Gov. Seymour and he did not decline. If he can be induced to run, McClellan's nomination is uncertain. The presentation of his name was not received with great enthusiasm, and the McClellan men are hopeful.

CHICAGO, 9 P. M.

The McClellan men are trying to retrieve what they lost in the convention by their usual evening meetings; excitement is high and they may have a free fight so much talked of among themselves. It was a narrow escape this P. M.

WEDNESDAY'S DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 9.30 A. M.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

All effort to effect a compromise between the McClellan and Anti-McClellan men have failed, although there has been active work during the night. The McClellan men will try to choke off the debate by the previous question; if successful, McClellan will go in on the first ballot. Gov. Seymour will accept if New York will go for him. Delay will defeat McClellan. H. P. H.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—10:30 A. M.

Special Dispatch to St. Paul Press.

The Convention has just agreed to vote for President, under force of the gag rule. The vote is now being taken.

LATER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

McClellan was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 201½ votes. Tom. Seymour received 23½ votes. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

LATEST.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—2 P. M.

On motion of Vallandigham the nomination of McClellan was made unanimous. All discordant elements have been whipped in. The contest for Vice President is between Ohio and New York.

Kentucky frittered it away by having two candidates—Guthrie and Powell.

After this, New York and Pennsylvania voted for Pendleton.

After the ballot, Powell arose and withdrew. Before the second ballot was announced every vote was changed, and Pendleton was unanimously nominated.

H. P. H.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

WIGWAM, CHICAGO, Aug. 31—2:30, P. M.

The Convention has just adjourned with nine cheers for McClellan, after the passage of the usual complimentary resolutions. Preparations are being made for a ratification meeting to-night.

H. P. H.

Associated Press Dispatches.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Platform in Full—The Quarrel Over the Nominations—The Harris Knock-Down—McClellan Denounced and Scouted by the Ultra Peace Men.

CHICAGO, August 30—1 P. M.

On the Convention reassembling Mr. Guthrie stated that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed, and was now ready to report. The resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That in the future as in the past we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, as the bulwark of Government, and equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States both North and South.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity, or a war power higher than the Constitution itself, the Constitution has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights have been alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that an immediate effort be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such action in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Government and the rights of the States unimpaired, and therefore declare that they consider the usurpation by the administration of extraordinary and dangerous powers, not granted by the Constitution: the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech and of the Press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State Rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and that the powers of a government derives its just support from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to its fellow citizens, who now and long have been prisoners of war, in a suffering condition deserves the highest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic Party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of their country, and in the event of a change of power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

Mr. Long offered as an amendment to the first resolution, the resolution of '98, drafted by Thomas Jefferson. He submitted that now, of all other times, this resolution affirming State Rights ought to be re-adopted and re-affirmed.

The President, under the resolution, referred it to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. S. S. Cox moved the previous question.

Mr. Long hoped his colleague would withdraw his motion, as he desired to offer another amendment. He desired to move an amendment that would place this convention in a position favoring peace beyond the mistakes of any equivocal language; he could not go for any resolution that may be construed either way by men of different views in the convention.

Mr. Cox insisted upon his motion and the question being ordered, the resolutions were adopted with but few dissentient voices. It was then moved to proceed to the nomination of a Candidate for President. John P. Stockton of New Jersey in behalf of the delegation of that State, nominated Geo. B. McClellan.

Mr. Cox of Ohio in behalf of a portion of the delegation from Ohio, seconded the nomination of Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Salisbury of Delaware nominated Gov. Powell of Kentucky.

Mr. Powell returned his thanks to the gentlemen, but he firmly believed that the people demanded that the candidates should come from a non-slaveholding State; believing so, he begged the gentleman and his colleagues from the gallant State of Delaware to withdraw his name.

Mr. Stewart, in behalf of a portion of the Ohio delegation, nominated Thos. H. Seymour.

Mr. Wickliffe, on behalf of a portion of the Kentucky delegation, nominated Franklin Pierce.

Mr. Harris, of Md., seconded the nomination of Thomas H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and ability. The man nominated here to-day is a tyrant; [Cheers and Hisses.] He first initiated the policy by which our rights and liberties were trodden down,—that man is Geo. B. McClellan; [Confusion.] This country which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination with silence. His offences shall be made known. This Convention is a Jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Geo. McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. (Great confusion.) He stood here to indict him. A delegate —"I call him to order." The President said that he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech. Certainly, no Democrat will, at the same time he hoped that no Democrat would feel called upon to pursue, &c.—[Not concluded.]

CHICAGO, August 30.

When Harris of Maryland was walking towards his seat after being declared out of order because of the remark he had made, that if McClellan was nominated he would not support him, a person, a delegate, although sitting within the circle, said to him, "You ought to be turned out of the Convention, you damned traitor." Whereupon Harris turned around and knocked him out of his chair.

This incident contributed much to the general confusion, which prevailed for several minutes. To-night, Harris, Long and sympathisers with them, are making strenuous efforts to secure a one-third vote against McClellan, but the friends of McClellan are sanguine.

The conciliatory and politic course pursued by Guthrie on the Committee on Resolutions seems to meet the warm approval of the McClellanites. To-night he (Guthrie) looms up as a strong candidate for Vice President.

To-Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The wigwam is again densely packed and the crowd outside is greater than ever. Immediately after the Convention was called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. D. Hazy, of Chicago. Mr. Wickliffe then rose and said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the 4th of March for Democrats of the country to meet in convention again. He therefore moved this resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by the adjournment at the close of its business, but still remain organized, subject to being called at any time that the Executive National Committee may designate.

The following communication was then received from the Democratic National Convention, and was presented by Mr. Lawrence, of R. I.:

"At a meeting of the National Democratic Convention at the Sherman House, Aug. 31, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Whereas*, A respectful devotion to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, the great statesman of the west, was the motive which induced the committee to call a convention at Chicago, now, therefore, it is the deliberate conviction of this committee that, had his life been spared, his gigantic grasp of mind, taken in connection with his declaration that 'war is disunion,' a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of, would long since have restored the power of the Federal compact, and avoided that terrible loss of life for which nothing can compensate, and that feeling of bitterness so much to be deplored which is the great barrier to the restoration of Peace and Union."

(Signed) THOS. B. FLORENCE. Chairman.

WM. FLINN, F. A. AIKEN, } Secretaries.

The next thing in order was to be on ordering the previous question "nominating a candidate for the Presidency," and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States, Ohio and Connecticut having been passed for the moment. The vote stood as follows:

McClellan 162; scattering 64.

The different delegates now began to change their votes and the final result was announced as follows:

New Hampshire 7, McClellan; Vermont 5, McClellan; Massachusetts 12, McClellan; Rhode Island 4, McClellan; Connecticut 6, McClellan; New York 33, McClellan; New Jersey 7, McClellan; Pennsylvania 26, McClellan; Maine 16, McClellan; Delaware 3, Thomas H. Seymour; Maryland 7, Thomas H. Seymour; Kentucky 11, McClellan; New York 11, Thomas H. Seymour; Ohio 15, McClellan; 6, Thomas H. Seymour; Indiana 9½ McClellan, 3½ Thomas H. Seymour; Illinois 16, McClellan; Michigan 8, McClellan; Missouri 7, McClellan, 4 Thos. H. Seymour; Minnesota 4, McClellan; Wisconsin 8, McClellan; Iowa 9, McClellan; Kansas 3, McClellan; California 5, McClellan; Oregon 3, McClellan.

Total for McClellan, 202½; Thos. H. Seymour, 23½.

In announcing the vote of New-York Mr. Sanford E. Church said, "New-York regrets to pass by her favorite son, but she stands now as she has ever stood, ready to sacrifice her dearest personal preferences for the public good. Holding it her duty above all others to do all in her power to preserve the country from the tyranny that oppresses it, and having full confidence in the democratic ability and patriotism of General George B. McClellan, New-York gives him her entire vote.

Several States having given their entire vote for Seymour, Governor Seymour remarked that some gentlemen had done him the honor to name him, for the honor it would be affectation to say that their professions of preference did not give him pleasure, but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York for various reasons public and private, he could not be a candidate for the Chicago Convention.

Having made that announcement he would lack the honor of a man, and he would do great injustice to those friends to permit his name to be used now. A member of the New York delegation, he thought it advisable to support an eminent jurist of that State for the nomination, but he was not actuated in this by any doubt of the ability, or patriotism of the distinguished General who had been placed in nomination.

He knew Gen. McClellan did not seek the nomination. He knew that officer had declared that it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army, but he will not honor any the less the high position assigned him by the great majority of the country, because he had not sought it. He desired to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegates here Yesterday he did an act of injustice to a distinguished member of that delegation (Mr. Harris), because he did not understand the purport of his remarks and he now desired to say that he was fully satisfied that that high toned gentleman was incapable of taking a position in this Convention, participating in its councils, and refusing to abide by its decision.

We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our Country. Let us not look back. It is with the present we have to deal, and let by-gones be by-gones. He could say for our gallant nominee that no man's heart will grieve more than his for any wrong done on him. As one who did not support him in the delegation, and as one who knows the man well he felt bound to do him this justice, he (Gov. S.) would pledge his life that when McClellan is placed in the Presidential chair, he will devote his whole energy to the best interests of the Country, and secure, never again to be broken, all the privileges of the people under the laws and Constitution.

The President then announced the vote which was received with tremendous applause, delegates and audience standing, the band playing and the cheers continuing for several minutes.

Immediately after the homination, the banner on which is painted the portrait of McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "If I cannot have command of my own, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, amid the wildest shouts of the multitude.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the German People's Association of New York, claiming to represent 200,000 citizens, and accompanied by resolutions pledging their support of the Chicago nominee. It was filed.

Mr. Vallandigham said that from the first moment he had been animated but by one sentiment, peace, to the end that there might be peace in the land. He then moved that the nomination of McClellan be declared to be the unanimous sense of the convention

Mr. McKeon, of N. Y., seconded the motion, and remarked that we are in the midst of a bloody revolution; that if the present administration should be continued, no man here would be safe in his liberties and life, exhorted all to join with one heart, and as one man in our efforts to overthrow it.

Gov. Powell also addressed the Convention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket, and expressing the firm conviction that the ticket will come out of the contest triumphant; the liberties of the people restored and the prosperity and happiness of the country secured. Judge Allen of Ohio, Mr. Bogg of Missouri and Jas. S. Thayer of New York followed in speeches, reviewing the history of the country under Democratic rule, in comparison with the acts of the present Administration and promising the return of a lastiug peace and happiness with the success of McClellan.

A vote of the Convention was taken on making the nomination unanimous, and it was declared carried. The shouts that responded was deafening. Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution,

Resolved, That the first act of Mr. McClellan when elected in March next ought to be to open Lincoln's prison doors and set the captives free.

It was carried unanimously. Mr. W. said that many of the best and most loyal citizens of Kentucky, among them twenty or thirty ladies are now imprisoned in Louisville, in damp and dirty cells with only straw to lie on, and the coarsest prison fare, and the newspapers in Louisville are forbidden to make the slightest allusion to the terrible state of affairs. He now proclaimed it at the risk of his liberty. The Convention then proceeded to the election of Vice President.

Judge Allen nominated George H. Pendleton.

Mr. McDowell nominated D. W. Voorhes, of Indiana.

Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, nominated George W. Cass.

Mr. Dickens, of Vermont, nominated James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

Mr. Henry, nominated August Dodge, of Iowa.

Mr. Hickox, nominated J. D. Caton, of Illinois.

Gov. Hunt, of New York, seconded the nomination of James Guthrie.

Mr. Saulsbury, nominated Gov. Powell, of Kentucky.

The Missouri delegation nominated John S. Phelps, of Missouri.

The New Jersey delegation seconded the nomination of George H. Pendleton.

The Maryland delegation seconded the nomination of Gov. Powell, of Kentucky.

The Wisconsin delegation seconded the nomination of George H. Pendleton.

The first vote for candidate for Vice President, resulted as follows:

Jas. Guthrie, 65½; Geo. H. Pendleton, 54½; D. W. Voorhees, 13; Geo. W. Cass, 26; Aug. Dodge, 9; Judge Caton, 16; Powell, 32½; Phelps, 8; blank 4.

On the second ballot, when the vote of the N. Y. delegation was called, Judge Parker said, that having cast 33 votes for James Guthrie against his wishes, he now gave them cheerfully to George H. Pendleton of Ohio.

The other candidates were then withdrawn, and Geo. H. Pendleton received the unanimous vote of the Convention.

GENERAL SITUATION.

Farragut Not Done with Mobile—The Rebels Admit a Loss of 4,000 at Ream's Station—A Battle Imminent near Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says Farragut is to remain at Mobile, as his work is not done with the capture of Fort Morgan. As important as the capture of Wilmington would be, it would require a combined attack of the Army and Navy, and Grant and Sherman have need of every available man.

The Richmond papers of the 25th admit the loss of nearly 4,000 in the attack at Reams' Station. Prisoners say their loss was over 5,000.

Another attack is expected, Lee having recalled troops from the Shenandoah for that purpose.

Indications are also that a heavy battle will be fought near Atlanta on the Macon Railroad, before the close of the present week.

SHERMAN.

Wheeler Threatening His Communication—He is Advancing into Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 30.

Great excitement prevails in Nashville to-day in consequence of a rumor that an attack is to be made by Wheeler's cavalry force. Rumor gives his force at from 6,000 to 8,000 men, with twelve guns. When last heard from they were near McMinnville and advancing towards Murfreesboro. Their probable intention is to destroy the Federal line of communication to the front.

It is supposed that the first demonstration will be made on Duck River. No apprehension need be felt in regard to an attack on this city.

Reports reached here this morning that the rebel cavalry force was near Lebanon, Tennessee, and has captured some 30 Federal cavalry, but the river being too high to ford it is presumed that they have since joined Wheeler's main body near Murfreesboro.

No reports from Gen. Sherman; 500 prisoners, including 23 commissioned officers, reached here last night. River 2 feet. Shoals falling.

NASHVILLE, August 30.

Governor Johnson received a dispatch, signed L. L. Patten, Col. commanding, dated Gallatin, Aug. 30, says news from Lebanon to half past eight o'clock, this morning, is that General Milliken is in Wheeler's hands. The college was surrounded with all the troops in it. Enemy supposed to be 1500 strong We are scouting the roads in that direction.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.

Passengers by the Nashville train say that Wheeler with his entire force appeared at the bend of the Cumberland river, three miles below Gallatin, and captured a company of Federal troops and were attempting to cross the river this morning and advance upon Gallatin. His force is variously estimated from 5,000 to 12,000. The former number is probably nearer correct.

A report reached Cave City, Ky., that the Colonel commanding the post at Gallatin, had ordered the depot there to be burned, as it was without the range of his guns.

Jesser's gang went into Front May last night, after having shot three negroes in the suburbs.

The Indiana home guards shelled the rebels out of Ghent, from the opposite side of the river.

Jake Bennett's squad of 17 men went into Owensboro Saturday P. M., and captured and shot Capt. Walters, 3d Ky. cavalry, also captured ten negroes, shot seven of them, the remaining three concealed themselves in a wharf boat. The rebels set the wharf boat on fire, and left. The citizens afterwards extinguished the flames. Twenty guerrillas under Capt. Pratt, attacked Taylorsville Sunday and were repulsed by Anderson's company of home guards. Last Tuesday a small band of guerrillas robbed David Henry's house, near Brandenburg, and shot Mr. H., and demolished his furniture.

FROM SHERMAN.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.

The *American* has the following;

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MIL. DEPT., August 30.

The position of our army since my letter yesterday remains unchanged.

There was a very spirited cavalry fight yesterday, at Smithfield. Our loss in the whole affair, including killed and wounded, will not exceed 100, whilst that of the enemy must have been much greater, as we had the advantage of position.

The reconnoissance developed the fact beyond doubt that the enemy still have a heavy force in our front, and it is believed they are concentrating at Bunker Hill. Clouds of dust wrre distinctly seen yesterday rising from the road between Bunker Hill and Winchester, supposed to be caused by the enemy's wagon train going up the Valley.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of the fighting in the Shenandoah Valley:

Gen. Merritt's division of cavalry was fighting Bradley Johnson's cavalry division and one divison of Early's infantry all day yesterday, (28th,) when he came upon Johnson's command, and the country being open the first and second regulars met them by counter charges, as the enemy were charging down upon them, the collision of the second columns was fearful, and there was more saber cutting than has been seen before during the war. Johnson was driven from Charleston through and beyond Smithfield, and Merritt's division occupied the town.

This morning (29th,) the enemy brought a division of infantry against our cavalry, and fighting continued briskly until about 3 o'clock, when Sheridan sent to the right of the Sixth corps for a division of his troops. He at once directed pickets to advance with the Third division. The pickets made a rapid march of two miles or more, and relieved Torbett's cavalry, who had fought most splendidly all day.

Among the casualties is Dr. W. S. Rulison, Medical Director of the cavalry corps, who was shot through the chest while riding with Torbett. He fell over, simply exclaiming, "Its no use doing anything for me, I am killed" and died almost immediately.

Pickett's division advanced nearly a mile before he found the enemy's line, then a skirmish ensued of about five minutes, and the enemy fell back for the night.

NEAR MARTINSBURG, VA., Aug. 30, A. M.

General Custar yesterday crossed the Occoquan, in the direction of Bunker Hill, but on reconnoitering, two divisions of Breckinridge's corps retreated, as it was not intended he should bring on a general engagement.

A detachment of Averill's command last night attacked the enemy on the Girardstown road, and took some prisoners.

Averill to-day is engaged in maeing reconnoissances of the enemy's positions. The enemy has his main force in the neigborhood of Bunker Hill this morning.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent says a gentlemen well posted informed him that he believes a great battle would be fought near Harper's Ferry, and that the rebels have relinquished all idea of the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

GRANT.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac correspondent says that the number missing from the battle of Ream's Station is being rapidly reduced by the arrival of soldiers who had been scattered through the woods.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 18th corps says the canal is still in progress, and that the working party is frequently shelled by the rebels without damage.

Steamboat Accident.

CAIRO, Aug. 30.

The steamer John Swany, bound for St. Louis without cargo, struck a snag at Devil's Island, Mississippi river, on Sunday night last. No lives lost. The Ohio river rose six feet during the past week, and is still rising.

HALIFAX, Aug, 31.

The Europa of Liverpool of the 20th, and Queenstown of the 21st arrived this morning with four days later news. The Irish riots have recommenced at Belfast.

MONETARY.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 31—6 P. M.

Gold in New York 239.

BRING IN YOUR OLD RAGS.

Bring in your Old Copper!
Bring in your Old Brass!
Bring in your Old Pewter
Bring in your Old Iron!
Bring in your Old Lead!
Bring in your Old Zinc!
And get the highest price, in CASH!
mar14-tf WEST & CO., Robert-st., St. Paul.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

In a small family, a first-class kitchen Girl. $12.00 per month.
Apply at this office. a31-tf

MR. MARKOE'S BEAUTIFUL

Hydro Oxygen Transparencies

will be exhibited the SECOND TIME, WITH AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF VIEWS, TO-NIGHT,

Thursday, September 1st, at

INGERSOLL'S HALL,

At Half-past Seven o'clock.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents. Children with parents or guardians, 25 cents.

Front seats reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them. sep1-1t*

$300

House and Lot,

In Upper Town—Lot 40x120. For sale for a few days for $300.

MORGAN & McCLOUD,
a31-dtw Real Estate Agents.

CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The seventh term of this school will open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Location on Summit Avenue, between Rice and St. Peter streets.

Terms, one-half in advance.

J. EDGAR DIXON, Principal.
a30-3t*

HARD TIMES.

Economise and Save Money.

G. W. NICOLS & CO.

Are now manufacturing their celebrated Heater, called the BANNING STOVE, with improvements. For style, beauty and economy, they cannot be surpassed. We believe the saving in fuel over any other stove to be at least one-half. We take the liberty of referring to some of our patrons, as they have expressed entire satisfaction with them:

Hon. H. Hale, Hon. Edmund Rice, T. M. Metcalf, Rev. Dr. McMasters, O. Curtis & Green, Rev. S. G. Rhieldaffer, Gen. Washburne, Rev. F. A. Noble, C. Wood, Rev. J. Mattocks, E. Nichols, D. W. Ingersoll. a30 d6w

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT RIDGEL, MINNESOTA, August 30th, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate will be received at this office until

12 O'clock M.,

September 15, 1864,

For the delivery of

15,000 BUSHELS OF SHELLED CORN

AND

35,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

AT FORT RIDGELY, MINN.

Delivery of Oats to commence on or before the 25th day of September, 186, and to continue monthly in such quantities as the undersigned may direct, or the necessities of the service may require, until the whole amount be delivered.

Delivery of Corn to commence on or before the 1st of December, 1864, and to continue in like manner. Oats and Corn to be delivered in the Government Granary at this Post.

The above articles must be of good merchantable quality, and subject to such inspection as the undersigned may deem necessary.

All bids must have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below, attached to each; the responsibility of guarantors, in all cases, to be vouched for by the certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We,——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of Min., do hereby guarantee that——, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

A bond with good security will be required from the successful bidder or bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with name of the firm will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

All bids from disloyal persons; from those who have hitherto failed to comply with their proposals or contracts, or who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be rejected.

Bids will be received for the Corn and Oats, jointly, or for the specified amount of each separately.

Bids to be endorsed—"Proposals for furnishing ——" (the article bid for) "at Fort Ridgely, Minn," and addressed to the undersigned.

A. J. VAN VORHES,
sep1-d8t Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT RIPLEY, MINN., August 27th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate will be received at this office until

12 o'Clock, M.,

September 13, 1864,

For the delivery of Ten Thousand (10,000) bushels of sound Shelled Corn (sacks included), and Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) bushels of clean merchantable Oats (sacks included) at this post, on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1865, and in such quantities prior to that time as may be wanted for use.

Also, for the delivery of Two Hundred (200) Tons of good merchantable Hay, on or before the first of October, 1864.

The delivery of the Oats and Corn to commence immediately. The Oats, Corn and Hay to be subject to such inspection as the undersigned shall deem necessary. The Hay to be stacked at such place at the Post as shall be required by the Quartermaster receiving it.

Bids will be made for each article separately, and on different sheets of paper.

Bidders will give their names and address in full, and in the case of firms, the name and address of each individual member must, as well as the name of the firm, be stated.

A printed copy of this advertisement will be enclosed with each proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the following form, viz:

W ——, and ——, of the County of ——, State of Minnesota, do hereby agree that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition: and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therew

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office---Adjoining the Bridge.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

On and after TUESDAY, August 23, 1864, the following will be the Terms of Subscription to the "Press" and "Pioneer:"

DAILY:

By Mail, 12 months	$11.00
By Mail, 6 months	5.50
By Mail, 3 months	2.75
By Mail, 1 month	1.00
In the City, 12 months	12.00
In the City, 3 months	3.00
In the City, per week	25
News Dealers, per hundred	3.00

TRI-WEEKLY.

Twelve months	$7.00
Six months	3.50
Three months	1.75
One month	60

Clubs of ten *to one address* at the rate of Six Dollars per annum.

WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2.50
Single copy, six months	1.25
Clubs of four copies, one year	9.00
Clubs of ten copies, one year	20.00
Clubs of twenty copies, one year	40.00

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

☞ Our City Subscribers will please bear in mind that these terms are *strictly in advance*, and each quarter must be paid for at *any time* within the quarter when our City Collector gives them a call.

☞ Persons not wishing to comply with the new terms, will please give notice at our counter immediately.

PRESS Printing Co.
PIONEER Printing Co.

Legislative Union District Convention---6th District.

The Union electors of the Sixth Legislative District of the State of Minnesota, are requested to meet in delegate Convention, at Watertown, Carver County, on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator and three candidates for Representatives in the Legislature of said State. The delegates must be bona fide residents of the counties to which they are accredited, and were apportioned at the last annual Convention as follows:

Wright	6	Carver	6
Meeker	2	McLeod	2
Kandiyohi	1	Monongalia	1

F. G. MEALEY, Chairman.

Dated July 30, 1864. au3-doawtd

AN ARMISTICE AND A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Leading Editorials on the Subject.

The Question Conclusively Disposed of.

From the New York Evening Post.

We were told last week by the great doctors of constitutional law who assembled at Syracuse, that the only feasible and honorable path to peace lay through an armistice, which would lead to the calling of a National Convention, and that convention to the re-establishment of the authority of the Government over all the population and territory that we possessed before the slaveholders rebellion. The promise, it must be confessed, when first broken to the ear, is delightful; it appeals at once to all our amiable sympathies, for every one loves tranquility, no one loves battle and cry; in the contemplation of its fulfilment, "grim-visaged war doth smooth his wrinkled front;" and the best feelings of the nation spring with alacrity to the hope that the scenes of turmoil, suffering and sorrow through which we have passed and are still passing may be changed for brighter and lovelier aspects.

But agreeable as the promise is, it is impossible to see how it is to be realized in the method suggested by the peacemongers at Syracuse. An armistice is a matter of compact between the parties engaged in hostilities; it cannot be declared by one side unless it be accepted by the other; the sovereign authority of both belligerents must consider its terms and agree to them, proclaim a joint and solemn ratification of them to their respective peoples. Have we, however, or have we ever had, the slightest authentic intimation from the rebel chiefs that they even so much as desired an armistice? Has a single word ever been communicated to Mr. Lincoln which would justify him in opening negotiations with a body of men in arms against the Constitution and the laws, to the end that he might declare a cessation of hostilities? If there has been it has escaped our notice.

But an armistice, supposing it practicable, is desired by the friends of peace only as the preliminary step to the calling of a National Convention; without such a convention it would be nugatory or of no effect; and those who are the most urgent in asking for the armistice do so on the ground that it would inevitably be followed by the convention. They grant the armistice, indeed, on the single assumption, and no other, that the rebels would come into a convention. Yet, in making this assumption, has it occurred to these friends of peace, whether real or pretended, that they require not only what the rebels cannot accede to, but what, also, if it were acceded to, would make both armistice and convention unnecessary? In other words, before a convention could be legitimately constituted, the rebels must put themselves in a position which would vacate entirely the need of any such body.

Let us explain our meaning more fully. By article V, of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that:

"The Congress"——"on application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which"——"shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Congress cannot, it will be seen, of its own motion call a convention, which it can do only when moved thereto by two-thirds of all the State Legislatures, that is, of all the States, rebel as well as loyal. For of course, the action of a National Convention, composed of representatives of the loyal States, would be rejected by the others. The friends of peace particularly will demand that the application to Congress should be united in by the legislatures of all the rebel States. Now, such an application, would it not be an acknowledgement by these States that they were a part of the Federal Union, and owed fealty to our Constitution? Is it to be believed that the rebel States are willing to do this? And if so, what need of a convention? They are already in the Union by their own consent, which is all that we require.

But the case is still more difficult. The second clause of article VI. of the Constitution declares that the "members of the several State Legislatures shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution," *i. e.*, of the United States. A body of men pretending to be a State Legislature, whose members were not recognized by Congress as a State Legislature and would not be such in the meaning of the Constitution. From a body not bound by such an oath no such application could be received by Congress in reference to to the call of a convention. It would be an unconstitutional movement and a mere nullity. It follows that before the Legislature of any rebel State could make a valid application to Congress for the call of a convention, each member of such Legislature must be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Legislatures of the rebel States have taken no oath to support our Constitution, therefore no such application can be made by any of them. Moreover, the rebel States, as they now exist, cannot accede to a demand for an armistice with the view of calling a convention.

If the peacemongers think that the Legislatures now existing in the rebel States will take the required oath, or that the people will elect other Legislatures who will take it, this is only assuming that the people of the rebel States have, with singular unanimity, reversed their opinions, and are ready to submit unconditionally to the Government of the United States; for what else would the oath to support the United States Constitution amount to than submission to the United States Government? And if this be the frame of mind they are in, they will soon render an armistice with them not only useless but impossible, for, prompted by such feelings, they will disband their armies and go home, and there will be no rebellion more.

The plan, then, for procuring peace, is only practicable on the assumption of a condition of opinion, either on the part of Southern leaders or of the Southern masses, which obviates the very necessity of the plan. It is a scheme which trips itself up, or which can only be executed under circumstances that render the execution of it needless. If the Southern Legislatures, or the Southern people, are ready to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, their hostile organization as a Confederacy is at an end. They have no longer an occasion for it; the old Union suffices them; and as members of that Union they may settle their disputes with us on the old battle-ground of Congress. Certain questions, perhaps, which Congress cannot settle, may hereafter need to be refered to a National Convention; but the question of terminating the war cannot be one of these; because the rebellion must cease before a convention can be held.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Gov. Morton's Speech—Who is Responsible for the War?

The political campaign now in progress in the State of Indiana is one of the most remarkable that has taken place for many years in the West, and is exciting great attention and interest, not only throughout that State, but in the adjoining States of Illinois and Ohio. The two candidates for the office of Governor (Oliver P. Morton, the present incumbent, and Joseph E. McDonald, the opposition nominee,) are traveling together over the State, and discussing, before immense audiences the all important national questions of the day. Ample notification is given beforehand as to the time and place of debate, and the people flock in from all the country around. A letter from Laporte, describing the recent discussion there, says: "There were delegations from all the towns and villages in this region. Large wagons decorated with evergreens and poles, pendent with national emblems, and filled with sturdy farmers from the prairies, with their wives and daughters and sweethearts, came into town at an early hour, and at the time appointed wended their way to the grove and arranged themselves around the speakers' stand." While there has always been displayed on both sides an earnestness befitting the great theme, the discussions have been characterized by the highest personal courtesy on the part of the disputants. The arrangement between the parties on several, if not all of the occasions, has been that Gov. Morton should open the debate with a speech of an hour's length, followed by a speech of an hour and a half from his opponent, who in turn is succeeded by the first speaker in a half hour's closing speech. In this campaign Gov. Morton has shown himself to be a masterly debater, with a grand, bold, comprehensive, Western sweep of mind, with a keen and incisive force of logic, with great popular power, and with an all-sacrificing patriotism that glistens through all his thoughts and sentences, as it has shone forth splendidly in all his deeds during the last four years.

The discussion at Laporte was one of the most interesting of the series. In opening it, Gov. Morton referred to the extraordinary labors and embarrassments he had undergone during his four year's occupancy of the Executive Chair of Indiana. But there is one passage at the close of his rejoinder to McDonald, which is especially happy in exposing the copperhead fallacy that Mr. Lincoln and the Anti-Slavery party are responsible for the inauguration of this war, and which we cannot help quoting:

"My competitor says that Mr. Lincoln might have avoided this war if he had felt so disposed. He further says it has been brought on by the agitation of the Slavery question. Now, one word in regard to that assertion that Lincoln commenced the war. In October, 1859, more than one year before Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, issued an order sending 115,000 muskets to the Southern arsenals, and during the progress of that Administration orders were frequently issued sending guns to Southern forts and arsenals, and placing them where they could be seized. In October, Gen. Scott informed Mr. Buchanan that preparations were being made to sieze the forts and dockyards in the South. During the time of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, before Mr. Lincoln came into office, eight States seceded. During the time of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the Montgomery Constitution was formed, and Jeff. Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Davis himself had said before Lincoln came into office, "the time for compromise is past, and if they resist secession we will make them feel Southern steel and Southern gunpowder." On the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration there were more than 30,000 under arms in the South while we had less than 5,000. On the 6th day of March the rebel Congress passed a bill to increase the rebel army to 100,000 men. Four day before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration every shipyard, dockyard, mint and custom house in the South had been seized, and every fort except Sumter seized. All this was done during Buchanan's Administration. Remember that eight States seceded under the Democratic Administration, when you charge secession as having been caused by Republican fanaticism. The rebel Constitution was adopted while we of the North had a Democratic Administration. And yet, for the purpose of dividing the people of the North, we are told that Mr. Lincoln made this war, when it is a matter of public history that the preparation for the rebellion had been going on, not only through Buchanan's Administration, but for thirty years before it. When the ordinance of secession was passed in South Carolina, Mr. Ingalls, in the South Carolina Convention, said: "It is the work of thirty years." Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this war all my life." Barnwell Rhett said: "We have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. It is no consequence of Lincoln's election, or the failure to execute the Fugitive Slave Law; but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years." That was true, and the same declarations were made in Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States. Yet we are still told that Lincoln made this war, and that he might have avoided it if he had been so disposed. If there ever was a time when we are called upon to deal honestly and truly with the people, it is now. We have no right—as we are men, and as we love our country, and our homes, and our families—we have no right to deal unfaithfully and untruly to the people. My friend should not let his party prejudices led him so far aside from the path of duty and the truth of history. You have heard him denounce my administration, and you have heard him denounce Mr. Lincoln's administration. I want to know if any man in this assembly has heard him say one word directly or indirectly against the administration of Mr. Davis? Has he said one word against those men who are endeavoring to kill your brothers and sons on Southern battle-fields? Has he said one word against those men who shed the blood of the gallant Col. Hathaway, of your own country? Not a single syllable. Has my friend no indignation except for the brave men who rally around the old flag, and are true to the cause of the Union? Has he no sympathy except for those who are opposing the government? Is there to be nothing said against those men who are shedding the best blood of the land? I speak for them. I denounce, in their name, that rebellion as wicked, and infamous against the best government in the world—rebels against liberty, against God, and against humanity. And I call upon all truly loyal and patriotic men to unite with me in denouncing that cause."

After reading these noble oratorical efforts of Gov. Morton, and, in connection with them, recalling the splendid history which Indiana has made for herself, thro' him, during the last four years, and which will make the annals of the State shine out immortal in American history, we feel that there is no exaggeration in the words recently written by a distinguished citizen of Ohio, that "If ever there was a man in public life who personally deserves the thanks of his country—who stands out as the impersonation of manly duty performed, and of high patriotism embodied—it is Oliver Morton, of Indiana." There is no danger of the loyal and warlike State of Indiana tarnishing her record, and exhibiting her ingratitude, by substituting for such a statesman in her executive chair a politician with such a career and character as his copperhead opponent.

The Prolongation of the War.

From the Boston Journal.

This is the real and only effect of all the current peace talk and of the general attitude of partisan hostility to the Government now assumed by the opposition presses. Turn the matter over as we will, it comes to nothing else. Here is the nation split into two hostile camps, fighting now in the fourth year, the issue understandingly made up on both sides, the antagonistic feelings hardened and intensified; it is perfectly manifest to every man who has read history or observed human nature that there can be only one result of all this: the sword, to which appeal has been made, must decide. One party is to be made by force to yield to the substantial claims of the other. We must either submit to the domineering demands of the rebels, in support of which they broke up the Union, or else they must come with us and submit to the laws as of old. Now, till either one party or the other is brought into that frame of mind, an interruption or a slackening of the war is, by just so much, an arrest of its salutary processes, requiring the work lost to be done over again, and prolonging the war, with an awful aggravation of all its burdens, losses and miseries.

How would an armistice, for instance, work at the present time? We see our main armies concentrated at the two foci of the rebellion, Richmond and Atlanta, where the rebels are nearly hemmed in, and indebted merely to the strength of their works to save their inferior armies from destruction. Give them an armistice, say of six months. We should have our two great armies, in the heart of the enemy's country, far from their base of supplies, to support, for it would manifestly be destructive of all discipline to disband them for that length of time. Thus our expenses would go on at nearly the usual war scale. The rebels, on the other hand, being at home, would save the greater part of their expenses. But the time gained would be the great item with them. They could harvest their crops, and in six months, even on their poor railroads, they could concentrate supplies at the chief points to last a year longer. They could get over the Mississippi the whole of their force beyond, and divide it between Atlanta and Richmond, and they could perfect their conscription and bring the last man into the rebel ranks. Their defenses would be immensely strengthened, and all their munitions of war increased a hundred fold. As the suggestion of an armistice would come from us, it would, in the mean time have a paralyzing effect on all our war preparations, so that, on its termination, we should encounter with less ability than ever a freshened and vastly reinvigorated foe. To say that the war would have been set back six months, does not begin to express the ruinous damage of such an experiment.

But akin to the experiment itself is the political policy which makes it one of its chief topics of popular agitation. That whole policy, assuming that there are grounds for expecting peace where the rebels themselves declare that there are none, tends to divert our people from the vigorous prosecution of the war, to alienate from the Government that popular support which is absolutely necessary for its efficiency, and particularly to cause a suspension of volunteering at a time when, of all others, men are needed in the field to complete the triumph of our cause. Give Grant, give Sherman, the men they want *now*, and the whole contest is ended in our favor. Withold the men, and the golden opportunity fades away, the war stretches out, its victims multiply, the taxes increase, monetary troubles swarm upon us, and the sufferers are to be counted by millions, lasting over generations. We see already the beginning of these results before our own eyes, in the arrest of volunteering, in the partial discredit of the financial plans of the Treasury, and the too general non-support of the Government. Shall we go farther in the same suicidal line? It is for the masses of the people to say. Reckless partisans and rebel sympathizers must exist and operate, but it is for the people to say whether their machinations shall be crowned with success. We are confident of the final answer, but the intermediate mischief ought to be lessened as much as possible.

PRESS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing, from a Visiting Card to a Large Poster. We have recently received a large stock of Job Type from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, together with a new Press, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality" PRESS PRINTING CO.

Special Notices.

WORMS! WORMS!!—MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—Thousands of children die yearly from Worms whose lives might be saved Mothers use DR. CHURCHILL'S WORM LOZENGES which will surely kill and expel them from your children. Children will eat them as readily as any candy. For Coughs, Colds, &c., use Shield's Compound Cough Lozenges, the most pleasant and effectual remedy discovered.

For sale by all Druggists.

EDWARD H. BIGGS, Agent for Saint Paul, Min.

jyl-d tw&w

KROMER'S (Unpleasant) HAIR DYE 50 CENTS A BOX.

Boxes larger than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to please. This article has been thoroughly tested by DR. CHILTON, of New York, and Profs Booth and Garrett, of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous ingredients, and the material composing it will not injure the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. Dr. Zane's antidote for strong drink is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient. Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes for $5.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of over thirty years, and has always proved a success.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up entirely of substances that have a specific effect upon the generative organs. Most persons associate the idea of operations upon the bowels from taking any kind of pills. The SPECIFIC of Dr. Rand is not intended as an *evacuating medicine*. Its medicinal virtues are expended entirely upon the impaired regenerative organs.

The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity before swallowing them; which plan we would always recommend, as affording the speediest way to get the effect of the remedy.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

aug31-d1y

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, N. Y.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

je21-3m Sold by Druggists generally.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY would respectfully announce to the Merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to bring forward from La Crosse, Wis., and deliver to points of destination all "Merchants' Dispatch" and ordinary Railroad freight.

Merchants and others who may wish to avail themselves of this means of transportation, will please mark their goods to our care at La Crosse, at the same time giving us notice so that we may see that such goods are delivered to us at La Crosse, without any unnecessary delay.

For tariff rates call at their office, 219 Third-st. opposite Stage Office.

dec9 E. F. WARNER, Agent.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, FREE FROM TAN, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed. It is composed of palm oil, honey, and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish Price 50 cents. For sale by

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, and
N. H. HEMIUP, St. Anthony.

sept19-eowly

THE QUICKEST AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH, via CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—United States Mail and Express Route to Chicago, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Delavan, Elkhorn, Rockford, Kenosha, Racine, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Wheeling, Sandusky, Crestline, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, St. Louis, Cairo, Quincy, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Ogdensburg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Elmira, Binghampton, Great Bend, Corning, Oswego, Burlington, Troy, Portland, Rutland, Lowell, Concord, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Bellows Falls, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c.

Passengers going East and South, from all points in the Northwest, should be particular and purchase Tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

Passengers are taken, free of charge, from the depot in Chicago to all other depots.

This Road is acknowledged to be the best equipped in the country, being furnished with new and elegant Cars, with patent Ventilators attached, preventing the annoyance of heat and dust. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

By this Route Baggage is checked through from the Mississippi River to Chicago, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, New York, Boston, &c., &c.

Passengers can buy tickets by this Road at all offices on the Mississippi River, where tickets are sold, but they should be particular and ask for tickets "via Chicago and Northwestern Railway."

EDWARD P. CUTTER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
B. F. PATRICK, General Passenger Agent.
MARK HENDRICKS, Northwestern Agent
je7-tf

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, offers the most liberal advantages to parties desiring to effect insurance.

REV. EDW'D. EGGLESTON, STATE AGENT FOR MINNESOTA,
St. Paul.

au19-t sept 2'64

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.'S IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the *Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, and Glandular System.*

The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic diseases which indicate Iodine, such as *Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver, and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, etc.*

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water as containing three-quarter grains *pure* Iodine in each fluid ounce *pure* water, *no solvent being used*. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously-formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession. Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered *free* by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. See our signature and trade mark (the Greek word heading this advertisement), upon the labels and wrappers of each bottle, without which none is genuine. Circulars gratis.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New York.

je2-eod6md&w

RULING Of all kinds done to order promptly at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

Sealed Proposals.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 19th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate will be received at this office until

12 o'Clock, M,

SEPTEMBER THE 5TH, 1864,

For the delivery of

FORAGE AND STRAW

For Government use at the following military posts and stations, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
(sacks included,)
20,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
(sacks included,)
1,800 TONS OF HAY, AND
200 TONS OF STRAW.

AT SAINT PAUL, MINN.,

4,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
(sacks included.)

AT FT. ABERCROMBIE, D.T.,

12,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
4,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN.

AT POMME DE TERRE, ALEXANDRIA, & SAUK CENTRE, EACH,

2,000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
800 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN,
125 TONS HAY.

Delivery of Oats, Hay and Straw to commence on or before the first day of October, 1864, and to continue monthly, in such quantities as the undersigned may direct, or the necessities of the service may require, until the whole amount be delivered.

Delivery of Corn to commence on or before the first of December, and continue in like manner. Oats and corn to be delivered in the Government granaries; Hay and Straw to be stacked in the forage yards.

All of the above articles must be of good merchantable quality, and subject to such inspection as the undersigned may deem necessary, the expenses attending which to be borne by the contractor. No coarse or overgrown grass, or any that has been injured by frost will be received.

Bids for each article at each place must be on separate sheets of paper: must have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below, attached to each, the responsibility of guarantors in all cases to be vouched for by the certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the U. S. District Attorney:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, and ——, of the County of ——, State of Minn., do hereby guarantee that ——, is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with his proposition; and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

No bids for Corn or Oats will be considered for less amounts than 500 bushels; for Hay, for less amounts than 100 tons, or for Straw, for less than 50 tons.

A bond with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the supplies delivered, except that one-third of each article shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

All Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have hitherto failed to comply with their proposals or contracts; or who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be rejected.

Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing ——," (the article bid for,) at——," (the place bid for,) and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster, Dist. Minn.

☞ Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co's.

NOTE.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

a20 td

NEW SPRING GOODS AT S COMSTOCK & CO.'S, NEW YORK STORE, A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW STYLES IN SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, Cloakings, BALMORAL SKIRTS, SUN UMBRELLAS, Both Silk and Gingham; Cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy and Plain; WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, DOMESTICS, HATS AND CAPS, STRAW GOODS, FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS, &c.,

All in want of DRY GOODS, Will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

S. COMSTOCK & CO., Minneapolis, near the Suspension Bridge,

P. S.—We are selling our large stock of CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes at Cost, As we are going out of that branch of Trade. ☞ Please give us a call and we will suit you in the quality and price. m25

CLOTHING. A FINE STOCK OF Light Woollen and Linen Goods At Low Figures. MARSEILLES VESTS, At old prices. These goods are a bargain.

In short we have a large stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS of all grades suited to the season, which we are selling at a small advance over cost.

All our Goods are MARKED DOWN to the LOWEST PRICE, Which will be stated at once.

W. R. TEMPLE, Third-st.

my1-1y

WHITNEY & BANKER. REAL ESTATE, —AND— General Commission Agents Office: Third Street, Bridge Block.

CHAS. T. WHITNEY, Notary Public. | ISAAC A. BANKER, Surveyor & Engineer

au6-1y

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium in the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes and bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with the banks as collateral for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per. cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of St. Paul,

Minnesota, and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

All Respectable Banks & Bankers

throughout the country will give further information and

Afford every facility to Subscribers.

aug25-d&w2m

Breweries.

NORTH WESTERN Ale and Porter Brewery.
ST. PAUL............MINNESOTA.
DREWRY & GREIG, Brewers of Stock and Cream Ale and Porter.
Delivered to any part of the city in Barrels, Half and Quarter Barrels.
ALSO
Bottled Ale & Porter EXPRESSLY FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.
☞ Orders from the Country solicited.
☞ All orders left at the Warehouse of L. B. & C. GREIG will be attended to.
EDWARD DREWRY, L. B. GREIG, CHARLES GREIG.
jan5-1y

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY, BREWERS OF LILL'S STOCK AND Cream Pale Ale, LAGER BEER, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

FOR SALE BY William Constans, AGENT, ST. PAUL.

mh26-1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—All dealers in Highwines, Rectified Whiskeys and Liquors in general will please take notice that I will have my distillery in full operation about the

15th of September,

It will therefore be unnecessary for Dealers or Rectifiers to order a single barrel of WHISKEY FROM BELOW,

As I will be able to turn out Highwines in sufficient quantities to supply all demands for our State.

Thanking my friends and customers for the large portion of their patronage in the Brewery business, I may state that I have greatly enlarged my Brewery, and will continue to furnish the best and purest beer in the market.

au21-3m* T BENSBURG.

N. SINKS, (Successor to L. C. KINESTON, Jackson Street.)

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF Family Groceries and Provisions,

Will be constantly supplied with all kinds of Produce fresh from the country.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. jy25-d3m

$100 PER MONTH.—ACTIVE AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN THE ARMY AND EVERYWHERE ELSE, IN THE MOST LUCRATIVE BUSINESS KNOWN. Honorable and no risks. Address or apply to

T. & H. GAUGHAN, 116 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

jy3-3m

J. LAREAU,

UNDERTAKER,

Has a large lot of Coffins of all kinds, and zinc boxes, constantly on hand; and in the meantime don't forget that he promptly attends to Carpenter Jobbing. Fourth st., between Minnesota and Robert sts. my26

EDWARD H. BIGGS, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 131, Presley's Block, Third Street, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK WEST OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, COLORS, DRY AND IN OIL, PATENT MEDICINES.

And in fact every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, and will guarantee satisfaction, both in QUALITY and PRICES of GOODS. jan10 1yd&w

1864. 1864.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &C., &C.

Jackson Street, between Levee and Third, SAINT PAUL.

jan1-tf

CUTTER, SECOMBE & CO., HAVE ESTABLISHED A WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE

In this city, in connection with their PAPER MILL, IN ST. ANTHONY,

And desire to call the attention of buyers to their Immense Stock of

LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPER, ENVELOPES, BOOK AND NEWS PRINT, FLAT AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPERS, PRINTERS' AND WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, PENS, PENCILS, &c., &c.

Agents for GREENLEAF & TAYLOR'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY

We will sell as low as Eastern Jobbers with Freight added

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR PAPER RAGS, ROPE, GUNNIES & OLD NEWSPAPERS.

oc22-tf Office No. 220 Third-St., St. Paul, Min.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD---WINTER ARRANGEMENT

On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows

MORNING.		EVENING.	
Leaves St. Paul	7:00 A. M.	Leaves St. Paul	2:45 P. M
Leaves St. Anthony	7:45 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	3:30 P. M
Leaves Manomin	8:05 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	3:50 P. M
Arrive at Anoka	8:40 A. M.	Arrive at Anoka	4:25 P. M
Leaves Anoka	8:55 A. M.	Leaves Anoka	4:40 P. M
Leaves Manomin	9:30 A. M.	Leaves Manomin	5:15 P. M
Leaves St. Anthony	9:55 A. M.	Leaves St. Anthony	5:40 P. M
Arrive at St. Paul	10:35 A. M.	Arrive at St. Paul	6:20 P. M

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave St. Paul daily at..........8:00 A. M. | Leave Anoka daily at..........1:00 P. M

F. R. DELANO, Assistant Superintendent.

sp18-tf

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, for the treatment of Venereal Diseases, and all affections of the Urinary and Generative Organs of both Sexes. Valuable Reports on Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, &c., containing eighty-four pages and numerous engravings, may be had at the office or by mail, price 25 cents.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

☞ Office in Concert Hall Block, near the Post Office. Consultations private and confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; afternoons, from 3 to 6. Sundays 9 to 10 A. M. All letters should be directed to

GALENIC INSTITUTE, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

jan8

Miscellaneous.

1864. 1864. 1864

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Reed's Wabashaw, Minneiska, Winona, and La Crosse at 6½ o'clock A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna ... Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency ... Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, ... Waseca ... torville, Rochester, ... Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 7 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre ... Abercrombie, Mondays a ... o'clock A. M.

For Little Canada, Columbus, Sunrise City—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO. Proprietors

ap21-d1y

STRASBURGER & NUHN, 65 *Maiden Lane, New York*, IMPORTER OF TOYS, China, Fancy Goods, BEADS, &C. SLATES, SLATE-PENCILS.

We have on hand the largest and best assortment of the above goods. Our whole stock has been imported since the 1st of February, and we are daily receiving all the novelties appearing in Europe. We have paid for these goods before the great advance in gold, and can sell at the most reasonable rates.

We solicit a share of your patronage. You will buy from us if you examine our stock.

China and Crockery Dealers will find it their interest to call upon us. jy27-d3m

NOTICE.

I take this method of informing my late clients, that with the exception of some cases specially disposed of, all my papers are left in charge of H. L. Moss and R. F. Crowell, Esqs., St. Paul.

my31 D. COOPER.

HUMAN HAIR.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF HUMAN HAIR WANTED, At Franklin's, Bridge Square, FOR WHICH THE *HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE PAID.*

WIGS, BANDS, SWITCHES, &c., Made to order at short notice. Country orders by Express promptly attended to.

L. P. FRANKLIN, Bridge Square.

a23 dtm*

BLANK BOOKS Of every description for Records or Accounts, made to order in the best manner, at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, SAINT PAUL, MIN., Aug. 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

In duplicate, will be received at this office until

12 O'clock M.,

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1864,

For the delivery of

WOOD

At the following places, viz:

AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.,

(in the Post Woodyard)

1,500 cords, in such quantities monthly as may be required.

At the public offices, storehouses, &c. in Saint Paul, Minn., 100 cords (sawed in common stove lengths), in such quantities monthly as may be required.

All wood must be of best quality of merchantable dry wood, free from small or crooked limbs, and to be subject to inspection.

Delivery to commence on or before the 1st day of October, 1864.

Bids accepted for 100 cords and upwards.

Bids for each place to be on separate sheets of paper, to have a printed copy of this advertisement, and a written guarantee of the form given below attached to each; the guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be vouched for by the certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or by the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, and ——, of the County of ——, and State of Minnesota, do hereby guarantee that —— ——, is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should a contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Bonds with good security will in each case be required from successful bidders.

Bidders will give their names and address in full. In case of firms, the precise name and address of each member, with the name of the firm, will be stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All contracts are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

Payment will be made monthly for the wood delivered, except that one-third shall remain unpaid for until the delivery of the whole.

Bids from disloyal persons; from those who have heretofore failed to comply with their propositions or contracts; or from those who do not comply with the above requirements, will not be considered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing wood at——," (the place bid for), and addressed to the undersigned.

E. B. CARLING, Capt. and A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. Dist. of Minn.

☞ Office on Jackson street, next door above Cooley, Carver & Co.'s.

NOTE.—All papers requiring stamps must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

a23-dtsep6

NEW U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ST. PAUL, August 2, 1864.

This Bank is authorized to receive deposits and issue receipts for Three Years Coupon Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, or one cent per day on each subscription of fifty dollars. The notes will be dated August 15th, 1864, and payable in blank or to order of the depositor. The interest is payable on the 15th of February, and August of each year, in lawful money. Interest on deposits made after August 15th will be paid by the depositor. The notes will be delivered free of expense to subscribers, and will be issued in sums of Fifty, One Hundred, Five Hundred, and One Thousand dollars.

au2-d1mo J. E. THOMPSON, President.

MAGAZINES Bound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

Dry Goods.

146.

FOR CHEAP

DRY GOODS

GO TO

L. C. BURT'S,

146 Third Street.

oc20-1y

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SILK and CLOTH

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS

AND

CIRCULARS,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

FROM

NEW YORK,

Which we will be glad to show to all

Wishing to Purchase

Also, a general stock of

DRY GOODS!

WHICH WE ARE SELLING LOW AT

THE CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

Minnesota.

mh24-1y

Boots & Shoes.

NEW GAITERS & BALMORALS

I have just received by express a very fine assortment of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Fine Gaiters

AND BALMORALS,

Which I can recommend with much confidence. Very small profits and very quick sales, is the order with me.

JOHN HUBEL,

ap10-1y Kilpatrick's old place.

FIRST OF THE SEASON

NEW

BOOTS AND SHOES,

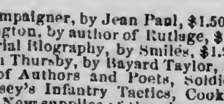
Just Received at

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

mh17-1y

JOHN A. STEES,

UNDERTAKER



Third Street, St. Paul, Min.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,

Cloth Caskets and Wooden Coffins, of the latest style, constantly on hand.

Hearses, Carriages and everything necessary for a funeral furnished at the shortest notice. Residence on Canada-st., above Tenth.

feb17-1y

Groceries.

C. E. FROST & CO.,

Offer for sale a full stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

Hams and Shoulders

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Hams retail at 16c; Shoulders 13c; Rio Coffee at 45c, and Sugar, Molasses and everything else very cheap, on Wabashaw street, near the Bridge. feb18-1y

WINES AND LIQUORS

SUITABLE FOR

Medicinal and Family Use.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,
OLD QUEEN'S PORT WINE,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
FINE OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,
CHOICE OLD HOLLAND GIN
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM,
CHAMPAGNE WINES,
SPARKLING CATAWBA

And all other Articles in our line of business

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

my19 Sibley Block.

CHAS. A. B. WEIDE. JOS. R. WEIDE.

CHAS. WEIDE & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy

Groceries, Segars and Tobaccos.

No. 137 Third Street,

SAINT PAUL, - - - - MINNESOTA

ap17-1y

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Family Groceries,

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In Moffet's Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City free of charge. dec2'63-1y

Watches and Jewelry.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

FASHIONABLE

JEWELRY STORE,

262 Third Street,

ST. PAUL,

Manufacturer of pure Silver Ware, and Solid Gold Jewelry, Hair Work, all kinds of Army Badges, &c. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Jewelry of all kinds, Diamonds, rich Silver Ware, Plated Goods, &c., &c. The oldest established House in St. Paul.

My stock is now complete and much larger than any other establishment of the kind this side of Chicago. I have in store a very large assortment of American Watches, fresh from the factory, which will be sold at factory prices. Also, 100 cases of

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES,

Of which I am the authorized Agent. Also, the largest wholesale stock of various kinds of

Yankee Clocks,

Which will be sold at a small advance from eastern prices. No pains will be spared to increase my large and extensive trade and meet the demands of all.

I never advertise goods that I have not got.

All Goods WARRANTED to be precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

A full supply of Watch material always on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

All kinds of new wheels and parts of the Watch manufactured to order for the trade, at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, and near the Postoffice.

mh26-tf D. C. GREENLEAF.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

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Crockery Importing House,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1864.

On hand, and to arrive, a large and complete stock of

CROCKERY,

China and Glassware,

CARBON OIL

AND

LAMP GOODS,

Of every description.

Looking Glasses, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated and

Brittannia Ware,

Water Coolers, Japanned Toilet Sets, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

RICHARD MARVIN,

189 and 191 Third-st., and Bench-st.,

sept near the Bridge

DR. L. H. DORPHLEY

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, would respectfully inform the citizens of St. Paul, that he has opened an office in Rogers' Block, over the Express Office. New and improved artificial Teeth inserted on Vulcanite Plate, which for beauty, comfort, durability and cheapness far excel anything now in use. Teeth also inserted on Gold and Silver and warranted to give satisfaction.

Extracting, filling and all operations on the Teeth done in a superior manner, with little pain and on moderate terms.

L. H. D. is prepared to furnish Dentists with every variety of Teeth from the best manufactories in the United States, and at Eastern prices.

jy17-3m

NEW BOOKS.

McClellan's Reports, bound, price $2.50.
Counsel and Comfort, by the Country Parson $1.50.
The Campaigner, by Jean Paul, $1.50.
Warrington, by author of Rutlege, $1.50.
Industrial Biography, by Smiles, $1.25.
Hannah Thursby, by Bayard Taylor, $1.50.
Game of Authors and Poets, Soldiers' Portfolios, Casey's Infantry Tactics, Cook's Cavalry Tactics. New supplies of the above

At Combs' Book Store,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

An elegant French edition of Fleming & Tibbin's English and French Dictionary, 2 vols. For sale at a bargain, at

jan29 COMBS' BOOKSTORE.

OSCAR F. FORD, Justice of the Peace, Jackson-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., St. Paul, Minnesota. Collections for residents and non-residents promptly attended to. je18-6m

Recruits Wanted.

500 RECRUITS WANTED!

FOR THE

Veteran 5th Minnesota Infantry.

By enlisting in this Regiment, Government bounties will be secured as follows:

$100 FOR ONE YEAR MEN,

$200 FOR TWO YEAR MEN,

$300 FOR THREE YEAR MEN.

The city of St. Paul gives a local bounty of $150 to each volunteer who is credited to said city, irrespective of term of enlistment.

A recent act of Congress has increased the pay of privates to $16 per month, which makes an aggregate of pay and bounties as follows:

$442 FOR ONE YEAR,

$734 FOR TWO YEARS,

$1026 FOR THREE YEARS

Besides Subsistence and Clothing.

Persons desiring to enlist in the above mentioned Regiment, can report to Capt. A. P. French, or the undersigned, who are detailed as recruiting officers for Minnesota, with their Headquarters at cor. Washington and Third streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. C. BECHT, Major,

jy22-ts1 5th Minnesota Vet. Regiment.

Millinery, &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

GREAT BARGAINS!

—AT—

MISS S. WILSON'S.

I now offer my entire stock of Millinery, Linings, Trimmings, Embroidery's, Hosiery, Woolen Goods and notions at a sacrifice, to close out the stock. It must be sold, either Wholesale or Retail. Merchants and Milliners would save money by calling early. I will sell much

Lower than New York Prices,

Or to any one wishing to engage in the business I will sell my

Entire Stock at a Bargain.

This is a splendid opening; good location, and good trade established.

Address: MISS S. WILSON,

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GRAND MILLINERY OPENING

AT

DUGAN'S,

THIRD STREET, - - - - ST. PAUL,

On Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Ladies we are now opening the largest stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings ever shown in St. Paul, and prices very moderate indeed. 200 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets, from 50c to $20; 100 doz. Hats, at prices that will please the customers. Those who love the little ones will be delighted. The imported Hat for children are beautiful. 70 doz. Shaker Hoods, from 25 to 70c each. The Ribbons and Flowers are perfectly elegant ornaments, such as Humming Birds, Birds Nests, Birds of Paradise, Butter-flies, Shell Ornaments, Sea Shells, and hundreds of fixings used in the East, are now open. Silk Cloaks, from $10 to $50; Cloth Cloaks, Cloaking, and Ornaments in quantity; Dress Goods, Black Silks, Electic Skirts at cost, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Infant Fixings, Mourning Goods, Head-Dresses, Nets, Shell Combs, and Toilet Articles. Please call on Wednesday next, April 27th. Our show rooms are over the store, and free from sun and dust. It is a choice resort for ladies and children; they are saved the annoyance of the lower store. Our prices are lower than you could expect in such times, and we cannot be undersold by any house in the West.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. J. DUGAN,

ap8 Third-st., St. Paul.

JUST RECEIVED.

SILK AND LACE

MANTILLAS,

CLOTH SACKS

AND

CIRCULARS,

Genuine Thread Gimpnor

and Valenciennes

LACES.

As usual, I will sell at a small advance on invoice price.

Mrs. J. B. LYGO.

ap30-1y

MINNESOTA HEADQUARTERS

IN NEW YORK

Is at the office of the Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways, 273 Broadway, where

Freight Contracts & Tickets

to all parts of the west can be had. A complete file of all the State papers is kept at this office in connection with the State Register.

JOSEPH W. PRINCE, Contracting Agent.

Mark packages 'D. & M. R. R., via S Bridge.' je25-3m

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Will also sell on commission Farms, Wild Land, Stores, Houses and City Lots. January 30th, 1864.—d&wly.

UNITED STATES

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AT

ST. PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA.

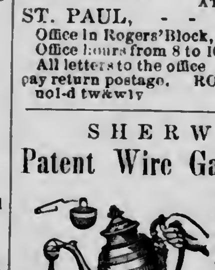
Office in Rogers' Block, 3d-st., near the Bridge, Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

All letters to the office must inclose stamps to pay return postage. ROBERT P. LEWIS,

no1-d tw&wly Pension Agent.

SHERWOOD'S

Patent Wire Gauze Strainers.



A Great Refiner and Saver of Coffee, Tea & Sugar,

as by its use a cup of this beverage is made so clear from all dregs that no portion of it need be wasted in the slop-bowl. In fact its practical utility must be too obvious to the lover of good tea or coffee to require a lengthy recommendation.

THE HANDLE STRAINER

Is for straining Nursery and Fancy Drinks, Starch, Yeast, Blanc-Manges, Custards, Gravies, Syrups, Jellies, and for sifting Sugar upon Fruit, Cakes, Pies, &c. Two sizes.

FOR SALE BY

POLLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN.

Dealers in China, Glass and Earthen Ware, Carbon Oil and Lamps, Plated Ware and House Furnishing Goods, 115 THIRD ST., COR. ROBERT, Saint Paul, Minn.

jan22-d&wly

CARBON OIL

Carbon Oil by the Barrel.

For sale low.

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?—THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine have issued free FOUR of their most interesting Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Loss of Energy and Vital Power.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York.

mh27-9m

STEAMER ST. CLOUD,

Will leave St. Paul daily at half-past one o'clock for Carver, arriving at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Carver at 5 A. M., and arrive at St. Paul at 10 A. M.

au2-1m HOUGHTON, Master.

Musical Instruments, &c.

MUNGER BROS.,

Music Dealers

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Also, Prince's Melodeons and School Organs and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. All the above instruments at Manufacturers' prices.

We keep constantly on hand the *only complete stock of Sheet Music, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise in the North-West.*

Church Organs, Melodeons and Pianos tuned and repaired.

N. B.—All Instruments sold by us are fully warranted. jan29-1y

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90 South Clark and 89 Washington-St.,

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Musical Instruments

STRINGS, VIOLINS,
DRUMS, ACCORDEONS,
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Brass Instruments,

AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS and INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the LOWEST MANUFACTURERS prices.

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Organs and Harmoniums,

Organs and Harmoniums,

DEALERS IN

Piano Stools, Spreads, &c.

We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch, and Beauty of Finish, have, by judges, been pronounced *unrivalled.*

As to the relative merits of our PIANOS, we would refer to the Certificates of Excellence, in our possession, from THALBERG, GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, G. SATTER, H. VIEUXTEMPS, LOUIS STAUB and E. MUZIO, Musical Director of the Italian Opera, as also from some of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country. All Instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are *guaranteed for five years.*

Particular attention paid to the selection of Instruments for distant orders, and a privilege of exchange granted at any time within six months, if the Instruments should not prove entirely satisfactory. A *liberal discount* to Clergymen, Teachers and Schools. Terms liberal.

WHOLESALE DEALERS will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as by greatly increased facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

Persons in want of a REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANO, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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99 S. Clark & 82 Washington-St.

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STOMACH BITTERS.

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Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and General Debility.

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They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

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Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

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A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

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They are better than all Pills, Powders, and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

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They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

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They are prepared by an old and skillful physician from well-known vegetable remedies.

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Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Try and you one bottle, will always use them and recommend them to others.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

G. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier, and Blood Pills, and Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest domestic liquors, which are sold wholesale or in any desired quantity; at Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere, and by DAY & JENKS, St. Paul.

no17-1y tu th & sat

IRON FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop.

LEE & HARDENBERGH,

Proprietors of the

Minnesota Iron Works.

ST. ANTHONY,

Minnesota.

Are ready to execute all work in their line with

PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY,

Comprising all kinds of

HEAVY AND LIGHT CASTINGS, MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, STATIONARY OR BOAT,

Together with all descriptions of

BRASS WORK.

Repair Jobs shall have all dispatch possible. jy15-4m eod&w tu th & sat

Patent Medicines, &c.

CLARK'S

Distilled Restorative

FOR

THE HAIR,

RESTORES GRAY AND FADED HAIR AND BEARD TO ITS NATURAL COLOR;

AND IS A MOST LUXURIOUS DRESSING

FOR THE

HAIR AND HEAD.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Restores the Color
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Promotes the Growth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is an unequalled Dressing.
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CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Oil.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is not a Dye.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Beautifies the Hair.
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CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Stops Itching and Burning.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Head Cool.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is delightfully perfumed.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Sediment.
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CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for Parties
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, All Ladies need it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, No Lady will do without it.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Costs but $1.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Price $1.00 per Bottle—Six Bottles for $5.00.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,

LORD & SMITH,

Chicago, Illinois.

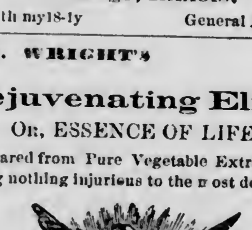
w & th my18-1y General Agents.

DR. WRIGHT'S

Rejuvenating Elixir!

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.



"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure general Debility.

A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.

Three bottles cures the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cures the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn down and despairing.

The listless enervated youth, the overtasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

All such orders must be sent to ED. H. BIGGS, St. Paul, our General Agent.

Sold in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED.

Female Regulator.

Health Preserver.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age, and at any period EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

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Sold in Chicago, by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.

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Sole Wholesale and Retail Agent for Saint Paul to whom all orders must be addressed.

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VALISES,

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All Kinds of Traveling Bags,

A large lot just received at

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OLD BOOKS Rebound in the best manner at the "PRESS" BINDERY.

Dry Goods.

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PACIFIC LAWNS

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ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF

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SACQUES,

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Waterproofs, &c.

SELLING CHEAP.

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Notwithstanding Gold is said to be quoted at 2.35, we have great confidence in

GREENBACKS,

And now propose to sell our entire stock of

Summer Dress Goods, &c., &c.,

AT APRIL PRICES,

FOR CASH ONLY

For the Next 60 Days.

We will not advance our prices as goods go up in New York, in order to

Close Out Our Entire Stock,

But no goods will be sold at the above low prices unless for the CASH ON DELIVERY.

CATHCART & CO.,

132 Third Street,

my15-1m ST. PAUL, MIN.

Hotels.

SAWYER HOUSE.

Corner of Myrtle and Second-Sts.,

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

A. & J. LOWEL. - - - Proprietors

This House has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the North-west, together with the romantic surroundings of the city. The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to and from the house, free of charge. As a place of SUMMER RESORT, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Innumerable Lakes abound within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of Fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game, desirable requisites to pleasure-seekers and tourists. Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all the Mississippi steamers. Coaches run regularly between this city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns. Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from ½ to 3 miles in width. A good bar, stocked with the choicest liquors, attached to the house.

Terms as low as at any other first-class Hotel. ap2-tf

WESTCHESTER HOUSE,

Corner Broome-St. and Bowery, NEW YORK.

On the European plan. Accommodations for two hundred guests.

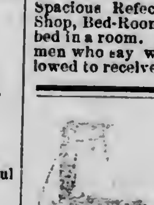
je21-1y J. F. DARROW, Proprietor.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan,

Opposite the City Hall Park, COR. OF FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK.

Spacious Refectory, Bath Rooms, and Barber Shop, Bed-Rooms warmed gratis, and only one bed in a room. Do not believe runners or hackmen who say we are full. Servants are not allowed to receive perquisites. ap19-1y



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OF ALL KINDS.

Also, WarehouseTrucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake Street, Chicago. For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14

DR. M. FOSSION, lately arrived from France, has taken an office in Minnesota street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he will remain permanently and devote his time and attention to the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Particular attention paid to cases of Consumption, Erysipelas, Typhus Fever and to all kinds of sickness. Call at the office between Fifth and Sixth-sts.

Free consultations for the poor will be given every Tuesday morning. je29-eod3m

W. A. GORMAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has resumed practice. Office over Edgerton's Bank. jy6-d&w3m

Burbank's Column.

1864.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of our old customers, and the public generally to the following advertisement, comprising some of the leading articles, which, (with increased facilities,) we offer to the trade:

500 bbls. Rectified Whisky.
100 bbls. Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
10 bbls. Holland Gin.
20 bbls. Neutral Spirits.
10 pipes and eighths do. Cogniac Brandy.
25 ¼ pipes Cherry, Madeira and Port Wine.
50 baskets Champagne.
60 cases Claret and Sauterne Wine.
500 M choice brands Cigars.
300 cases Cove Oysters.
50 cases ¼ and ½ Sardines.
50 packages Prunes.
10 bbls. Zante Currants.
50 hogsheads Brown Sugar.
250 bbls. Refined Sugar.
200 packages Molasses and Syrups.
25 bags Pepper and Spice.
250 boxes Government do., assorted.
500 M G. D. Caps.
1000 sacks Salt.
15000 lbs. Bar Lead.
100 boxes Babbitt's and De Land's Saleratus.
1000 kegs of Nails and Spikes.
500 boxes assorted Window Glass.
25 cases Flasks.
500 coils Manilla Rope.
100 dozen Bed Cords.
25 pairs assorted Blocks.
50 bales Oakum.
10 barrels Pitch.
1000 packages Wagon Gear.
100 barrels Carbon Oil.
500 dozen Painted Pails and Tubs.
100 barrels Dried Fruits, assorted.
250 packages assorted Teas.
25 sacks Rio Coffee.
100 barrels Ground Coffee.
50 sacks Old Government Java Coffee.
300 packages, assorted brands, Plug Tobacco.
200 barrels Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco.
40 kegs Gold Leaf Tobacco.
250 boxes Soap.
200 boxes assorted Candles.

"SAMPLES"

Of the above articles our friends will always find us ready and willing to show them.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

Corner of Lower Levee and Sibley street,

my21-tf St. Paul. Minnesota.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's

115,000

Of them in use in this country and Europe.

These are the only machines making the Lock Stitch with the Rotating Hook.

Are profitable and available a life time.

Equal to ten seamstresses.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on their cost) may be obtained in use—by their possessor.

The Glass Cloth-Presser, (so popular,) can only be had with these Machines.

S. N. JOHNSON, Agent,

jy14 264 Third street, St. Paul.

Agencies.

M. P. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent,

THIRD-ST.,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Policies issued in the following New York Companies:

Lorillard, Metropolitan

Niagara, Phenix,

AND MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW JERSEY.

Combined cash assets over $6,500,000

dec11-t nov10'64

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SETTLERS ON RAILROAD LANDS.

OFFICE FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., Land Department, St. Paul, April 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming lands granted to the Territory of Minnesota by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1857, to aid in the construction of a line of railroad from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to a point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Sioux Wood River, by virtue of settlements made at and prior to the time when the line of said road was definitely fixed, with a view to pre-empt and who have continued to occupy the same, that this company has acquired the title to the lands in ranges twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six, being the lands in the counties of Hennepin, Carver and Wright, and that all persons claiming the right to purchase said lands at Government price, must make application therefor and proof of their right to purchase, within six months from date hereof at this office.

GEORGE L. BECKER,

Land Commissioner, First Division,

ap26-tf St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.

ADAMS' PATENT GRAINING MACHINE.

Williams & Bro. having secured the right of this Machine for

RAMSEY COUNTY,

Beg leave to inform the Public that we are now prepared to do GRAININ

Better, Cheaper and Quicker,

Than can possibly be done by the old method. This machine produces FAC SIMILES of the wood intended to be represented.

WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

General House & Sign Painters,

au4-dtf opp. P. O., 3d Street, St. Paul.

CORDAGE, SLEIGH SHOES AND FANNING MILLS.

For sale by

je14-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

Hardware.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

WILL BE OFFERED TO ALL

Purchasers of Stove,

STOVE WARE,

TINNERS' STOCK, &c.

TIN WARE sold to the trade at Chicago prices

Also, sole agent for

P. P. STEWART'S

CELEBRATED SUMMER AND WINTER

Cooking Stove,

Which Has No Equal.

It will pay for itself in the saving of fuel, besides the many comforts and conveniences it affords to all good Housewives.

ALL STOVES ARE WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Call and examine Stock and Prices.

mh26-1y N. B. HARWOOD.

DEERE'S

CELEBRATED

MOLINE PLOWS,

For sale by NICOLS, DEAN & CO.,

my20-tf Agents for St. Paul.

SHEET IRON, TIN PLATE, COPPER BOTTOMS,

ZINC AND TINNERS' STOCK,

For sale by

NICOLS, DEAN & CO. ar24-1y

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH.

A FAST FREIGHT LINE

NEW YORK & BOSTON,

TO ALL POINTS IN THE WEST

At Regular Railroad Rates.

Delivered Free of Cartage.

The Great Western Dispatch

Is a Fast Freight Line established by the United States Express Company for

Transporting Merchandise from New York and Boston to the West that will not bear Express Charges.

And is required in quicker time than is made by ordinary Freight Trains. Great Western Dispatch Freight is shipped

WITH ONLY TWO TRANSFERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN OR LA CROSSE,

Making better time than any other line except the regular Express Company.

Freight Bills are Collected by our Local Agent, and in no case are patrons of the Dispatch sent to Steamboats for reclamation.

M. H. HOVEY, Agent, 291 Broadway, New York.

GEO. J. DOCKRAY, Agent, 60 Washington St., Boston.

W. H. Perry, Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.

All damages and overcharges promptly settled by

WILLIAM CONSTANS, Agent,

Saint Paul.

a15-d2m Cor. Jackson Street and Levee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

FOR

CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, AND ALL PARTS OF THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Two Daily Trains leave Dunleith on arrival of steamers from St. Paul and intermediate points.

Day Express 6.50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Chicago at 3.45 P. M.; Fulton at 4.10 P. M.; Burlington at 8.05 P. M.; Quincy at 10.15 P. M.; St Louis 6.10 A. M.; Indianapolis at 3.40 A. M.; Cairo at 5.00 A. M., and Cincinnati at 10.15 A. M.

Night Express at 6.15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Chicago 3.10 A. M.; Fulton at 3.00; Burlington at 7.00 A. M.; Quincy at 9.35 A. M.; Keokuk at 12.00 M.; St Louis at 1.15 P. M.; Indianapolis 7.00 P. M., Cairo 5.00 P. M.; Cincinnati 12.15 A. M.

Trains connect at Chicago with all Eastern Lines for Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Eastern Cities. Steamers leave Cairo every evening for Memphis. Passengers for St. Louis, Cairo and intermediate points will find this the only direct route.

Passengers for Chicago and Eastern Cities will find this the most comfortable route.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For through Tickets, apply to ORRIN CURTIS, St. Paul.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Chicago,

W. A. GREEN, Traveling Agent.

W. R. ARTHUR,

jy7-4m Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 15th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6.30 a. m.—(Sundays excepted,) arrives at Detroit at 6.30 P. M.; Toronto 4.05 A. M.; Suspension Bridge 4.05 A. M.; Buffalo, 4.30 A. M.; Albany, 3.45 P. M.; New York, 9.30 P. M.; Boston, 12.50 A. M.

5.40 p. m.—(Saturdays excepted.) arrives at Detroit at 6.00 A. M.; Toronto, 4.45 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, 4.45 P. M.; Buffalo, 5.00 P. M.; Albany, 5.45 A. M.; New York, 11.50 A. M.; Boston, 4.00 P. M.

10.00 p. m.—(Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) arrives at Detroit 10.00 A. M.; Toronto, 9.05 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, 9.10 P. M.; Albany, 8.40 A. M.; New York, 2.45 P. M.; Boston 5.00 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M., Mail Train; 10 P. M. Fast Express.

The 10 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATING AND WARMING APPARATUS on all Cars of this Company. An elegant Smokers' Car, with Euchre Tables has lately been added to our Day Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

Through tickets for sale at all Principal Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

H. C. WENTWROTH,

my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago

DR. DE MONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

OFFICE ON THIRD STREET,

FIRST BUILDING WEST OF POST OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

mh1-1y

Headquarters, District of Minnesota Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, April 20th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8.]

Hereafter all commissioned officers of the Army, arriving in this city on official business or otherwise, will immediately report in person or by letter, at the office of the *Assistant Adjutant General*, and furnish copies, if necessary, of papers showing by what authority they are here.

By command of

BRIGADIER GENERAL H. H. SIBLEY.

THE CITY.

The Superior Railroad,—*The Slate Quarry*—Messrs. W. L. Banning, and James Smith arrived on Tuesday night from Superior, having been along the line of the proposed railroad.

They bring with them a specimen of the Slate which is found in a huge quarry at the Falls of the Saint Louis River, about 20 miles from Duluth, the proposed terminus of this road. This slate quarry is about 20 miles long, and 6 in width, and the quality is as good as that brought from Wales, and used for school slates. The piece we saw was of the best quality—finer even than that sold in book stores. It can be seen at the Engineer's office in McKubin's Block.

The railroad crosses the Saint Louis River at the Falls above mentioned. From this point there is slackwater navigation for large boats to the Lake, and by locking the Falls there will be continuous navigation for many miles further. The Falls afford magnificent water power, and may one day be the site of a thriving city.

At Duluth, the terminus of the road, is a fine natural harbor, with great depth of water. A narrow point runs out a great distance from the main shore. By cutting a canal across this point, a quarter of a mile a magnificent breakwater is formed, with great pier room on both sides of the basin, giving wharfage for a thousand ships and steamers.

Mineral deposits have been found on the north shore of the lake, indicating coal and iron mines of great richness and extent. Mr. Hanchett, the State Geologist, is about to explore this mineral region.

Thus the resources and natural wealth of that district are but beginning to be unfolded. The Superior Railroad traverses a very rich region through its whole extent. Its pine lands are unequalled in their wealth, while the agricultural advantages of the country have been greatly underrated. As a sheep and stock raising region it has peculiar advantages, and is rapidly settling up with a pastoral population.

The Superior Railroad has one of the most magnificent land grants of any western road, and amounts we believe, to a million and a half acres of farming, pine, mineral and grazing lands. The latter are now "swamp lands," but by drainage at slight expense, become rich meadow lands.

Grading on the twenty-mile section fr Saint Paul northward, is steadily progressing. Fully five miles is already finished, and ere frost comes the entire section will be graded. During the winter ties will be got out, and next spring, should the river be high enough, (a proviso which railroad men always make now) rails enough to lay the twenty miles will be brought on, and the road opened for trade at once.

Autumn.—To-day, September 1st, ends the reign of summer, and as in unison with the season, the weather yesterday was quite autumnal in its character. To most persons autumn is the most pleasant season of the year. The weather is delicious and bracing, the scenery softened and mellowed by the hazy, yellow light, and the variegated tints and pictures of plenty to be seen on every hand, all render the fall of the year its most pleasant portion, and not by any means its saddest, as some poet has declared them to be. In fact, the few weeks of Indian summer to come yet will be worth nearly all the rest of the year in the mere beauty and splendor of the weather.

Mr. Markoe's Exhibition Last Night—Ingersoll's Hall was crowded last night by those anxious to see Mr. Markoe's beautiful hydro-oxygen Transparencies, and they were well worthy of the interest shown in them. As will be seen by the advertisement in to-day's PRESS, another exhibition will be given this evening, towards defraying the heavy expenses to which Mr. M.'s undertaking has subjected him. Lovers of the beautiful and all who at all appreciate art, and those who would like to visit some of the remarkable places of Europe and of our own country, without the expense and annoyances of travelling, should not lose their chance to-night. Take your children, as they will derive much useful information from exhibitions of this kind.

The Minnesota Valley R.R.—F. T. Frake, Esq., the great railroad builder, has arrived in the city, and is making preparations to push ahead the work on the Minnesota Valley Railroad at once. We can assure our citizens that this great enterprise is in hands that will not rest until it is completed, and that its completion is not far off.

Quite a set-to occurred in Bridge Square yesterday. An Irishman who had been in the employ of W. F. Cahill, attacked the latter gentleman for some fancied provocation, and tried to strike him with a rock, but Mr. Cahill got hold of the rock, and gave the fellow a lesson he will remember as long as he lives.

F. M. Stowell & Co's Steam Saw Mill at Anoka, which was burned a few days ago, is being rebuilt. Such is the energy with which it is being prosecuted, that the proprietors expect to have it running within six weeks.

A New Steamboat.—Wm. B. Newcomb, of Chaska, is engaged in constructing a flat-bottomed steamer, of 200 tons burden, to run on the Minnesota. It will be 140 feet in length.

Personal.—Captain H. L. Carver, Quartermaster of the post of Fort Ripley, is in the city.

The Public Schools and most of the Private Schools of the city, commence their Fall Terms on Monday next.

MR. WOOD of Sauk Rapids, informs us that Benton County has filled its quota.

JO HALL'S BILL OF FARE FOR TO-DAY.—Fresh Brook Trout—Teal Duck—Mallard Duck—Prairie Chickens—Pheasants, Tame Chickens, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Ham and

THE MURDER ON WILD RICE CREEK.

Accounts received last night make it appear certain that Mr. Mendelson's brother was not among the party killed by the Indians on Wild Rice, beyond Abercrombie on Monday of last week.

The names of the men killed were Dean, Brisells, and Lustic. A fourth man in the party, a teamster, was uninjured. The latter and Lustic, were in the head team. Lustic was killed at once, and fell back in the wagon. The teamster whipped up the mules, and drove at full speed into the half-breed camp, three or four miles distant. In the rear wagon were Messrs. Dean and Brisells. The latter leaped out and tried to escape, but was shot dead. His body was afterward found, shockingly mutilated. Mr. Dean received nine balls and two arrows in his body, but drove on and reached the half-breed camp, and lived several hours afterwards. The bodies of Dean and Lustic were buried there.

The party had been hired to go to Georgetown, and were returning when waylaid by the Sioux.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The following commissions were issued yesterday:

Co. A.—Captain, Adam Buck; First Lieut. August Schnell; Second Lieut. John O. Brunius.

Co. D.—Captain, Lorin Webb; First Lieut. C. P. Mc. Alexander; Second Lieut. Philo Hawes.

Co. C.—Captain, Theodore E. Potter; First Lieut. Henry J. Neill; Second Lieut. James Cannon.

Co. H.—Captain, Joseph S. Eaton; First Lieut. Alex. Craig; Second Lieut. Henry Benvill.

HATCH'S BATTALION.

The two additional companies for the "Minnesota Independent Battalion," commonly known as Hatch's Battalion, have been filled, and the following officers elected and commissioned:

Co. E.—Captain, Geo. Boyd; 1st Lieutenant, Mark T. Berry; 2d Lieutenant, Alden H. Kimball.

Co. F.—Captain, Edward Oakford; 1st Lieutenant, Ed. Dampier; 2d Lieutenant, Frank J. Mead.

JACOB MARTY and A. E. Wood have been commissioned as Second Lieutenants, to recruit for the 4th regiment. They each have 30 men raised already—enough to gain the commission.

THE RECENT BATTLE ON THE WELDON ROAD.

THE REBELS LEAVE THE FIELD.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 10:20 A. M. To Gen. Dix.—On Thursday, Gen. Hancock who sent south of Ream's station, was attacked several times during the day, but repulsed the enemy every time. At 4:30 a combined assault was made on his centre and left, which after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing, leaving their dead and wounded in the field. Official.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, August, 26.—To Gen. Humphreys: The attack about 5:30 A. M., was probably intended to be simultaneous with that made by Wilcox on my centre and that of Heath on the left.

The enemy formed in the woods and placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting fifteen minutes, and then assaulted Gen. Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his left. Some of Gibbons' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Miles and back during the repeated assaults. Gen. Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, however, pressing on with great enthusiasm, were checked by dismounted cavalry, under Gen. Gregg, which he handled handsomely

Gen. Miles regained most of his entrenchments, and distinguishing himself.

Fighting was continuous until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At da... ... ...drew for the reasons stated.

The chief of artillery reports that he lost about 250.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night.

The enemy must have suffered heavily.

My loss, including cavalry, will not exceed 1,200 or 1,500. This is surmised, as the command was not recognized.

Capt. Brownson, of my staff, was mortally wounded, dying during the night.

Col. Walker, assistant Adjutant General, is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most desperate and determined fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in character, though the numbers engaged gives less importance to it.

A few more troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this morning prisoners from the field from Gen. Wilcox's and General Heath's Divisions.

Angel, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I do not find them this morning. They said Wilson's division, excepting one brigade, was there.

(Signed) W. S. HANCOCK, Maj.-Gen.

To U. S. Grant:—The following dispatch is just received:

SECOND CORPS, Aug. 26, 10.30 P. M.—A safe-guard that was left on the battle-field remained there until daylight this morning At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field, unburied.

The foregoing paragraph shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the results to-day if they remained.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following is just received:

2D ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1 P. M.—*To Lt. Gen. Grant*:—Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safeguard referred to,

They did not leave the field until after sunrise, and at that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg.

He says they abandoned not only their dead but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war.

The safeguard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never saw such a sight.

I have instructed Gen. Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Maj.-Gen.

To U. S. Grant.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. sep1-1wd&w

Passengers by the Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth line will leave on the G. H Gray daily and connect with the lower boat at Prescott. tf

METROPOLITAN HALL.—Spring Chickens, Brook Trout, Pigeons, Chops, Steaks, &c. every day at the restaurant tables. Chicken Soup at the 11 o'clock lunch every day. Fresh Cucumbers every day. Ice Cream at all hours—every variety. Separate entrance and room for ladies. d1m

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—On and after Monday August 22d, the Ticket Offices of the different Packet Companies will open at 1 o'clock P. M., and remain open until the departure of the boat. Of this passengers will please take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. Offices closed on Sunday.

C. L. WOOD, Ag't La Crosse line.
O. CURTIS, Ag't N. W. Packet Co.
dtf.

THE place to buy clothing is at Eastwood & Morrison's. They have a fine stock of light and dark cassimere pants and vests: Fine black cloth coats; also fancy and plain cassimeres, made up in the best style and latest fashions, which they will sell at very low prices. Give them a call and see for yourselves. They will sell the above at wholesale or retail, at prices lower than the same can be purchased in the West. Rogers' Block, eight doors above the bridge.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Saint Paul, is now fully organized for the transaction of a general Banking business with a Capital of $250,000. The Bank will receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, United States, and State Bonds and Securities, Coupons, Gold, &c., &c.

OFFICERS.
J. E. THOMPSON, President.
T. A. HARRISON, Vice President.
HORACE THOMPSON, Cashier.
CHAS. SCHEFFER, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
T. A. Harrison, J. C. Burbank,
Horace Thompson, Charles Scheffer,
H. G. Harrison, J. E. Thompson.
jan30-tf

PRESS BOOK BINDERY.—We take occasion to inform our friends and the public that we have in connection with this office one of the best BOOK BINDERIES and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORIES in the North-West, and are prepared to do RULING and BINDING as desired MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c., bound in any style required, and OLD BOOKS re-bound at short notice. Ledgers, Journals and Blank Books, for Railroads, Steamboats, Banking Houses, &c., manufactured on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. Merchants and others will do well to give us a call.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—New and reliable treatment—In Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. apr d&wly

UNION HALL—George Benz proprietor. This Hall has lately been refitted in a manner making it the finest place of resort in the city. Mr. Benz has introduced three of Phelan's fine marble bed Billiard Tables in the Hall, and has created a splendid patent air fountain for Ales and Porter on draught. The Bar is always supplied with the finest Liquors and Cigars. He keeps constantly on draught Philadelphia Ales and Porter. Genuine Reinish-wines (direct importation) from Germany—all the vintages—on hand. Extra fine Brandies, Sherry wine, Port wine, (for medical purposes,) by the bottle or gallon. e28-dly

OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE R. R. AND STEAMSHIP LINE Western Agency, corner Main and Wisconsin-sts., Milwaukee, June 10th, 1864.—O. CURTIS, ESQ., *Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have succeeded in making a change by which connections are made both ways by our line and the Prairie du Chien. Our boat hereafter will leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., or on arrival of Prairie du Chien train, which is due at six P. M. When that train is on time, our boat will NEVER LEAVE until we get passengers and baggage from trains. This is reliable. Please advise your passengers and do us all the good you

C. D. PALMER, Gen West'n Pass. Agent.
je14-tf

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, and the Anglo French Alliance, in their relations to the United States and Russia. A book just published, by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., Pastor of Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati Ohio. An interesting and very instructive work, written in the author's peculiar attractive style. "It becomes all Americans to study afresh the origin and aims of the Anglo French Alliance, as shown by their own declaration and corresponding acts."

The Agent for the above work is now in town, and commences canvassing this week. The work is complete in one royal octavo volume of 570 pages, and sells for $3.00

St. Paul, Aug. 22. E. W. BURTON, Travelling Agent.
a24-d2w*

100 HALF CHESTS CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

For sale at New York cost,

AT EDDY'S,
FORT STREET. a24 d4w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Drewry & Scotten has been this day dissolved by consent. The business in future will be carried on under the firm name of Drewry & Greig, who receive and pay all debts belonging to the late firm.

EDWARD DREWRY,
GEORGE SCOTTEN.
jy24-tf

TOBACCOS & CIGARS.

THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES OF TOBACCO,

Including all grades of

PLUG, FINE CUT CHEWING & SMOKING.

Also, a fine assortment of

Cigars of Favorite Brands.

For sale by J. I BEAUMONT.

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A three-story stone building, 25x80, between Jackson and Robert streets, on Fourth.
Inquire of CHAS. SYMONDS.
a15-tf

Minneapolis Advert'sm'ts.

10 HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE

In the growing town of Minneapolis.

Also, a number of Building Lots, Improved Farms in Hennepin and the adjoining counties. We are prepared to enter Land Warrants or Agricultural Scrip along the line of the ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, immediately after the sale in September next, and have now two competent surveyors engaged looking up the best land for entry in the counties of Wright, Meeker, McLeod, and Kandiyohi. Circulars sent to all desiring them, and communications promptly answered.

McFARLANE, BURKE & CO., Real Estate Agents, Minneapolis, Minn.
a27-d1w*

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eight Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 167.]

AN ACT for the sale of a lot of land in Iowa, in the Fort Crawford Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause to be sold, after public notice, the tract described as lot numbered one, in township ninety-five north, of range three west, of the fifth principal meridian, in the State of Iowa, situated in what is known as the Fort Crawford Military Reservation, subject to such minimum price per acre as the said Commissioner may establish as fair and reasonable, not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and in the event of the said lot not being disposed of at public sale, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to re-offer the same at public sale, or after the second offering to dispose of said lot at such minimum as he may establish, and for the sale so made a patent shall issue as in ordinary cases.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if it shall appear that there are any other lots in said reserve not disposed of by the United States, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioner to dispose of the same in the manner provided in the foregoing section.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No 168.]

AN ACT to regulate the compensation of registers and receivers of the land offices in the several States and Territories, in the location of lands by States and corporations under grants from Congress, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, in the locating of lands by States and corporations under grants from Congress to railroads and other purposes, (except for agricultural colleges,) the registers and receivers of the land offices of the several States and Territaries, in the districts where such lands may be located, for their services therein, shall be entitled to receive a fee of one dollar for each final location of one hundred and sixty acres, to be paid by the State or corporation making such location, the same to be accounted for in the same manner as fees and commissions on warrants and pre-emption locations, with limitations as to the maximums of salary prescribed by existing laws, in accordance with such instructions as shall be given by the Commissioners of the General Land Office.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company may so far change or modify the location of the uncomplete portion of its line, as shown by the map thereof now on file in the General Land Office of the United States, so as to secure a better and more expeditious route to the terminus of said line on the Missouri river, said new line to be located within the limits of the land grant made by the United States to aid in its construction; and said change shall not impair the right to nor change the location of their present land grant A map of the change shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office within one year after the passage of this act.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 169.]

AN ACT to establish salaries for postmasters and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual compensation of postmasters shall be at a fixed salary, in lieu of commissions, to be divided into five classes, exclusive of the postmaster of the city of New York. Postmasters of the first class shall receive not more than four thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars; postmasters of the second class shall receive less than three thousand dollars and not less than two thousand dollars; postmasters of the third class shall receive less than two thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars; postmasters of the fourth class shall receive less than one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars; postmasters of the fifth class shall receive less than one hundred dollars. The compensation of the postmaster of New York shall be six thousand dollars per annum, to take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the compensation of postmasters of the several classes aforesaid shall be established by the Postmaster General under the rules hereinafter provided. Whenever the compensation of postmasters of the several offices (except the office of New York) for the two consecutive years next preceding the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall have amounted to an average annual sum not less than three thousand dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the first class; whenever it shall have amounted to less than three thousand dollars, but not lesss than two thousand dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the second class; whenever it shall have amounted to less than two thousand dollars, but not less than one thousand dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the third class; whenever it shall have amounted to less than one thousand dollars, but not less than one hundred dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the fourth class: and whenever it shall have amount ed to less than one hundred dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the fifth class, to offices of the first, second, and third classes, shall be severally assigned sallaries, in even hundreds of dollars, as nearly as practicable in amount the same as, but not exceeding the average compensation of the postmasters thereof for the two years next preceeding; and to offices of the fourth class shall be assigned severally salaries, in even tens of dollars, as nearly as practicable in amount the same as, but not exceeding such average compensation for the two years next preceeding; and to offices of the fifth class shall be severally assigned salaries, in even dollars, as nearly as practicable, in amount the same as, but not exceeding, such average compensation for the two years next preceeding. Wherever returns showing the average of annual compensation of postmasters for the two years next preceeding the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not have been received at the Post Office Department at the time of adjustment, the same duty may be estimated by the Postmaster General for the purpose of adjusting the salaries of postmasters herein provided for And it shall be the duty of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department to obtain from postmasters their quarterly accounts with the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment thereof, and to report to the Postmaster General all failures of postmasters to render such returns within the proper period after the close of each quarter.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall review once in two years, and in special cases, upon satisfactory representation, as much oftener as he may deem expedient, and re-adjust, on the basis of the preceding section, the salary assigned by him to any office; but any change made in such salary shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following such order, and all orders made assigning or changing salaries shall be made in writing and recorded in his journal, and notified to the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

SEC. 3. *And be further enacted*, That salaries of the first, second and third classes shall be adjusted to take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and of the fourth and fifth classes at the same time, or at the commencement of a quarter as early as practicable thereafter.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That, at offices which have not been established for two years prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the salary may be adjusted upon a satisfactory return by the postmaster of the receipts, expenditures, and business of his office: *Provided*, That fifty per centum of the gross revenue of such office shall be, in all cases, the largest amount allowed to such postmasters for their salaries, respectively, except in cases where it shall be a separating or distributing office, as provided for in the sixth section of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That at the postoffice of New York and offices of the first and second classes, the Postmaster General shall allow to the postmaster a just and reasonable sum for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, of rent, fuel, lights, and clerks, to be adjusted upon a satisfactory exhibit of the facts. And at offices of the third, fourth and fifth classes, such expenses shall be paid by the postmaster, except as in the sixth section provided; it being intended that such allowances shall be made in accordance with existing usages.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General may designate certain convenient offices, at the intersection of mail routes, as distributing offices, and certain others as separating offices: and where any such office is of the third, fourth, or fifth class of post offices, he may make a reasonable allowance to such postmaster for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, of clerical services arising from such duties.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all postages and box rents at post offices, and all other receipts and emoluments at a post office, shall be received and accounted for as a part of the postal revenues; and any part thereof which the postmaster ought to have collected but has neglected to collect shall be charged against him in his account, and be shall be liable therefor in the same manner as if the same had been collected; and he shall receive no fees or perquisites beyond his salary.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*. That the uniform rate of United States postage, without reference to distance, upon letters and other mailable matter addressed to or received from foreign countries, when forwarded from or received in the United States by steamships or other vessels regularly employed in the transportation of the mails, shall be as follows, viz: ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; two cents each on newspapers: and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals, and other articles of printed matter; which postage shall be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received: *Provided, always*, That these rates shall not apply to letters or other mailable matter, addressed to or received from any foreign place or country, to and from which different rates of postage have been or shall be established by international postal convention or arrangement already concluded or hereafter to be made.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to sell, or cause to be sold to individuals, corporations, and business firms, postage stamps, in quantities of not less than one hundred dollars in value, at a discount not exceeding five per centum from the face value of such stamps, and to sell, or cause to be sold, stamped envelopes, in packages containing not less than five hundred envelopes, at a discount not exceeding five per centum from the current prices thereof when sold in less quantities.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of the following clause, namely: And when any letter bearing a request for its return to the writer, in case of its non-delivery, shall have been so returned to the office at which it was originally mailed, then, and in that case it shall be obligatory upon the person to whom such letter has been returned, to receive the same, and to pay therefor the postage specified by this section; and in default of said writer to receive and pay for the letter so returned, he shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, not authorized by the Postmaster General, shall set up or profess to keep any office or any place of business bearing the sign, name or title of post office, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the post office establishment shall unlawfully detain, delay or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post, or to be carried or delivered by any mail carrier, mail messenger, letter carrier, route agent, or other person employed in any of the departments of the post office establishment of the United States, or to be forwarded or delivered through or from any post office or branch post office established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, if any such person shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any letter or packet intrusted to such person as aforesaid, and which shall not contain any security for assurance relating to money as hereinafter described, every such offender being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than three hundred dollars or imprisoned not less than six months, or both, according to the circumstances and agravations of the offence. And If any person employed as aforesaid shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, with which he or she shall be entrusted, or which shall come to his or her possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, or to be carried or delivered by any mail carrier, mail messenger, letter carrier, route agent, or other person employed in any of the departments of the post office establishment of the United States, or to be forwarded or delivered through or from any post office or branch post office established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, such letter, packet, bag or mail of letters containing any note, bond, draft, check, revenue stamp, postage stamp, money, order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation, or Government security of any description whatever, issued, or that may hereafter be issued by the United States, or by any officer or fiscal agent thereof, or any bank note or bank post bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the Treasury of the United States, note of assignment of stock in the funds, letters of the attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit or note for, or relating to, payment of moneys, or any bond, or warrant, draft, bill, or promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement, whatsoever, for, or relating to, the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing, or any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of, or from, any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof, or any copy of any record of any judgement, or decree, in any court of law, or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon, or any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or any writing representing the same: or if any such person, employed as aforesaid, shall steal, or take, any of the same out of any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, that shall come to his or her possession, whether such letter or packet, bag or mail of letters, shall have come or been placed in his or her possession to be forwarded or delivered in the regular course of his or her official duties, or shall have come or been placed in his or her possession in any other manner, and provided that such letter or packet, bag or mail of letters, shall not have been delivered to the person or persons to whom it is directed, such person shall, on conviction for any such offence, be imprisoned not less than ten years, nor exceeding twenty-one years; and the fact that any letter or packet, bag or mail of letters, shall have been deposited in any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, or in any other authorized depository of mail letters, or in charge of any postmaster, assistant postmaster, clerk, carrier, agent, or messenger employed in the post office establishment of the United States, shall be taken and held as evidence that the same was "intended to be conveyed by post" within the meaning of the statute; and if any person who shall have taken charge of the mails of the United States shall voluntarily quit or desert the same before such person delivers it into the post office kept at the termination of the route, or some known mail carrier, or agent of the General Postoffice, authorized to receive the same, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, for every such offence; and if any person concerned in carrying the mail of the United States shall collect, receive or carry any letter or packet, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to this act, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.—*Section twenty-one, Act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.*

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That dead letters containing valuable enclosures shall be registered in the Department: and when it appears that they can neither be delivered to their address nor to the writers, the contents thereof, so far as available, shall be used to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office, according to the provisions of the seventh section of act approved February twegty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to establish certain post routes;" and the amount thereof shall be shown in the annual report, and shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed or by the sender for four years from registry thereof, careful account being kept of the same. All other letters deemed of value or of importance to the party addressed, or to the writer, and which it appears cannot be returned to either destination, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General shall direct.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That letter carriers shall be employed at such post offices as the Postmaster General shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places respectively where such post offices are established; and for their services they shall severally receive a salary to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, not exceeding eight hundred dollars per year; *Provided*, That on satisfactory evideuce of their diligence, fidelity and experience as carriers, the Postmaster General may increase their respective salaries from time to time to any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; and each of the said carriers shall give bond, with sureties to be approved by the Postmaster General, for the safe custody and delivery of all letters, packets, and moneys received by him.

SEC. 15 *And be it further enacted*, That all exnenses for the letter-carriers, branch offices, and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, shall be entered and reported in a seperate account from the ordinary postal expenses of such post office, and, shall be shown in comparison with the proceeds of the postages on local mail matter at each office, in order that the Postmaster General may be guided in the expenditures of that branch of the postal service by income derived therefrom.

SEC 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the eighth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, and eighteeth sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the provisions of which have been modified and incorporated in this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the special agent of the Post Office Department in the Pacific States and Territories shall receive as a compensation fine dollars per diem.

Approved, July 1, 1864.

New Advertisements.

Two Lots on Third Street FOR SALE.

NEAR THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

Three 40-Acre Tracts, Near the City.

TWO HOUSES IN BRUNSON'S ADDITION

HENRY McKENTY, Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, Aug. 23, 1864. a23-d&w2w*

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
Saint Paul, August 1, 1864

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., September 5th, 1864, for the delivery at the Capitol of

125 Cords of Wood.

The wood must be of good quality of body oak cut at least one year, and to be delivered as required by the State Treasurer.

Payment to be made in U. S. Notes.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, Treasurer of State.
au2-d&t1w4w

300 MEN WANTED,

Three Hundred Men, to work on the

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

Apply on the work, or at the office of William Branch, on Seventh Street, near Olive, immediately.

WILLIAM BRANCH.
June 22, 1864. e22-tf

UPPER TOWN Auction and Commission Mart.

ALFRED MOORE,

Auctioneer and Appraiser, Commission Merchant, &c, having had experience in the business nearly twenty years, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally. May always be found at his old stand,

"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"

Near the Post Office, Saint Paul.
a30-1w*

The Saint Pauls Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Rates of Advertising IN THE DAILY PRESS

One Square.		One Square.	Each add. Square
One time		$0 80	$0 40
Three times		1 50	75
Six days		2 00	1 00
Two weeks		3 50	1 75
Three weeks		5 00	2 50
One month		6 50	3 25
Two months		10 00	5 00
Three months		12 50	6 25
Six months		17 50	8 75
Twelve months		25 00	12 50

First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $40 per annum additional for changes. All changes rated at 15 cents per square.

4. Local notices double the above prices, and no notice inserted for less than $1.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, two-thirds additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, $1.00 a square for first insertion, and 50 cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising

AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the PRESS:

P. McAbe, Minneapolis.
W. O'Brien, St. Anthony.
H. F. Lillibridge, Monticello.
J. M. Rosenberger, St. Cloud.
Joshua Smith, Hudson, Wisconsin.
T. S. Seymour, Hudson, Wisconsin.
M. H. Thomas, Afton.
W. W. Morgan, Lakeland.
A. B. Easton, Stillwater.
H. Riedell, Faribault.
H. Jenkins, Jr., Northfiel
D. H. Frost, Northfield.
W. H. Wadsworth, Owatonna.
W. P. Stanley, Hastings.
L. L. Twichell & Co., Hastings.
J. M. McKee, Prescott, Wiscons
C. McCray, Prescott, Wisconsin
Dr. A. H. Jones, Red Wing.
L. Carpenter, Lake City.
W. J. Arnold, Wabashaw.
T. J. Duffy, Shakopee.
D. L. How "
J. K. Moore, St. Peter.
C. H. Slocum, Mankato.
S. Eaton, Albert Lea.
G. Slocum, Cannon Falls.
Ray & Williams, Garden City.
J. H. Welch, Winnebago City.
C. J. Shortt, Austin.
F. Greene, Belle Plaine.
J. E. Albaugh, Cannon City.
J. Goward, Freeborn.
C. D. Adams, Morristown.
C. H. McIntyre, Red Wing.
J. H. Allen, Princeton.
C. C. Jenks, Rockford.
E. S. Bailey, Stanton.
A. S. Lybe, Mantorville.
A. McIlench, Henderson.

PENSION BLANKS!

ALSO BLANKS FOR

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

The Press Printing Co.,

Have now printed and offer for sale

The Only Collection of Pension Blanks in the Northwest,

Embracing the following:

PENSION.

CLAIM OF WIDOW,
CLAIM OF MOTHER,
CLAIM OF MINOR SISTERS,
CLAIM OF MINOR BROTHERS,
CLAIM OF MINOR CHILDREN,
CLAIM FOR INVALID PENSION.

Bounty and Back Pay.

CLAIM OF WIDOW,
CLAIM OF FATHER,
CLAIM OF MOTHER,
CLAIM OF BROTHERS AND SISTER.

Surgeon's Affidavits.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER QUIRE—5 CTS. EACH

For sale by the single sheet, quire or ream' Address

PRESS PRINTING CO.
mh26

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-RATE GLEE BOOK, obtain "The Musical Lyra," containing new and sparkling glees, trios, serenades, chants, four-part songs, choruses, operatic selections, hymns, tunes, and sacred anthems—decidedly the best book of its class. Price $1.38, on receipt of which it will be sent post paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.
a30-tf

TOBACCOS,

800 PACKAGES CHEWING AND SMOKING IN STORE.

For sale by Chas. Weide & Bro., No. 137 Third Street.

CIGARS.

380,000 ON HAND: PRICES FROM $15 to $100 per Thousand.

For sale by Chas Weide & Bro., No. 137 Third Street.
au7-2m

FINE OLD WHISKEY.

FIFTY BARRELS PURE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY.

For sale by J. I. BEAUMONT.

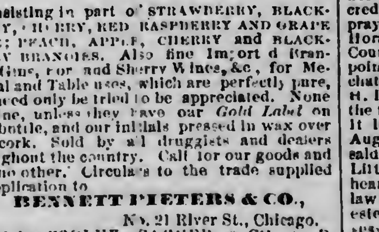
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

F. O. WILDER, & CO.

Dealers in Piano-Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., &c., No. 230 Third-st., corner of St. Peter-st., St. Paul, Minnesota. Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos, Also, the Prrior Gem

Mr. Wilder is a Piano Maker, and has been in the business over 20 years, and will sell nothing but first-class instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all Pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired Lesson given on the Piano and Melodeon.
no26-d&wly



Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY AND GRAPE WINE; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also fine Imported Brandies, Gins, Port and Sherry Wines, &c., for Medicinal and Table uses, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine, unless they have our *Gold Label* on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO., No. 21 River St., Chicago.

Sold by COOLEY, CARVER, & CO., C. P. PEABODY, and VAWTER & BOSE. Wholesale and Retail Agents for St. Paul.
au14 eowtlw&w wfsu

1-4 OF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF REAL ESTATE For Sale Cheap!

Great Inducements offered to those having depreciated funds by investing in Real Estate that is bound to double in less than two years. A word to the wise is sufficient. Ira Bidwell, at his Real Estate Office on Third street, above Jackson, over Messrs. Bebby & Co.'s Cheap Wholesale Grocery Store, is still selling Real Estate at very reduced prices for Greenbacks and other depreciated funds.

IRA BIDWELL.
apl-tf

AGENTS! Look to your interests!—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person: or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for Twenty Cents, that retails for Two Dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW YORK. jan12-1yw

Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

INGERSOLL'S.

We have received a

FINE STOCK OF NEW

DRESS GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

New and beautiful styles of

SPRING SHAWLS

AND

CLOAKS!!!

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,

SUN UMBRELLAS,

WHITE GOODS,

&c., &c.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Merchants from the interior,

Paying Cash for Goods,

Will be able to buy of us at satisfactory prices

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Sept. 1:1y

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John Banfill and Nancy Banfill his wife, to David B. Herriman, bearing date the first day of February, 1858, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Manomin county, State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of February, 1858, in Book "A" of Mortgages, pages 14 and 15, and also duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Douglas county, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of May, 1858, in Book "D" of Mortgages, on pages 12, 13, and 14, by which mortgage said John Banfill and wife conveyed to the said David B. Herriman, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises, viz: Lots number Three (3) Four (4), and Five (5), in Block number one (1), and Lot number Six (6), in Block number nine (9), in the town of Manomin, in the county of Manomin, and State of Minnesota, and Lot number Three Hundred and Fifty-four (354), on West Second street, in the town of Superior, in said Douglas county, Wisconsin, to secure the payment of the sum of Five Thousand and Thirty-one and fifty-two one-hundredths dollars, with the interest thereon, according to the terms of a certain promissory note given by said John Banfill to said Herriman of even date with said Mortgage and therein referred to, and there is claimed to be and is actually due on the said note and Mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of Eight Thousand and Twenty-five Dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the said Mortgage debt, or any part thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance to the Statute in such case made and provided, the said portion of said mortgaged premises situate in said Manomin county, and hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the "Manomin House," in said town of Manomin, by the sheriff of said Manomin county, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 8th day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, to pay off and satisfy the said mortgage debt, or such part as shall be realized in said sale.

DAVID B. HERRIMAN, Mortgagee.

R. B. GALUSHA, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated August 24, 1864. a25-th6w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated May 21, 1857, by Isabella M. Mosley and Arthur H. Mosley, her husband, to Owen R. Stratton, and duly recorded next day in the office for the registry of Deeds in Ramsey County, Minnesota, in Book "K" of Mortgages, pages 406, etc, conveying Lot Four (4) in Block Three (3) in Lyman C. Dayton's Addition to St. Paul in said Ramsey County, according to the plot thereof on record in said Registry of Deeds, on which there is due at date hereof $906, as per note of said Arthur H. Mosley to said Stratton, of same date as, and secured by, said mortgage, being amount of said note less $800, paid thereon July 21, 1859, and no proceedings at law having been had to recover any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to Statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public auction, in front of the Court House in said St. Paul, September 26, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy said note and mortgage, with disbursements of foreclosure.

OWEN R. STRATTON, Mortgagee.
L. M. STEWART, Attorney.
Minneapolis, August 11, 1864. a11-thlaw6w

IN PROBATE COURT—STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF MORRISON. Special Term, July 25th, 1864.

In the matter of the estate of James H. Bennet, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of the Monroe County Bank, and the Rochester City Bank, located and doing business as Banks at Rochester, in the County of Monroe, and State of New York, and of Carman & Wise, a firm doing business in Wayne County, in the state of New York, creditors of the said James H. Bennet, deceased, praying for the reasons therein set forth, that Horatio G. Warner, of Rochester, Monroe County, in the State of New York, may be appointed sole administrator of the goods, and chattels, and real and personal property of James H. Bennet deceased, which he had and owned at the time of his death in the State of Minnesota: It is ordered that Saturday the 27th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Judge of Probate in Little Falls, in said county, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are requested to appear at a session of the Probate Court then and there to be holden, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioners may not be granted. And it is further ordered that the said petitioners give notice to all parties interested in estate, of the pending of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this this order to be published in the St. Paul Press, a newspaper published at St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, and state of Minnesota, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

Dated Little Falls, July 25th, 1864.

S. P. FULLER, Judge of Probate.
sat-jy30-d3w

The hearing of the above petition adjourned to the 17th day of September, 1864.

S. P. FULLER, Judge of Probate.

JUST RECEIVED.

Cove Oysters,
Fresh Peaches,
Prunes, Pepper Sauce,
Tomato Catsup, Raisins, Pared Peaches, Fresh Lobsters, Dandelion Coffee.

For sale by J. I. BEAUMONT.
feb28-1y